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Arizona and New Mexico ROCKIES

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Arizona and New Mexico ROCKIES



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

An Appreciation of Arizona and New Mexico

By ZANE GREY

Author of "Riders of the Purple Sage" "The Lone Star Ranger," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



RIZONA and New Mexico are to me magic words of enchantment. I have written half a dozen novels trying to tell of their beauty and romance, and health for body and soul. But I still have to write the most convincing one; and this is because ten years of travel over the deserts, plateaus, mountains and forests of this wonderland have only served to make me see more, and grow more, and love more.

The secret of the fascination of the Southwest is exceedingly hard to define in words. But the secret of the health and renewed life to be found there seems to be a matter of the senses. That is to say, you must see, smell, feel, hear, and taste this wonderful country, and once having done so, you will never be the same again. It must be done to be believed. Never a one of the many people whom I have bidden ride over this region has failed to bless me for the suggestion.

To see any part of Arizona or New Mexico, even from the train window, is to realize something of their immensity, their tremendous range from desert floor to mountain peak, their vivid color and beauty. To see two hundred miles of wild and rugged country as clear beneath your eyes as if you were seeing Central Park from the top of the Plaza, is an experience never to be forgotten. To see the Grand Canyon full of purple smoke at dawn or sublimely fired at sunset is to be elevated in soul. To see the red rocks; the alkali flats like snow; the sand dunes so graceful and curved; the long cedar slopes, speckled green and gray, leading up to the bold peaks; the vast black belts of timber; the Navajo facing the sunrise with his silent prayer, the Hopi in his alfalfa fields, or the Apache along the historical Apache trail; the coyote sneaking through the arroyos; the lonely cliff dwellings with their monuments of a vanished race; the endless slopes of sage, green and gray, and purple on the heights; the natural stone bridges and the petrified forests—and a thousand more beautiful sights—that is to see Arizona and New Mexico.

The smell of cedar smoke, like burning leaves in autumn; the smell of the desert, dry and clean and somehow new; the smell of the sand and dust, especially after a rain; the tangy odor of the great plateaus of cedar and juniper when your nostrils seem glued as with pitch; and the sweet fragrance of the pine forests, and the indescribable and exhilarating perfume of the purple sage; to know these is to learn the purity of atmosphere never breathed in populous places. To feel the wind in your face, to ride in the teeth of sand storm and flying dust and furious squall; to feel the cold of dawn nip your ears and the heat of noon burn your back, to hear the thunder of the Colorado and the roar of mountain streams, and the rustle of sand through the sage, and the moan of the night breeze in the spruce, the mourn of the wolf and the whistle of the stag, to feel the silence and loneliness of the desert,—all this is to grow young again. And to taste the air, water, and meat of the open is to go back hundreds of years when man was savage and free.

The saddle horse, the pack-train, and the wagon are the happiest and most profitable modes of travel; but alas! that I must write it—the automobile has at last claimed the Great Southwest, and good roads lead everywhere. I would preserve these wild lands for the horse and mule, but this is sentiment, and selfish perhaps. But after all it does not matter how one travels. Only go! There never should have been the thousands of tourists going to Europe before the war when they were ignorant of this land of enchantment. I have a feeling of pity for those with means and leisure who do not know our own, our native land!

Zane Grey



Arizona and New Mexico Rockies

ARIZONA and New Mexico, with their vistas of peaks and plains, painted buttes and flat-topped mesas, forested slopes and deep canyons—all beneath the bluest of blue skies—comprise a realm not only rich in natural wonders but unique in its intensely interesting revelations of a prehistoric age.

The geological formation and the topography of the two states are much alike. Fully two-thirds of the area consists of rugged and mountainous regions which in places reach over 14,000 feet above sea level, with stupendous gorges and canyons. There are great rivers; fertile irrigated valleys; level grassed plateaus from 5,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation; heights heavily timbered with stately pines and spruce; petrified forests of trees turned to stone; immense lava flows, like rivers of rock, with cinder cones black and red, the burned-out craters of ancient volcanoes; and to the south and southwest the weird and mystical desert—that colorful land of sharply etched objects, strange vegetation, and skylines of grotesque formations.

Many years of exploration and research have opened to the tourist a field disclosing sights such as can be seen nowhere else in our national domain—the ruined cities and abodes of a bygone age—the pueblos and cliff dwellings of a people whose origin is unknown.

Historically, Arizona and New Mexico are closely allied. Aptly may they be called “Oldest America,” for in far remote time they were occupied by peoples well advanced along the road to civilization—peoples who tilled the soil and laid well planned irrigation systems, and whose handicraft is exemplified by the great exhibits of their artistic pottery and wickerwork, as well as objects and implements of stone and wood, now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and other museums. The earliest recorded history of their existence, based solely on the discovery of their ruined cities, dates from 1536, when Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish conquistador, wandered afoot through these valleys and mountain fastnesses, returning with the story of his travels to the City of Mexico. Fray Marcos de Niza visited the region in 1539, and his accounts of the wonderful Seven Cities of Cibola, with their treasure-houses of gold and turquoise, induced Vasquez de Coronado to set out in 1540 with an army of 300. This historic expedition explored a vast area in the Southwest.

The cliff dwellings generally occupy the southern faces of the mesas; occasionally they are found in cliffs with an eastern exposure, but rarely face either north or west. They are principally of the excavated type, some wholly so, in the perpendicular faces of the



Frijoles Canyon in Bandelier National Monument—New Mexico
Sanctuario, the Lourdes of New Mexico

cliffs. Others are built in natural open caves formed by weather erosion; many have fronts of masonry and doorways with timber casings.

The ruined pueblos are in the nature of community houses, with a great number of rooms, and many are graced with towers and turrets. The material used in their construction was adobe, or sun-baked mud, and also stones laid with mortar. On the mesa tops, as well as in the valleys, some of these pueblos were quite extensive, their height varying from one story to three, four, or more.

Alongside these ruined cities of the past are the adobe villages of the Pueblo Indians of to-day, strung, like jewels on a necklace, from Taos to Albuquerque and westward past Laguna and Acoma to where the seven



Old Governors' Palace at Santa Fé, New Mexico
Cave dwellings in Frijoles Canyon

Hopi pueblos look out upon the desert plain from their mesa eyries. Here, too, are the hogans of the nomadic Navajos, the mud huts of the Havasupais, Wallapais, and Mojaves; also are seen the Apaches Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagos along the Salt and Gila rivers, in their wickiups and teepees. All of these tribes are civilized, and earn their living from flocks and herds or by cultivating the soil. They retain many of their primitive customs and modes of dress. On festal days it is as though the onlooker were transported to the remote past, so strange are the fascinating ceremonies.

Frequently the traveler comes across a picturesque Mexican village in a fertile valley, reminiscent of the early Spanish days. These Mexican villages, with



Taos Indian Pueblo, New Mexico

their fine old mission churches, and their narrow streets, give a foreign aspect to the scene. It is, indeed, a bit of Old Spain—with dark-eyed señoritas and señoras and swarthy caballeros, and ever the inevitable burro.

In addition to these undoubted attractions, Arizona and New Mexico have in store for the visitor all the pleasures of mountain outing regions, with fishing, hunting, and horseback trips, far from the beaten path and through rugged timbered regions. Auto trips can be made through regions of mighty canyons and sheer cliffs, where the landscape has been most ruggedly molded and where every turn of the road reveals a new delight.

Nowhere can be found a dryer, clearer, or more invigorating air, nor a more perfect climate, summer and winter. The higher altitudes are the summer vacation lands, while the low altitudes make possible the many ideal winter resorts.

But to get at the real heart of the Southwest, you must leave the railway behind and take to the open country. If time is no object and you like to rough it, engage saddle and pack animals for a long camping trip. That's the leisurely way. Or, if time presses, hire a private motor car for your party and compress three days of journeying into one. Each method has its advantages. Often the two can be combined.

Santa Fé and Vicinity

In a setting that antedates Babylon, and under Moorish skies, La Ciudad Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco (The City of



The road to the Upper Pecos in New Mexico is a notable scenic drive

the Holy Faith of St. Francis), located out in the New Mexico Rockies, invites the traveler searching for new scenes.

Santa Fé was founded in 1606 by one of the Spanish conquistadores on the ruins of two Indian pueblos, in a land where once flourished the prehistoric cliff dwellers.

The Santa Fé of to-day is part old, part new. It is a city of American and Mexican life with a few Indians from the neighboring pueblos. It lies nearly a mile and a half above the sea, on a plateau rimmed by peaks 13,000 feet high.

Here the visitor may see the venerable plaza, where Oñate first set up the banner of Spain, and where General Kearny planted the Stars and Stripes in 1846. The Old Palace is the most ancient governmental building in the United States. The Cathedral was begun in 1612. San Miguel Church dates back to 1607. A monument on the plaza commemorates the terminus of the old Santa Fé Trail.

A sanitarium was built here on account of the mild climate.

In a day's journey you can reach Indian pueblos and Mexican villages, cliff dwellings and prehistoric ruins, the haunts of the bear and mountain lion, snow-clad peaks and trout streams. You can motor over smooth highways, or follow the hounds after wild game, or take long camping trips on horseback with pack outfit.

The principal trips in this vicinity are:

To Frijoles Canyon. The Canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles (Little River of the Beans) thirty-four miles west, is one of the several short gorges that deeply cut the high Pajarito Plateau on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Noted for its remarkable ruins of prehistoric villages on the floor of the valley; of these the most important is Tyu-onyi, an old community house of several hundred rooms. The Ceremonial Cave, 150 feet above the stream, and reached by ladders, is one of the hundreds of side wall caves in volcanic tufa. Abbott's ranch resort provides home comforts. Because of the archaeological features of this plateau, the United States Government has set it aside as the Bandelier National Monument. A few miles from Frijoles Canyon are three large communal ruins, Tschirege, Tsankawi and Otowi. There are a thousand rooms in the Tschirege ruin.

Puyé.—Forty-two miles north of the city, reached by good motor road through from Santa Fé, (or by rail to Española, thence auto,) is one of the largest of the prehistoric communal



Zuñi Indian Pueblo—New Mexico



Walpi, one of the Hopi Indian Pueblos

dwelling, having some 1600 rooms in its prime. The South House was terraced like the present day Taos pueblo. Caves and shrines all are well preserved. This ruin is pointed out as the ancestral home of the Santa Clara pueblos, and has been in part excavated by the School of American Research. Choice types of its ancient pottery and artifacts are on exhibit in the new museum in the city of Santa Fé.

Indian Pueblos. Within a few hours ride are several Indian pueblos, dating back before the Spanish Conquest. San Ildefonso Pueblo lies at the foot of Battle Mountain, intersection of the Rio Grande and Pojoaque Rivers, twenty-seven miles by rail or auto northeast of the city. The inhabitants make pottery. There are two interesting ceremonial kivas. Important fiestas occur January 23 and September 6. The pueblo of Santa Clara, five miles north of San Ildefonso, but across the Rio Grande, is rich in traditions. The Tewa name means, "Where the wild rosebushes grow near the water." Their dance is held on August 12. Santa Clara is also reached by rail to Española—Pojoaque Pueblo, eighteen miles north of Santa Fé is now mainly occupied by Mexicans. Principal fiesta is held on December 12. Pueblo of San Juan is six miles north of the little city of Española. On June 24, St. John's Day, occur ceremonial dances and games. The old Indian Pueblo of Tesuque is prehistoric. Here pottery idols are made; also drums, bows and arrows, etc. Their fiesta day is November 12. Nambé Pueblo, on the Nambé River, is famed for its ceremonial kiva. It was the seat of one of the earliest of Franciscan missions of New Mexico. Their annual fiesta comes on October 4. Santa Cruz is a quaint old Mexican village, two miles east of the railroad station of Española, with its old Spanish church built in 1796.

Taos is one of the loveliest of New Mexican valleys. At Ranchos de Taos is an old mission church, built in 1778. Fernando de Taos is noted as the former home of Kit Carson, the scout; at present it is celebrated as the summer home of prominent eastern artists, its artist colony being closely related to that of Santa Fé. The Indian pueblo of San Geronimo de Taos, a few miles away, is located on opposite sides of Pueblo Creek, near the Taos Mountains which tower above the pueblo to a height of 13,000 feet. One section of communal adobe houses rises to a height of seven stories, the other five. These great piles look like pyramids. There are seven ceremonial kivas.

The inhabitants retain their primitive ways. The festival of San Geronimo is annually held on September 30. This region was first visited by Coronado's expedition in 1541. It is reached by rail to Taos Junction, thence by regular auto stage, or by interesting auto roads from Santa Fé. Ojo Caliente Hot Springs is reached from Taos Junction, a distance of twelve miles. Automobile will meet trains on advance notice.

Cochiti and Santo Domingo. Forty miles to the west of Santa Fé is the pueblo of Cochiti, on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Its annual dance occurs July 14. Near at hand is the Painted Cave. The stone pumas of Potrero de Las Vacas likewise are famous. The pottery manufactured here simulates animal forms. The Cochitis point to the Rito de los Frijoles as their ancestral home. A few miles south of Cochiti is Santo Domingo, the largest of the Lower Rio Grande Pueblos. The ancient kivas are well worth visiting. Their annual festival is scheduled for August 4.

Chimayó, thirty-two miles north from Santa Fé on the Santa Cruz River, is a Mexican village, noted for its Chimayó blankets, woven on century-old foot looms by native Mexicans. Close by is Sanctuario, the Lourdes of New Mexico, with its quaint chapel, where many miraculous cures have been reported. Not far distant is the campanile of another church ascribed to the Penitentes. The Sanctuario is primitive in architecture, with massive walls. It is embellished by native wood carvings. Pilgrims come from Colorado, Arizona and Old Mexico to worship at this shrine.

Gran Quivira. In the Estancia Valley of Central New Mexico is the region of Salt Lakes, where also are found the mission and pueblo ruins of Cuaraí, Abó and La Gran Quivira. Of these, La Gran Quivira (or Tabira) is most widely known. Gran Quivira is now a national monument. The adjoining portion of the pueblo ruins is owned by the Museum of New Mexico, as also is the site of the pueblo and mission ruins of La Cuaraí. Abo is the most beautiful of the mission church ruins of this whole section. The Manzano pueblos, not many miles away, are known as "The Cities that were Forgotten," or "The Cities that Died of Fear," having been abandoned just before the Pueblo Revolution of 1680 on account of Apache raids.



The Enchanted Mesa, near Acoma
Acoma Indian Pueblo

Laguna Indian Pueblo
Indian Pueblo of Isleta

Valley Ranch, to the East of Santa Fé, is an all-the-year-round resort, located along the Pecos River, at the gateway of the road leading to the headwaters of that stream. It is a most delightful stopping place for tourists, attracted thither by the fine fishing and opportunities for horseback rides and mountain climbing. A side run of a few miles brings the sight-seer to the restored ruins of the ancient Pecos church, built in 1617; also adjacent are the recently excavated ruins of the Indian pueblo of Cicuyé. When first visited by the Spaniards in 1540, Pecos was undoubtedly the largest town in what is now the United States.

The road from Valley Ranch to the Upper Pecos is a notable scenic drive. It follows the Pecos Canyon and the Pecos River—a beautiful mountain stream—through forests of aspen and pine. In summer it is the home of hundreds of vacationers, who camp out in tents or live in cottages. The United States Forest Service is making this part of the Santa Fé National Forest into one of the nation's playgrounds, by leasing cottage sites at nominal rentals. This whole region is an ideal one for pack and hunting trips.

Bishop's Lodge, open all year, is another attractive place just to the north of the city of Santa Fé in a sheltered spot, with the private chapel of the late Archbishop Lamy, in romantic surroundings.

Las Vegas, a thriving city in Northern New Mexico, is 6,383 feet above sea level, and the starting point for several unusual trips. A new scenic highway leads across the mountains to El Porvenir, Harvey's Ranch, and other summer resorts. Las Vegas Hot Springs is six miles from the city.

Albuquerque is exceedingly interesting from an historical standpoint, having been founded in 1701. It lies at an altitude of 4,935 feet, on a sunny slope of the Sandia Range, bordering the Rio Grande. The old Spanish plaza, one mile from the rail station, contains the ancient Spanish Mission of San Felipe de Neri, erected about 1735.

The University of New Mexico is located here. The building is modeled after ancient pueblo style.



Hermit Camp in the Grand Canyon

Account of the mild climate several sanitariums have been built near the city.

Northwest of Albuquerque are the ancient pueblos of Santa Ana, Sia and Jemez. Annual festival occurs at Santa Ana, July 26 and at Sia, August 15.

Isleta and Laguna.—A few miles to the west of Albuquerque are the ancient Indian pueblos of Isleta, Laguna, and Acoma. Isleta is located on the west bank of the Rio Grande River near the railroad station. The old pueblo was destroyed in 1680. Their annual festival occurs September 19. The pueblo of Laguna is three miles east of the rail station of same name, and was founded in 1699. The winter dances of Laguna are intensely interesting; also the *fiesta*, which is held on September 19.

Acoma.—The primitive sky city of Acoma (people of the white rock), on a mesa 400 feet high, was founded in prehistoric times and first heard of by Friar Marcos de Niza. This is the finest specimen of terraced Pueblo architecture in existence. On the Rock of Acoma stands the only Franciscan mission—established in 1629—which entirely survived the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680. Materials for this church were brought from the plains below up steep trails on backs of Indians. Forty years were required to get earth enough for the graveyard, and the building of the church must have lasted for generations. The Mesa Encantada, reputed site of prehistoric village of Katzimo, lies between Laguna and Acoma.

Gallup, N. M., is the gateway to many sections of scenic interest, such as Zuni Indian village, Inscription Rock (El Morro National Monument), the Navajo country, Hopi villages, also Canyons de Chelly and del Muerto, and the Rainbow Bridge.

Zuni is the largest of the Southwest Indian pueblos, situated on an open plain along the Zuni River near Thunder Mountain, forty miles south of Gallup. This pueblo was old when visited by the Spaniards in 1540. The Zunis are pottery makers and turquoise drillers. Their most famous dance is the Shalako, held in November.

Inscription Rock (El Morro National Monument) is thirty-five miles east of the pueblo of Zuni. It is also called the stone autograph album, and bears inscriptions made by Spanish explorers as far back as 1606.



A natural log bridge in the Petrified Forest

The Navajo Indian Reservation comprises nearly 7,800 square miles in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. The Navajos are pastoral, owning large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses. They weave fine blankets and work in silver. The Navajo is tall, rather slender and extremely agile. He has been rightly called the Bedouin of the Desert. This whole region is extremely diversified in character—broad valleys, mesas, and buttes rising out of the desert, high tablelands, and deep canyons.

Although "civilized," the Navajo still clings to old customs and old religious forms. The medicine man or Shaman has a large following, if not a large per cent of cures. Their dance ceremonies are weird in the extreme, being characterized by high-pitched singing and vigorous action. The Fire Dance is a spectacular ten-day ceremony, seldom witnessed by white men, and occurring only once in seven years.

Canyon de Chelly (pronounced *de shay*) and **Canyon del Muerto** are about 100 miles northwest of Gallup. Canyon de Chelly, with its principal branches, del Muerto and Monument, is about forty miles long. The sandy bed of the little stream is hemmed in by sheer walls of red sandstone that tower skyward 800 to 1,500 feet. Canyon del Muerto gets its gruesome name from the massacre of Navajos by the Spaniards in 1804. Canyon de Chelly is absolutely unique in form and coloring—towering columns, pinnacles, and crags, a treasure-house of wonders. Everywhere there is a suggestion of Assyrian sculpture in its rocks. Some one hundred and sixty ruins have been located in this canyon. They vary in size from a single room to great community houses containing hundreds of rooms. The few ruins that have been excavated have yielded rare archaeological treasures and many mummies.

Some of the ruins, such as the White House, Mummy Cave, and Antelope, are large and impressive. The White House in de Chelly is perhaps the best known and without doubt the most picturesque. Mummy Cave, in del Muerto, was so named, because of the number of mummies found there several years ago. The Antelope ruin, in same canyon, contains part of a building three stories high, still standing, and from the debris surrounding must have contained at one time over a hundred rooms. Many interesting pictographs can be seen on the near-by cliffs.

There are Navajo Indians living in these canyons, in the same primitive fashion that they lived a century ago, when the Spaniards first came.



"The Window" in Canyon de Chelly
Monument Valley

The "Whitehouse" cliff ruin in Canyon de Chelly
Rainbow Natural Bridge

There are some well preserved prehistoric ruins one mile from the town of Aztec, in the northwestern part of New Mexico. One is said to have contained at least 500 rooms. Recent excavations have brought to light many valuable specimens of Cliff Dwellers' handiwork.

Hopi Villages. The Hopi Indian pueblos are seven in number: Oraibi, Shungopavi, Shipaulovi, Mishongnovi, Walpi, Sichomovi, and Tewa. They are embraced in a locality less than thirty miles across, and are the citadels of a region which the discovering Spaniards named the Province of Tusayan. They are reached by auto from Gallup, Adamana, Holbrook, or Winslow. They attract students of primitive community and pagan ceremonies, as well as the artist seeking strange subjects, or the casual traveler hoping to find a new sensation. The villages themselves and the Hopi ceremonies still remain quite primitive. The latter part of August is the time of the most spectacular fiestas.

There are no tourist's accommodations at the villages, except such few rooms or houses as can be rented from the Hopis. Provisions, and such comforts as the traveler considers indis-

pensable, must be brought in. The roads and trails lie across the almost level Painted Desert. The altitude, averaging 6,000 feet, insures cool nights, and the absence of humidity forbids oppressive daytime heat. Even if the pueblos as an objective did not exist, a voyage into that country of extinct volcanoes and strangely sculptured and tinted rock-masses would be well worth while.

Like Acoma, the Hopi pueblos are perched on the crests of lofty mesas. The conservative Hopis continue to live as lived their forbears and cling to their high dwelling place. Subsisting almost wholly by agriculture in an arid region of uncertain crops, they find abundant time between labors for light-hearted dance and song, and for elaborate ceremonials, which are grotesque in the Katsina, or masked dances, ideally poetic in the flute dance, and intensely dramatic in the snake dance. Of the last two, both of which are dramatized prayers for rain at an appointed season, the former is picturesque in costume and ritual, and impressive in solemn beauty; the latter is grim and startling, reptiles—including a liberal proportion of deadly rattlesnakes—being employed.



Grand Canyon—Arizona, the titan of chasms



El Tovar Hotel—Grand Canyon
Jacob's Ladder on Bright Angel Trail—Grand Canyon



By some, these Indians are called Mokis. Moki is a nickname. Among themselves they always are known as Hopi-tuh, "good (or peaceful) people."

Chaco Canyon National Monument. Seventy-five miles northeast of Gallup, N. M., is located Chaco Canyon, set aside as a national monument, account the many prehistoric ruins scattered along its rim. The largest, Pueblo Bonito, contains some 1,200 rooms. Other ruins contain fifty to one hundred rooms. There are no accommodations for tourists. Visitors must provide camping outfit.

Rainbow Natural Bridge. On the northern slopes of Navajo Mountain, just beyond the Arizona-Utah line, and about 250 miles north of Gallup, N. M., is Bridge Canyon, a tributary of San Juan River. In this canyon is the Rainbow Natural Bridge, first seen by white men in 1909—a triumphal arch spanning a wide gorge. It is the largest natural bridge in the world—309 feet high and 279 feet span. It was made National Monument in 1910.

It is so inaccessible that but few travelers have visited it—less than one hundred. Ex-President Roosevelt went there in

the summer of 1913 and described the trip as one of many thrills. Zane Grey, the novelist, says: "This Rainbow Bridge was the one great natural phenomenon, the one grand spectacle, which I have ever seen that did not at first give vague disappointment."

It is reached from Gallup. You motor 175 miles through the Navajo Reservation to the trading post at Kayenta, Ariz. From Kayenta, John Wetherill will guide your caravan of saddle and pack animals. The trip into the Bridge is made by way of Marsh Pass, Laguna Canyon, and the Segi. The return can be made by the way of Monument Valley. It is a bit longer, but an easier trail, once you are out of the corrugated world that surrounds the Bridge, but water holes are few and far between.

Also, there is a trail from the Natural Bridges National Monument, the latter being reached from the railroad station of Thompson, Utah.

The Petrified Forest of Arizona.—A national monument of thousands of acres that transcends in beauty, in variety of coloring, and in extent other similar deposits in the world. It is a



San Francisco Peaks, near Flagstaff, Arizona

prime mystery of geology. The trees are not upright. They are prone upon the ground, in a vast basin, once the bed of an ancient sea. On some of the slopes where they lie tumbled together, it is as if whole quarries of onyx had been dynamited. There are hundreds of agatized pine and spruce tree trunks, 200 feet long and more than a man's height thick at the base, whose cross-sections reveal every tint of the rainbow. It is one of the oldest and the oddest things in this strange land of antiquities. In the vicinity are aboriginal ruins and hieroglyphics. There are five distinct deposits, respectively named the First, Second, Third, Blue, and North Forests. They lie within a few miles of the railroad station of Adamana, and also are reached from Holbrook. The First Forest is noted for its natural log bridge; the Second for its beautiful coloring and large trees that look like fallen timber; the Third for its hundreds of whole tree trunks and striking colors; the Blue Forest for its odd "bad lands" and peculiar rock formations; and the North Forest for its many finely preserved specimens of the carboniferous period. Here is seen the Painted Desert, with canyons, buttes, sandy wastes, and bright coloring.

Vicinity of Flagstaff. Flagstaff is itself pictorial in character and rich in interest. It is situated in the heart of the San Francisco uplift, 6,900 feet above sea level. An extensive pine forest covers this great plateau and clothes the mountains nearly to their peaks. It is a summer vacation region, and the site of the Lowell Observatory, renowned for investigations of the planet Mars. The San Francisco Peaks, altitude 12,750 feet, lie just north of Flagstaff. They are visible from points within a radius of 200 miles and are known to the Navajos as the Sacred Mountains of the West. There are three peaks, which form one mountain.

Eight miles southwest of Flagstaff is Walnut Canyon National Monument, a crack in the earth several hundred feet deep and three miles long, with steep terraced walls. Along its shelving terraces, under projections of the strata, are scores of cliff dwellings.

Sunset Mountain is sixteen miles northeast—an extinct volcanic cone, rising 1,000 feet and tipped with reddish cinders which radiate a sunset glow—hence the name. At the base are immense lava beds and ice caves.

There is excellent trout fishing in Oak Creek, fifteen miles south, reached over a well traveled road; good accommodations at Lolomai Lodge.



Camp in Tusayan Forest, Grand Canyon

Lake Mary is a new summer resort, ten miles south, with good bass fishing and boating.

Flagstaff also is the point of departure for auto trips and camping trips to the Hopi and Navajo reservations; and to Grand Canyon by way of Grand View. Outfits for all these jaunts may be secured in Flagstaff at customary rates.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

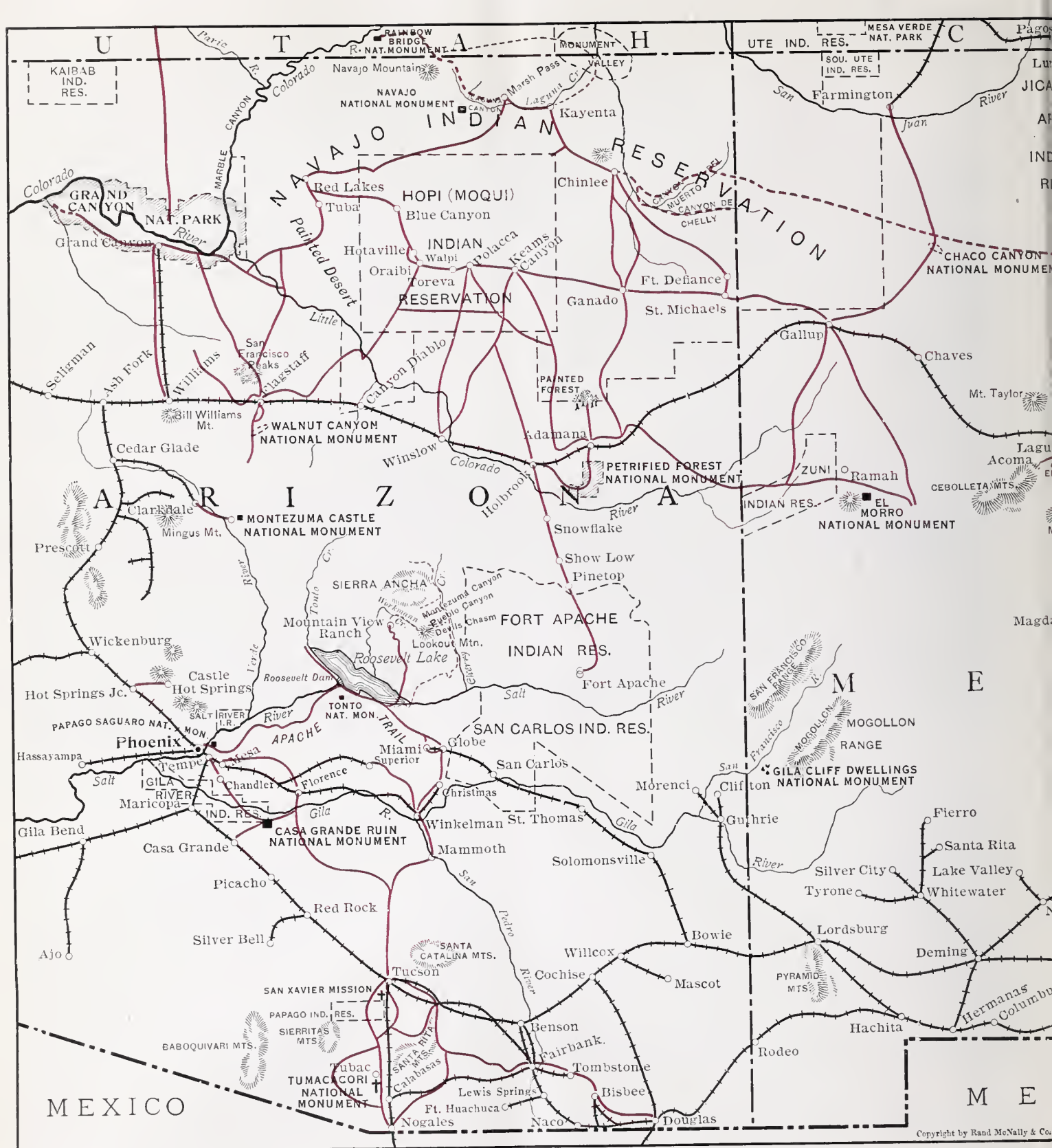
The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, in Northern Arizona, recently admitted into the family of national parks, is a titanic gorge, 217 miles long, from 9 to 13 miles wide in the section commonly visited, with a maximum depth of more than 6,000 feet, and painted in all the colors of the rainbow. It was discovered in 1540 by Spanish explorers, but Maj. J. W. Powell was the first white man to thoroughly explore it. He voyaged the Colorado River from source to mouth in 1869—an adventure of epic heroism, losing some members of his party in the seething rapids, and making valuable scientific discoveries.

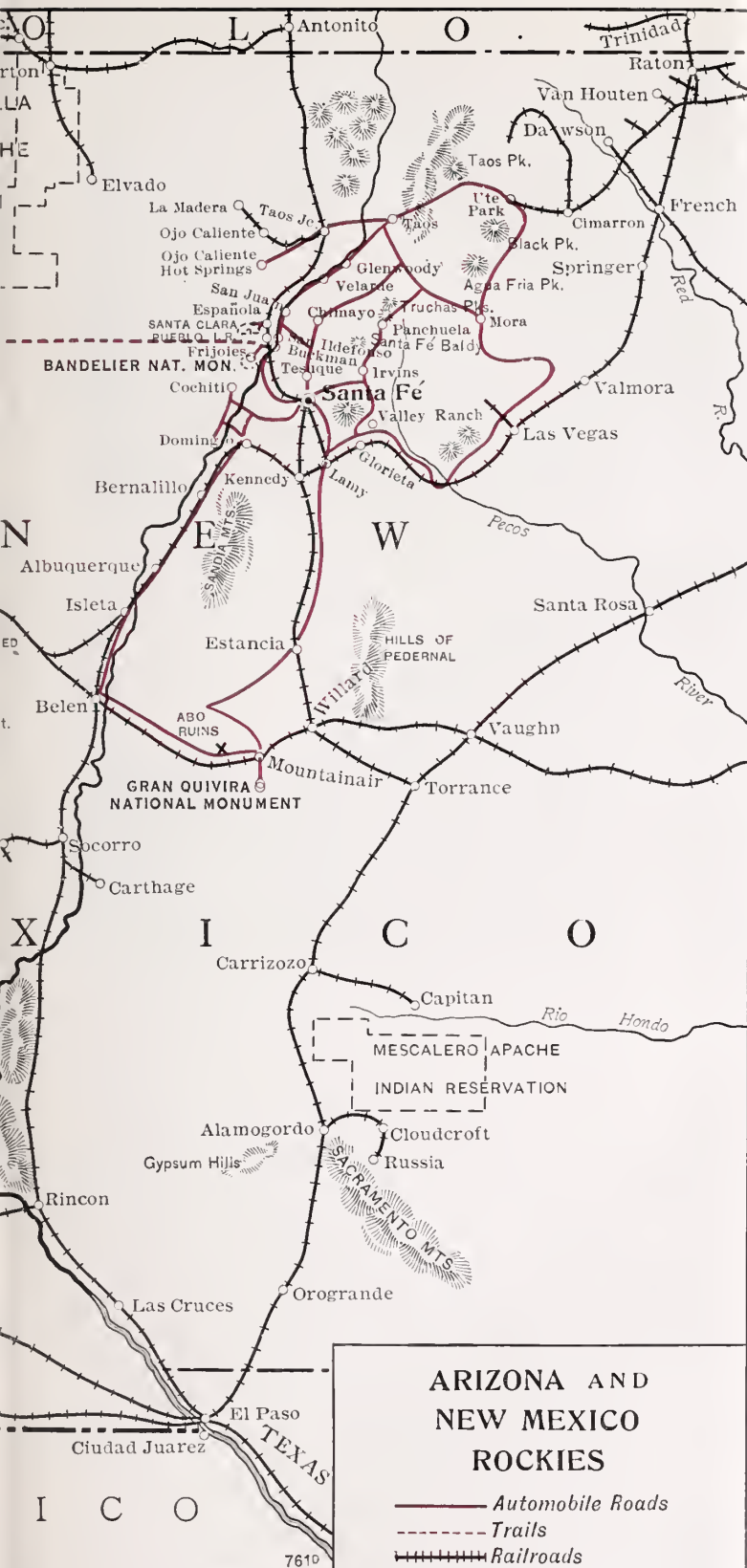
Words fail to adequately describe this tremendous rent in the earth's rock crust. It is more than mere rock, more than a geological marvel. It transcends all ordinary scenes and appeals to the emotions in an unearthly manner.

In reality the Grand Canyon is a series of canyons, beginning in Utah below Green River, and ending above Needles, Cal. The so-called granite gorge section, east and west of the railway terminus, is about sixty-five miles long. This great cleft in earth's crust in general is a wide trough, through the bottom of which is a narrow gorge carrying the muddy waters of the Colorado River. In the upper reaches the chasm narrows, and the effect is more that of a perpendicular rift, narrow and deep.

How the canyon was made, and how long it was in the making, is anybody's guess. Scientists allow eons of time and claim that the principal agent was erosion by water, winds, and frost, assisted by volcanic up-thrusts and depressions. This titan of chasms, one of the wonders of the world, is not only a sublime spectacle worth crossing a continent to see, but it also is a most delightful place of rest and recreation all the year. The accommodations for visitors, and facilities for getting around, are adequate in every respect.

El Tovar is a unique hotel at the railway terminus, not far from the head of Bright Angel Trail, at an elevation of 6,866 feet





above sea level. It is a long, low, rambling structure, of native boulders and pine logs, accommodating 175 guests.

Many fine views may be had within walking distance of El Tovar or Bright Angel Cottages and on the upper section of the trail. Bright Angel Creek, just across the river from the hotel district, leads up to the north rim by a seldom used trail.

Cozy lodgings are provided in cottages or tents at Bright Angel Cottages, adjacent to El Tovar. There are several cottages, open the year 'round, and large tents for summer only.

Hopi Indian House. Opposite El Tovar is a reproduction of the dwellings of the Hopi Indians and several Navajo hogans. In the Hopi House are installed collections of Indian handiwork. Here also live a small band of Hopis. The men weave blankets and the women make pottery and baskets. Among the Navajos are blanket-weavers and silversmiths. Havasupais from Cataract Canyon frequently visit El Tovar. Dances are given by the Indians for guests almost every evening.

The Lookout is an observatory and resthouse, built, like an eagle's eyrie, on the edge of the rim near head of Bright Angel Trail. A part of the structure extends down the steep canyon wall. It is equipped with a large binocular telescope.

Hermit Rim Road. This scenic roadway, like a city boulevard in the wilderness, has been built from El Tovar westward to the head of Hermit Basin, a distance of about seven and a half miles. It is called Hermit Rim road. It closely follows the rim from Hopi Point to the top of Hermit Trail. In many places on this spectacular roadway there is a sheer drop of 2,000 feet within a rod of the rim. Along the entire route the gigantic panorama of the Grand Canyon unfolds itself for miles and miles. You pass the Powell Monument at Sentinel Point.

Hermit's Rest. Where Hermit Rim Road ends is a resthouse, a unique dwelling cut into solid rock, with a roofed-in porch and parapet wall. It provides rest, shelter, and light refreshments for parties who take the Rim Road drive, or the Hermit Trail trip.

Hermit Trail. An easy pathway down the south wall of the Grand Canyon, named Hermit Trail, has been built from end of Hermit Road to the Colorado River. On the plateau Hermit Camp has been built—a central dining-hall and tents with accommodations for thirty persons. The upper part of Hermit Trail leads down into Hermit Basin on the western slope to where the red wall begins. Thence to the head of Cathedral Stairs the way leads along the steep east wall of Hermit Gorge, almost on a level, past Santa Maria Springs, where stop is made for water and lunch. At Cathedral Stairs there is an abrupt descent through the blue limestone by a succession of stair-like steps. From camp to Colorado River is an easy trail along Hermit Creek. Hermit Rapids are narrow, long, and very rough.

Tonto Trail. Hermit Trail Loop camping trip includes three trails: Hermit, Tonto, and Bright Angel. Tonto extends from Hermit to Bright Angel, along the inner gorge plateau, 1,000 to



Castle Hot Springs, Arizona
Motoring in southern Arizona

Montezuma's Castle.
Point of Rocks near Prescott, Arizona

1,500 feet above the river, curving in and out to cross the heads of intermediate creeks. Only by taking this trip can the inner canyon forms be adequately seen as sky line effects.

Bright Angel Trail. This well-known trail being nearest to El Tovar is used by tourists who are limited to one day for going to the river and back. It is built from a point near the hotel seven miles to the Colorado River, with a branch terminating on the plateau overlooking the river. The trip is made on muleback accompanied by a guide. Those wishing to reach the river leave the main trail at Indian Garden. A feature of this section is Devil's Corkscrew, a spiral pathway down an almost perpendicular wall. Another noted section is Jacob's Ladder.

Grand View. The auto ride to Grand View Point, thirteen miles east, is through the tallest pines of the Tusayan Forest, via Long Jim Canyon and Thor's Hammer, and begins at El Tovar. From Grand View may be seen that section of the canyon from Bright Angel Creek to Marble Canyon, including the great bend of the Colorado. Grand View Trail, now seldom used, enters the canyon near Grand View Point. Close by is

Grand View Hotel, a large frame edifice, with log cabin annex.

Desert View. At this point there is a far outlook not only into the depths of the canyon, but also across the Painted Desert towards Hopiland, and along the Desert Palisades to the mouth of the Little Colorado. At sunset and sunrise it is a glorious sight. For that reason one should arrange to stay overnight. It is thirty-two miles from El Tovar, via Grand View.

Cataract Canyon is fifty miles west of El Tovar, the home of the Havasupai Indians. The situation is romantic and the surroundings beautified by falls of water over precipices several hundred feet high. The baskets made by the Havasupai women are of fine mesh, with attractive designs, and bring good prices.

Camping Trips. Camping trips with pack and saddle animals, or with wagon and saddle animals, are organized, completely equipped, and placed in charge of experienced guides. For climatic reasons it is well to arrange so that camping trips during the season from October to April are mainly confined to the inner canyon. For the remainder of the year, i. e., April to October, they may be planned to include both the canyon itself and the rim country.



Scene in Cloudcroft, New Mexico

VICINITY OF PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Prescott, Ariz., is a city up in the high hills, a mile above the sea, in the pine belt where it is cool all summer. The peak to the west, rising 9,000 feet skyward, is Granite Mountain. Point of Rocks—once an Apache stronghold—is a few miles north. Many interesting drives, over good roads, can be made from Prescott.

Montezuma Castle National Monument. In the Verde Valley of Arizona, twenty-six miles southeast of Clarkdale, is Montezuma Castle National Monument, containing an assemblage of cliff dwellings, from the principal of which, known as Montezuma's Castle, the monument is named. It is one of the best preserved monuments left to us by a people known as the ancient cliff dwellers. The castle is on the bank of Beaver Creek, three miles from the inland town of Camp Verde, and occupies a natural depression in the vertical limestone cliff, eighty feet above the stream. It is strictly a cliff dwelling, with the added importance that it is also a communal house. Although small as compared with the great ruins of Canyon de Chelly and Mesa Verde, it is unique in location and structural design and is perfectly preserved. Easily reached by automobile from Clarkdale, Ariz.

Castle Hot Springs. In the foothills of the Bradshaw Mountains, 1,971 feet above sea level, midway between Prescott and Phoenix, reached by automobile from Hot Springs Junction, is Castle Hot Springs, a high-class resort which offers the many joys of life in the open from fall until late spring. The hotel comprises three main buildings and a number of bungalows. The two bath houses, in connection with open-air pools, fed by hot springs bubbling out of rock walls, are equipped for administration of hot medicinal water by various methods. Castle Hot Springs is not a sanitarium, but a high-class resort, where one may ride horseback and play tennis or golf in quiet surroundings. There is a cozy inn at Hot Springs Junction, and the auto ride to the springs is across a hilly country, on a fine road, bordered by cacti all the way.

CLOUDCROFT, SILVER CITY, AND VICINITY

Cloudcroft. Situated in a forest of pine at the highest point of the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico, 9,000 feet above the sea, is Cloudcroft, a noted summer resort, commanding



San Marcos Hotel—Chandler, Arizona

ever changing views of mountains, valleys, and gleaming river courses. It is reached by rail to Alamogordo, thence by narrow gauge line twenty-six miles to the summit.

The Lodge is an attractive and home-like hotel, where are provided comforts and conveniences that make a vacation here most restful. Outdoor recreations and sports include golf, tennis, horseback riding, hunting and mountain climbing; indoor entertainment is also a feature at Cloudcroft. Cottages are available for those who prefer them. Directly north of Cloudcroft is the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation.

Pecos Valley, N. M. This valley is delightful, both summer and winter. In the pine-clad mountains on the west there are many choice camping grounds. Regular auto service brings these outing places within easy reach of the visitor.

Roswell, N. M., the county seat of Chaves County in the Pecos Valley, has a population of about 9,000. It is steadily growing and has many beautiful homes and adequate hotel accommodations. Because of the equable climate many tourists are attracted here in winter.

Carlsbad, N. M., also in the lower Pecos Valley, is a prosperous town, with a population of about 2,000. It has comfortable hotel accommodations and because of its mild climate attracts many tourists.

Silver City, N. M., surrounded by the Mogollon and Black ranges, is the starting point for auto and horse-trail trips through an attractive mountain region, which embraces the Gila National Forest. In these ranges are peaks 10,000 feet in elevation, the slopes clothed with dense stands of spruce and fir. Auto roads are in good condition and lead to many places of interest. From Inspiration Point, on the Continental Divide, a commanding view is obtained of the surrounding country.

There are numerous prehistoric ruins and cliff dwellings in the canyons around Silver City, the most notable being the Gila Cliff Dwellings, which have been set aside by the Government as the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. Along the Gila River are a number of hot springs. Camping in the Gila National Forest is unrestricted and fishing and hunting are allowed under the game laws. Trout are plentiful in the moun-



Painted Cliffs on the Apache Trail

tain streams; the country is well stocked with game—deer, wild turkey, quail, and mountain lion.

El Paso, Texas, the gateway to Old Mexico, is a modern city with all tourist accommodations, situated on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande River. Directly across the river to the south, and reached by street car, is Ciudad Juarez, a typical Mexican town with much of interest to the visitor.

From El Paso the traveler enters Southern New Mexico, noted for its mild winter climate. Its principal towns are Lordsburg, Silver City, and Deming, the latter the site of Camp Cody. West of Cochise rise the rugged Dragoon Mountains, long the lurking-place of Cochise, the Indian chieftain. High on the flank of the range is Cochise Stronghold, narrow at its mouth with huge crags of granite and quartzite almost meeting overhead. The cave, where Cochise died in 1874, has been the gathering place of the medicine men of the tribe, who here practiced their incantations. The stronghold can be visited by automobile from Cochise station. A few miles west, near San Simon, there appears on the crest of the Chiricahua Mountains a remarkable profile sharply outlined against the sky, which the Apaches believe is the face of their war-chief.

Up the Rio Grande from El Paso is the city of Las Cruces. Farther north, the Elephant Butte dam, reached from the rail station of Engle.

Douglas, Ariz., on the Mexican border, is a thriving city with good hotels. It has many visitors during the winter season.

THE SIERRA ANCHA RANGE—WHERE TRAILS END

A most interesting saddle and pack animal trip can be made starting from Carr's Mountain View Ranch in the Sierra Ancha, sixteen miles north of Roosevelt Lake, and reached by auto from Globe, Roosevelt Dam, or Phoenix, over the Apache trail, and ferry across the lakes. At Mountain View Ranch comfortable tent-houses and good meals are provided, and here saddle-horses, pack animals, and guides are procured. A trail leads through Workmann Canyon five miles to Workmann Falls, thence ten miles through a forest of pine interspersed with sycamore, elm, birch, aspen, and other trees, free from underbrush, reaching a few miles farther the summit of Aztec Peak or Look-out Mountain, 8,000 feet above sea level. The top is approached by an easy grade through open forest, animals walking abreast.



Casa Grande Ruins near Phoenix, Arizona

It is a circular mesa about 400 feet in diameter, covered by scattered pine and immense flat out-croppings of granite. The edges break off sharply and for 100 feet are terraced around with rock-ledges, the rugged timbered sides sloping steeply to the base 4,000 feet below. The surrounding views are amazing; the panorama is unfolded covering parts of three states—Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. To the north and east the mountain is half encircled by a vast canyon-like basin, forty miles in width, the intervening vista far below presenting every imaginable formation—pinnacles, domes, precipices, immense cliff-walled mesas and sharply cut and serrated ridges, the view beyond extending 100 miles and showing range above range to the horizon's rim.

THE APACHE TRAIL OF ARIZONA

To those who would see the great Southwest in a novel phase, the Apache Trail trip offers an unusual opportunity. This auto drive of 120 miles—from Globe, a modern mining town, to Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, through the heart of Apache-land—was made possible by the United States Government in the construction of its roads to the site of the Roosevelt Dam, completed February, 1911.

Rich in legends and historic associations, the natural grandeur of the region is no less remarkable. The way leads along an ancient thoroughfare. Before the dawn of history came the cliff dwellers, unknown, save for those ruined fortress-homes that hang like swallows' nests in the niches of canyon walls. Swarming down this pass marched the Toltecs, and along the same trail rode in 1540 the bright-armored band of Coronado, seeking the lost cities of Cibola, with their untold wealth. Then came the humble friars who wandered here afoot, sombre-robed Jesuits and Franciscans, and they were followed by the hardy American pioneers—frontiersmen in buckskin; pathfinders and scouts; red-shirted miners and blue-clad cavalrymen. And against all these were arrayed the fiercest of Indian tribesmen, the Tonto Apaches and their kindred; and to them for years this ancient way belonged by right of might. Here was the war-path along which the Apaches set out on their bloody forays, and at their head rode battle-chiefs whose very names inspired terror—Cochise, Mangus Colorado, and Geronimo.

Globe to Roosevelt Lake.—The road winds through canyons tortuous and high-walled, crosses steep mountain ridges, and



Roosevelt Dam on Apache Trail

follows the verge of cliffs that sink hundreds of feet below. The scenery is wildly picturesque, and easily viewed in the clear atmosphere. The first views include the Palisades, the Apache Range, and the Sierra Ancha; and crossing the crest fifteen miles from Globe the first sight is had of Roosevelt Lake, flashing like a sapphire 2,000 feet below and miles away—suggesting an illusive mirage of the desert. The winding descent into the Salt River and Tonto basins is succeeded by a straightaway exhilarating run on the opposite level, with sweeping views on either hand. In spring, bright desert flowers and blossoming shrubs deck the wayside. Birds of brilliant plumage are often seen, a government bird reservation being located around the shores of the lake. Twenty-eight varieties of cacti grow along the trail, the giant saguaro standing in ranks upon the mountain sides. Three miles to the south looms Tonto Canyon, where the cliff dwellings in the Tonto National Monument stand out sharply in their overhanging caverns. For miles, high above its waters, the road closely follows the lake, steep slopes and surrounding peaks being mirrored in its glass-like surface. Geronimo Mountain rises high on the opposite shore, and Four Peaks in the Mazatzal Range tower to the westward.

Roosevelt Dam.—Approaching Roosevelt Dam, the ruggedness becomes marked. The site of the dam is the gorge of Salt River, where the larger stream joins Tonto Creek, the impounded waters forming Roosevelt Lake—one of the largest artificial lakes in the world, its man-made aspect long since lost. The solid masonry between the rock-ribbed portals is modernity in the wildest primitiveness. With its sweeping driveway, it might span a lagoon in Central Park. The dam is 1,125 feet across its crest; the auto drive over it is 16 feet wide; its curving wall is 50 feet thick at the base. The height from river-bed to top is 284 feet; its spillways on either side are foaming cataracts. A stop-over at Apache Lodge, on the promontory between the two arms of the lake, affords a unique outing. There is motor-boating and good black-bass and salmon fishing. From here the six-mile trip is made to the cliff dwellings.

En Route to Phoenix.—Circling high above the dam, the road enters the Salt River Canyon, following for miles its winding course. From between narrow walls the auto passes into open spaces rimmed with all manner of grotesque rock formations, among them The Pyramids, Flat Iron Mountain, Old Woman's Shoe, the Painted Cliffs, and the amphitheatre where the glistening stretches of the Salt River zig-zag like a lightning



Street Scene—Phoenix, Arizona

fork into its lower canyon, Skull Cave in its recesses marking the last stand of the Apaches. Descending into Fish Creek Canyon (where lunch is served at its inn) the road turns sharply into a rugged gorge, the Walls of Bronze rising 2,000 feet above the stream. The ascent of Fish Creek Hill to Lookout Point is the climax of the trip—a high-road of wondrous thrills with a panorama that catches the breath.

Ever changing scenes mark the descent from the summit—Hell's Hip Pocket, Canyon Diablo, Tortilla Flat—an oasis in the desert—Whirlpool Rock, the Little Alps, and Mormon Flat where the Salt River reappears. Cliff-tops glow in brilliant tints and symmetrically chiselled buttes falling tier after tier into darkening depths are streaked with nature's paintbrush in varying colors. Apache Gap leads down to the foothills, with the massive battlements and turrets of the weird Superstition Mountains, awesome to the Indians, standing as the last outposts of the hill country; and beyond, across the irrigated plains of the Salt River Valley, is reached the city of Phoenix, the capital of Arizona.

The Apache Trail is reached by rail through Bowie to Globe, where connection is made with auto stages leaving daily for Phoenix; and through Maricopa to Phoenix, where similar auto stage connection is made for Globe. Through tourists may detour in either direction, resuming their rail journey from Phoenix or from Globe, at the end of the auto trip.

Between Globe and Bowie.—Approaching Globe from Bowie, the railroad runs through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, which extends north to the Salt River. Here thousands of Apaches are to-day living peacefully.

Four miles north of Lookout Mountain is Devil's Chasm, with trail to its rim. Five miles in length, less than 1,000 feet wide at top and with precipitous walls 3,000 feet to its floor, it is a gem in brilliant coloring. The bottom can be reached through a complete split in its west wall. This opening does not exceed four feet in width and the descent is made over debris that forms a crude stairway; but the view from the base is worth the climb.

Deer, bear, mountain lion, and wild cat are plentiful in this range. Wild turkeys are also found, and quail are abundant.

In Pueblo, Montezuma and Cherry Creek canyons to the east, are many cliff dwellings and prehistoric ruins that offer to the



Mission San Jose de Tumacacori

mountaineer a fascinating motive for an extended trip through this little-traveled region. It is a land for exploration. Arrangements for this and other trips, including advice as to outfitting, etc., can be made through Mr. Wesley Hill, Phoenix, Ariz., with office also at Globe.

The White Mountains, beautifully timbered and a scenic wilderness, lie to the east of the Sierra Ancha Range and can also be entered from Holbrook on the north. The region contains the White Mountain Indian Reservation, and Fort Apache.

TUCSON AND VICINITY

Tucson. During the winter season, from November to April, Tucson, Ariz., approaches perfection in mildness of climate as nearly as our country affords. The sunny days and exhilarating air make outdoor life delightful. The thriving city is situated in the irrigated valley of the Santa Cruz. It lies in desert surroundings, but it is a picture desert—the desert tinted with the brilliant bloom of the little desert-flowers that flash like exotics over miles of undulating country clothed with sage, and musk and other shrubs, and constantly marked by tall, up-standing, and grotesque cacti, multiform in their strange shapes.

Tucson is also surrounded by picturesque mountain ridges, with peaks over 9,000 feet above sea level, and from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the city. Their striking formations and nearness invite exploration of their rugged slopes. Historically, it is one of the oldest of American settlements. In 1700 it was established as a Spanish presidio for the protection of the Mission San Xavier del Bac, ten miles to the south. There still remain relics of its ancient pueblo—adobe houses and quaint buildings—in strange contrast to the up-to-date and attractive city which to-day surrounds them. The picturesque Spanish life is ever evident. Tourists will find here modern hotels and good accommodations, as well as all comforts and facilities for the enjoyment of their sojourn. The golf course is one of the best in the Southwest.

A sanitarium was built here on account of the mild winter climate.

Surrounding Tucson are many prehistoric ruins, and picture rocks bearing petroglyphs of Indians and animals.

The automobile from late autumn to early spring can here be enjoyed to the full. From Tucson diverge many hard and



Fish Creek Hotel on Apache Trail
Trail in Workmann Creek Canyon, Sierra Ancha Mountains.

Devil's Chasm, Sierra Ancha Mountains, Arizona
Southern Arizona Irrigation Canal

smooth roads through a fascinating country and leading to places of surprising interest. The clearness and dryness of the atmosphere show far-off objects etched on the skyline; the rapid movement through the pungent air is delightful.

MISSION SAN XAVIER DEL BAC

Ten miles south from Tucson by auto road, stands the Mission San Xavier del Bac, one of the most remarkable examples of Saracenic architecture in our country and a splendid relic of a romantic past. Founded in 1692, it was consecrated by Father Eusebio Kino in 1699. It is the last of the chain of missions established by the Jesuits, a day's foot-journey apart, from Mexico City to Tucson, and is the only one not in ruins.

San Xavier was conducted until 1751 by the Jesuits, and following their expulsion by Mexico passed into the hands of the Franciscans. It subsequently fell into decay and was reconstructed between the years 1783-97. It is well preserved and services are held regularly. The graceful dome, arches, and towers are most impressive, and the ornate interior is practically

as it was in the time of Father Kino. The fresco decorations, mural paintings, and statuary are worthy of careful study. The Papago Indian reservation surrounds the mission.

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Continuing on the auto road thirty-eight miles south of the Mission San Xavier, the venerable Mission of San Jose de Tumacacori is reached. It is three miles south of the ancient town of Tubac, the oldest settlement in Arizona, and later a Spanish garrison post. Standing on a slope beside the Santa Cruz River the Mission Tumacacori, with its shattered doors, its broken columns, and fallen archways, is to-day a beautiful ruin—a monument attesting the zeal and devotion of Father Kino who, in 1692, established this religious outpost—the next to the last of the chain from Mexico City. Time has crumbled its massive walls, yet in its solitude it bespeaks an ancient grandeur, and the weather-beaten ruin will now be preserved to posterity as the Tumacacori National Monument.

Twenty miles farther south by the auto highway is the city of Nogales, on either side of the Mexican border.



Cliff-dwelling near Roosevelt Dam, Arizona



City of Globe, Arizona

SANTA CATALINA MOUNTAINS

Fifteen miles northeast of Tucson the Catalina Mountains rise abruptly. The highest peak is Mount Lemon, 9,150 feet. Sabina Canyon and Bear Canyon on the southern side are each within sixteen miles by auto. Both are charming in their rugged, verdant beauty. Aqua Caliente, or Hot Springs, is within seventeen miles, and near-by in Soldier Gorge are giant specimens of Saguaro cacti, some fifty feet in height.

Oracle, Tucson's summer resort, is on the northern side of the Catalina Mountains, at an elevation of 4,500 feet. It is thirty-eight miles from Tucson on an excellent road. There is every facility for camping. The region is heavily forested and is wild and beautiful.

THE HUACHUCA MOUNTAINS

In Ramsey Canyon, eighty-five miles southeast of Tucson on the state highway to Bisbee, is a charming resort 6,000 feet above sea level. Oak, maple, walnut, sycamore, and pine grow by mountain streams in deep gorges and on the slopes of picturesque peaks. Berner's Camp has good accommodations and over forty cottages house the summer colony. Ramsey Canyon is seven miles by auto road from Fairbanks.

HUNTING IN THE RINCON, TORTILLITAS, AND BABOQUIVARI MOUNTAINS

The Rincon, Tortillitas, and Baboquivari mountains are equally well known for their beauty as well as their abundance of game. Deer, bears, mountain lions, and wild cats are plentiful, and in the Tortillitas and Rincons the wild hog is hunted. Quail is plentiful in the mesas. Within a day's drive of Tucson are also found mountain sheep and antelope.

CASA GRANDE RUIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Among the most interesting prehistoric relics in the United States is the Casa Grande Ruin National Monument in Arizona, sixteen miles northeast by auto stage from Casa Grande, and twelve miles south of Florence. They lie in the broad mesquite plains near the banks of the Gila River.

The ruins were discovered in 1539 by the Spanish explorer, Fray Marcos de Niza, and are mentioned by Castañeda and others who were with the expedition of Coronado in 1540-42 as having been Aztec dwellings. In November, 1694, they were visited by Father Kino, on his tour of exploration from the Mission San Xavier del Bac near Tucson.

The Casa Grande, or Great House, was originally four or five stories in height, with many rooms, and was the largest of various groups of buildings. It covers a space 59 by 43 feet 3 inches, with walls from three to four feet thick, constructed of adobe and gravel concrete. The interior walls are plastered, still showing places smooth as Puebla pottery. The structure above the second story has been demolished, and over it for protection has been placed a metal roof. For the preservation of the ruins as a National Monument, an area of 480 acres has been set aside. A custodian in charge is quartered on the grounds, who acts as a guide.

Surrounding the Casa Grande proper, is a rectangular walled enclosure or compound, of about two acres. In this space, excavations have uncovered many additional buildings or clusters of rooms, and many others undoubtedly exist. There are three additional enclosures, and two buildings called Clan Houses, together with a well and numerous mounds. Recent excavations have disclosed an amphitheatre with cement floor. The ruined area covers ten acres, and ground plans thus far excavated include over 100 rooms with a number of plazas. A system of irrigation ditches is also shown.

Many perfect specimens of pottery, including large ollas (oi-yas) or water jars, holding twenty gallons and more, have been found. Over 1,500 relics taken from these ruins, are on exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

The auto trip from Casa Grande Station to the Ruins includes a visit to the Sacaton Indian Reservation and Government Experimental Farm.

PHOENIX AND VICINITY

Phoenix, situated in the fertile Salt River Valley, rendered verdant and blooming by the impounded waters of the Roosevelt Dam, eighty miles to the east, is the capital of Arizona and a popular winter tourist city with excellent hotels and facilities for outdoor recreation. Not only is it the commercial center for this region—noted for cotton and alfalfa fields, fruit ranches



Giant Cactus
Picture Rock near Tucson, Arizona

San Xavier Mission, Tucson, Arizona
Desert motor road from Tucson

and live-stock—but as the capital of the State, Phoenix also is a social center. A United States Indian School is located here.

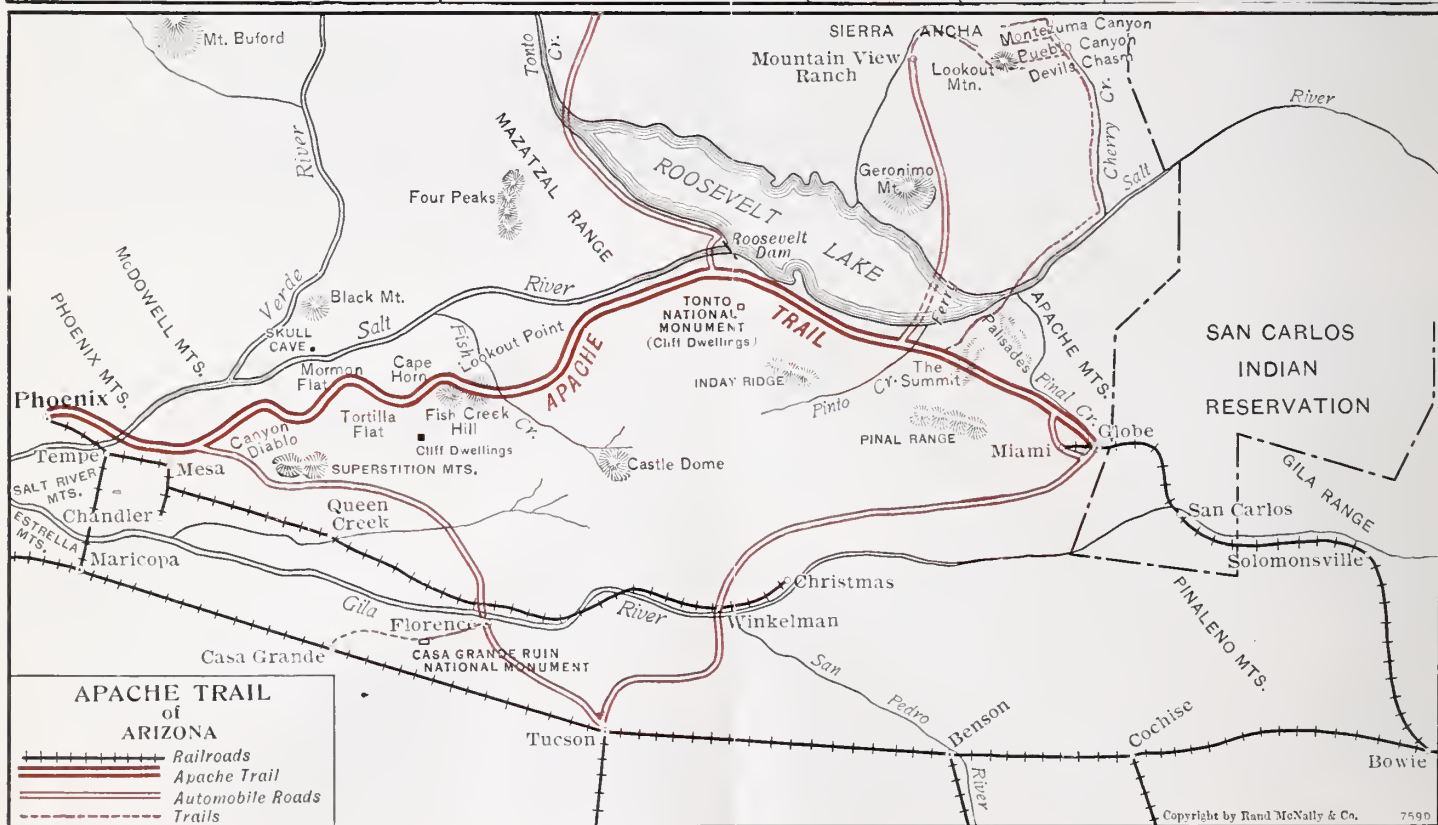
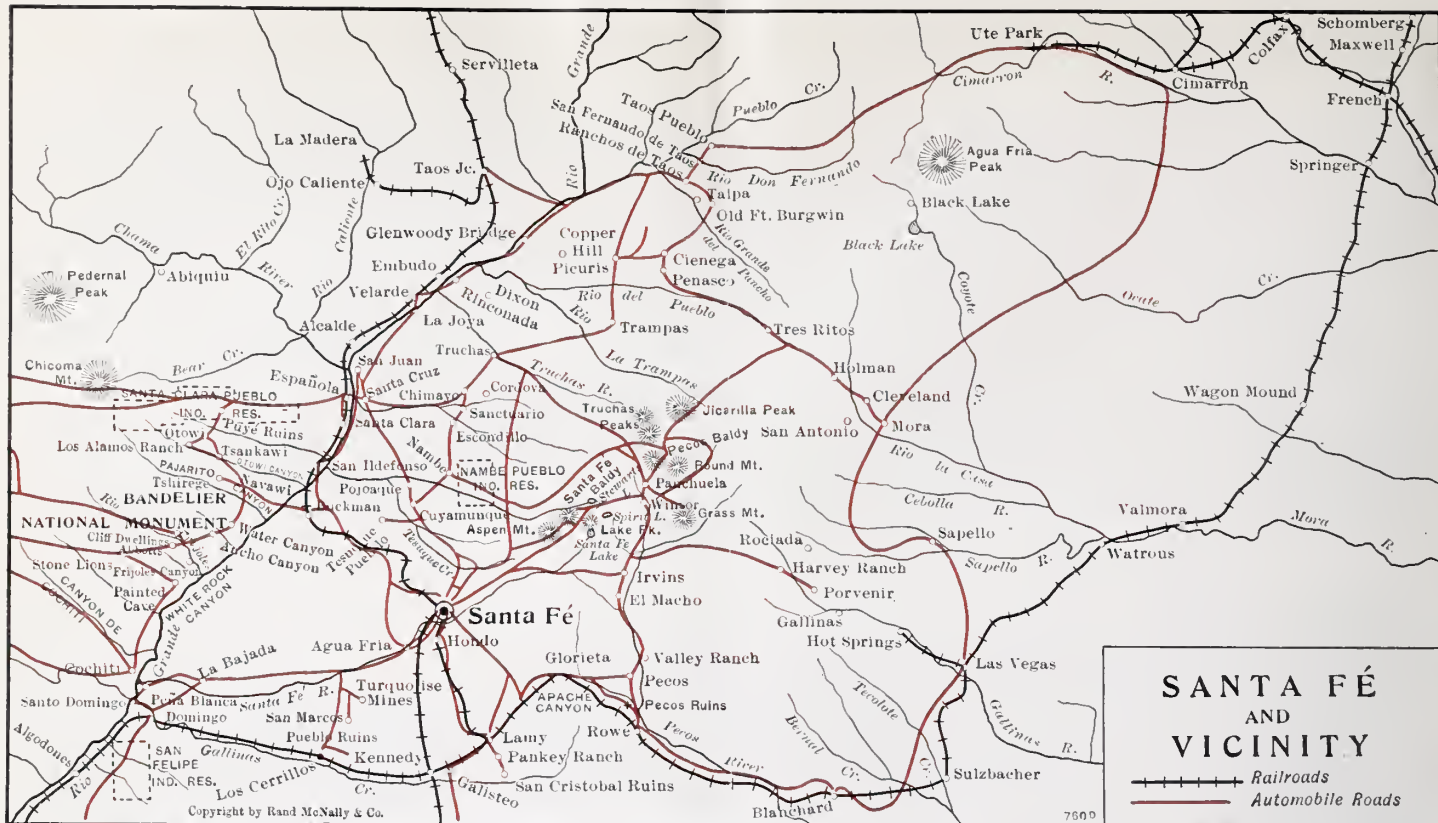
It is surrounded by picturesque peaks and serrated ridges, the Phoenix Mountains rising to the north-west, the Salt River Mountains to the south, the Estrella Range to the southeast, and the White Tanks to the west. As the western gateway of the Apache Trail and the starting point for many attractive automobile drives, its liveliness is enhanced by the ever-present motorist and the out-going and in-coming auto stages. Horse-back riding and golf can be enjoyed, and auto roads lead to many points of interest—among them Granite Reef Dam and Old Fort McDowell, the Camel Back and Echo Canyon; Ingle-side and Scottsdale; also Papago Sahuara National Park. Hieroglyphic Rocks, Camp Creek, and the Gila River and Salt River Indian reservations.

The Casa Grande Ruins are reached from Phoenix, by rail to Florence, thence fourteen miles by auto (or the entire distance, sixty-five miles, by auto road.) Castle Hot Springs is reached from Phoenix by rail to Hot Springs Junction, forty-four miles, thence by auto. Account of the mild winter climate, several sanitariums have been built near the city.

At Chandler, twenty-three miles east of Phoenix and reached by rail or auto through Tempe, is the Hotel San Marcos, one of the leading winter tourist hotels of Arizona. Bungalows are also provided for those who desire them, and as a restful resort, with facilities for outdoor enjoyments, it is most inviting. An 18-hole, grass fair-green golf course and tennis courts are on its grounds.

PAPAGO SAGUARA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Nine miles east of Phoenix, in a region of jagged rocks and desert, is the Papago Saguara National Monument, embracing 2,050 acres and containing a splendid exhibition of desert flora, including striking examples of the giant cactus (Saguara), Yucca, Glorioso, Chollo, Ocotillo, Prickly Pear, and many others of the characteristic cacti of the Southwest. In the center rises a ridge of rock 200 feet in height, containing numerous caves and formations curiously carved by erosion, one opening, named "The Hole in the Rock," forming a tunnel. Pictographs and other evidences of prehistoric occupation add to the interest.



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Summer Excursion Fares. During both the summer and winter seasons round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold from nearly all stations in the Middle West, East and South to principal points Arizona and New Mexico. These tickets are good for stop-overs at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.

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SEASON, 1919



Arizona *and* New Mexico ROCKIES



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Arizona *and* New Mexico ROCKIES



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

An Appreciation of Arizona and New Mexico

By ZANE GREY

Author of "Riders of the Purple Sage" "The Lone Star Ranger," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



ARIZONA and New Mexico are to me magic words of enchantment. I have written half a dozen novels trying to tell of their beauty and romance, and health for body and soul. But I still have to write the most convincing one; and this is because ten years of travel over the deserts, plateaus, mountains and forests of this wonderland have only served to make me see more, and grow more, and love more.

The secret of the fascination of the Southwest is exceedingly hard to define in words. But the secret of the health and renewed life to be found there seems to be a matter of the senses. That is to say, you must see, smell, feel, hear, and taste this wonderful country, and once having done so, you will never be the same again. It must be done to be believed. Never a one of the many people whom I have bidden ride over this region has failed to bless me for the suggestion.

To see any part of Arizona or New Mexico, even from the train window, is to realize something of their immensity, their tremendous range from desert floor to mountain peak, their vivid color and beauty. To see two hundred miles of wild and rugged country as clear beneath your eyes as if you were seeing Central Park from the top of the Plaza, is an experience never to be forgotten. To see the Grand Canyon full of purple smoke at dawn or sublimely fired at sunset is to be elevated in soul. To see the red rocks; the alkali flats like snow; the sand dunes so graceful and curved; the long cedar slopes, speckled green and gray, leading up to the bold peaks; the vast black belts of timber; the Navajo facing the sunrise with his silent prayer, the Hopi in his alfalfa fields, or the Apache along the historical Apache trail; the coyote sneaking through the arroyos; the lonely cliff dwellings with their monuments of a vanished race; the endless slopes of sage, green and gray, and purple on the heights; the natural stone bridges and the petrified forests—and a thousand more beautiful sights—that is to see Arizona and New Mexico.

The smell of cedar smoke, like burning leaves in autumn; the smell of the desert, dry and clean and somehow new; the smell of the sand and dust, especially after a rain; the tangy odor of the great plateaus of cedar and juniper when your nostrils seem glued as with pitch; and the sweet fragrance of the pine forests, and the indescribable and exhilarating perfume of the purple sage; to know these is to learn the purity of atmosphere never breathed in populous places. To feel the wind in your face, to ride in the teeth of sand storm and flying dust and furious squall; to feel the cold of dawn nip your ears and the heat of noon burn your back, to hear the thunder of the Colorado and the roar of mountain streams, and the rustle of sand through the sage, and the moan of the night breeze in the spruce, the mourn of the wolf and the whistle of the stag, to feel the silence and loneliness of the desert,—all this is to grow young again. And to taste the air, water, and meat of the open is to go back hundreds of years when man was savage and free.

The saddle horse, the pack-train, and the wagon are the happiest and most profitable modes of travel; but alas! that I must write it—the automobile has at last claimed the Great Southwest, and good roads lead everywhere. I would preserve these wild lands for the horse and mule, but this is sentiment, and selfish perhaps. But after all it does not matter how one travels. Only go! There never should have been the thousands of tourists going to Europe before the war when they were ignorant of this land of enchantment. I have a feeling of pity for those with means and leisure who do not know our own, our native land!

Zane Grey



Arizona and New Mexico Rockies

ARIZONA and New Mexico, with their vistas of peaks and plains, painted buttes and flat-topped mesas, forested slopes and deep canyons—all beneath the bluest of blue skies—comprise a realm not only rich in natural wonders but unique in its intensely interesting revelations of a prehistoric age.

The geological formation and the topography of the two states are much alike. Fully two-thirds of the area consists of rugged and mountainous regions which in places reach over 14,000 feet above sea level, with stupendous gorges and canyons. There are great rivers; fertile irrigated valleys; level grassed plateaus from 5,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation; heights heavily timbered with stately pines and spruce; petrified forests of trees turned to stone; immense lava flows, like rivers of rock, with cinder cones black and red, the burned-out craters of ancient volcanoes; and to the south and southwest the weird and mystical desert—that colorful land of sharply etched objects, strange vegetation, and skylines of grotesque formations, with its delightfully mild winter climate.

Many years of exploration and research have opened to the tourist a field disclosing sights such as can be seen nowhere else in our national domain—the ruined cities and abodes of a bygone age—the pueblos and cliff dwellings of a people whose origin is unknown.

Historically, Arizona and New Mexico are closely allied. Aptly may they be called “Oldest America,” for in far remote time they were occupied by peoples well advanced along the road to civilization—peoples who tilled the soil and laid well planned irrigation systems, and whose handicraft is exemplified by the great exhibits of their artistic pottery and wickerwork, as well as objects and implements of stone and wood, now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and other museums. The earliest recorded history of their existence, based solely on the discovery of their ruined cities, dates from 1536, when Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish conquistador, wandered afoot through these valleys and mountain fastnesses, returning with the story of his travels to the City of Mexico. Fray Marcos de Niza visited the region in 1539, and his accounts of the wonderful Seven Cities of Cibola, with their treasure-houses of gold and turquoise, induced Vasquez de Coronado to set out in 1540 with an army of 300. This historic expedition explored a vast area in the Southwest.

The cliff dwellings generally occupy the southern faces of the mesas; occasionally they are found in cliffs with an eastern exposure, but rarely face either north or west. They are principally of the excavated type, some wholly so, in the perpendicular faces of the



Frijoles Canyon in Bandelier National Monument—New Mexico
Sanctuario, the Lourdes of New Mexico

cliffs. Others are built in natural open caves formed by weather erosion; many have fronts of masonry and doorways with timber casings.

The ruined pueblos are in the nature of community houses, with a great number of rooms, and many are graced with towers and turrets. The material used in their construction was adobe, or sun-baked mud, and also stones laid with mortar. On the mesa tops, as well as in the valleys, some of these pueblos were quite extensive, their height varying from one story to three, four, or more.

Alongside these ruined cities of the past are the adobe villages of the Pueblo Indians of to-day, strung, like jewels on a necklace, from Taos to Albuquerque and westward past Laguna and Acoma to where the seven



Old Governors' Palace at Santa Fé, New Mexico
Cave dwellings in Frijoles Canyon

Hopi pueblos look out upon the desert plain from their mesa eyries. Here, too, are the hogans of the nomadic Navajos, the mud huts of the Havasupais, Wallapais, and Mojaves; also are seen the Apaches, Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagos along the Salt and Gila rivers, in their wickiups and teepees. All of these tribes are civilized, and earn their living from flocks and herds or by cultivating the soil. They retain many of their primitive customs and modes of dress. On festal days it is as though the onlooker were transported to the remote past, so strange are the fascinating ceremonies.

Frequently the traveler comes across a picturesque Mexican village in a fertile valley, reminiscent of the early Spanish days. These Mexican villages, with



The new Museum at Santa Fé

their fine old mission churches, and their narrow streets, give a foreign aspect to the scene. It is, indeed, a bit of Old Spain—with dark-eyed señoritas and señoras and swarthy caballeros, and ever the inevitable burro.

In addition to these undoubted attractions, Arizona and New Mexico have in store for the visitor all the pleasures of mountain outing regions, with fishing and hunting in season, and horseback trips far from the beaten path and through rugged timbered regions. Auto trips can be made through regions of mighty canyons and sheer cliffs, where the landscape has been most ruggedly molded and where every turn of the road reveals a new delight.

Nowhere can be found a dryer, clearer, or more invigorating air, nor a more perfect climate, summer and winter. The higher altitudes are the summer vacation lands, while the low altitudes make possible the many ideal winter resorts.

But to get at the real heart of the Southwest, you must leave the railway behind and take to the open country. If time is no object and you like to rough it, engage saddle and pack animals for a long camping trip. That's the leisurely way. Or, if time presses, hire a private motor car for your party and compress three days of journeying into one. Each method has its advantages. Often the two can be combined.

Santa Fé and Vicinity

In a setting that antedates Babylon, and under Moorish skies, La Ciudad Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco (The City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis), located out in the New Mexico Rockies, invites the traveler searching for new scenes.



Taos Indian Pueblo, New Mexico

Santa Fé was founded in 1606 by one of the Spanish conquistadores on the ruins of two Indian pueblos, in a land where once flourished the prehistoric cliff dwellers.

The Santa Fé of to-day is part old, part new. It is a city of American and Mexican life with a few Indians from the neighboring pueblos. It lies nearly a mile and a half above the sea, on a plateau rimmed by peaks 13,000 feet high.

Here the visitor may see the venerable plaza, where Oñate first set up the banner of Spain, and where General Kearny planted the Stars and Stripes in 1846. The Old Palace is the most ancient governmental building in the United States. The Cathedral was begun in 1612. San Miguel Church dates back to 1607. A monument on the plaza commemorates the terminus of the old Santa Fé Trail.

The new Museum is pronounced a gem by artists and architects. Here the Taos and Santa Fé art colonies first exhibit their paintings. It is an art gallery, part of the Museum of New Mexico, whose priceless archaeological and historical collections are housed in the Palace of the Governors.

A sanitarium was built here on account of the mild climate.

In a day's journey you can reach Indian pueblos and Mexican villages, cliff dwellings and prehistoric ruins, the haunts of the bear and mountain lion, snow-clad peaks and trout streams. You can motor over smooth highways, or follow the hounds after wild game, or take long camping trips on horseback with pack outfit.

The principal trips in this vicinity are:

To Frijoles Canyon. The Canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles (Little River of the Beans) thirty-four miles west, is one of the several short gorges that deeply cut the high Pajarito Plateau on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Noted for its remarkable ruins of prehistoric villages on the floor of the valley; of these the most important is Tyu-onyi, an old community house of several hundred rooms. The Ceremonial Cave, 150 feet above the stream, and reached by ladders, is one of the hundreds of side wall caves in volcanic tufa. Abbott's ranch resort provides home comforts. Because of the archaeological features of this plateau, the United States Government has set it aside as the Bandelier National Monument. A few miles from Frijoles Canyon are three large communal ruins, Tschirege, Tsankawi and Otowi. There are a thousand rooms in the Tschirege ruin.

Puyé.—Forty-two miles north of the city, reached by good motor road through from Santa Fé, (or by rail to Española, thence auto,) is one of the largest of the prehistoric communal



Zuñi Indian Pueblo—New Mexico

dwelling, having some 1600 rooms in its prime. The South House was terraced like the present day Taos pueblo. Caves and shrines all are well preserved. This ruin is pointed out as the ancestral home of the Santa Clara pueblos, and has been in part excavated by the School of American Research. Choice types of its ancient pottery and artifacts are on exhibit in the new museum in the city of Santa Fé.

Indian Pueblos. Within a few hours ride are several Indian pueblos, dating back before the Spanish Conquest. San Ildefonso Pueblo lies at the foot of Battle Mountain, intersection of the Rio Grande and Pojoaque Rivers, twenty-seven miles by rail or auto northeast of the city. The inhabitants make pottery. There are two interesting ceremonial kivas. Important fiestas occur January 23 and September 6. The pueblo of Santa Clara, five miles north of San Ildefonso, but across the Rio Grande, is rich in traditions. The Tewa name means, "Where the wild rosebushes grow near the water." Their dance is held on August 12. Santa Clara is also reached by rail to Española. Pojoaque Pueblo, eighteen miles north of Santa Fé, is now mainly occupied by Mexicans. Principal fiesta is held on December 12. Pueblo of San Juan is six miles north of the little city of Española. On June 24, St. John's Day, occur ceremonial dances and games. The old Indian Pueblo of Tesuque is prehistoric. Here pottery idols are made; also drums, bows and arrows, etc. Their fiesta day is November 12. Nambé Pueblo, on the Nambé River, is famed for its ceremonial kiva. It was the seat of one of the earliest of Franciscan missions of New Mexico. Their annual fiesta comes on October 4. Santa Cruz is a quaint old Mexican village, two miles east of the railroad station of Española, with its old Spanish church built in 1796.

Taos is one of the loveliest of New Mexican valleys. At Ranchos de Taos is an old mission church, built in 1778. Fernando de Taos is noted as the former home of Kit Carson, the scout; at present it is celebrated as the summer home of prominent eastern artists, its artist colony being closely related to that of Santa Fé. The Indian pueblo of San Geronimo de Taos, a few miles away, is located on opposite sides of Pueblo Creek, near the Taos Mountains which tower above the pueblo to a height of 13,000 feet. One section of communal adobe houses rises to a height of seven stories, the other five. These great piles look like pyramids. There are seven ceremonial kivas.



Walpi, one of the Hopi Indian Pueblos

The inhabitants retain their primitive ways. The festival of San Geronimo is annually held on September 30. This region was first visited by Coronado's expedition in 1541. It is reached by rail to Taos Junction, thence by regular auto stage, or by interesting auto roads from Santa Fé. Ojo Caliente Hot Springs is reached from Taos Junction, a distance of twelve miles. Automobile will meet trains on advance notice.

Cochiti and Santo Domingo. Forty miles to the west of Santa Fé is the pueblo of Cochiti, on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Its annual dance occurs July 14. Near at hand is the Painted Cave. The stone pumas of Potrero de Las Vacas likewise are famous. The pottery manufactured here simulates animal forms. The Cochitis point to the Rito de los Fríjoles as their ancestral home. A few miles south of Cochiti is Santo Domingo, the largest of the Lower Rio Grande Pueblos. The ancient kivas are well worth visiting. Their annual festival is scheduled for August 4.

Chimayó, thirty-two miles north from Santa Fé on the Santa Cruz River, is a Mexican village, noted for its Chimayó blankets, woven on century-old foot looms by native Mexicans. Close by is Santuario, the Lourdes of New Mexico, with its quaint chapel, where many miraculous cures have been reported. Not far distant is the campanile of another church ascribed to the Penitentes. The Santuario is primitive in architecture, with massive walls. It is embellished by native wood carvings. Pilgrims come from Colorado, Arizona and Old Mexico to worship at this shrine.

Gran Quivira. In the Estancia Valley of Central New Mexico is the region of Salt Lakes, where also are found the mission and pueblo ruins of Cuarai, Abó and La Gran Quivira. Of these, La Gran Quivira (or Tabira) is most widely known. Gran Quivira is now a national monument. The adjoining portion of the pueblo ruins is owned by the Museum of New Mexico, as also is the site of the pueblo and mission ruins of La Cuarai. Abo is the most beautiful of the mission church ruins of this whole section. The Manzano pueblos, not many miles away, are known as "The Cities that were Forgotten," or "The Cities that Died of Fear," having been abandoned just before the Pueblo Revolution of 1680 on account of Apache raids.



The Enchanted Mesa, near Acoma
Acoma Indian Pueblo

Laguna Indian Pueblo
The Indian Pueblo of Isleta

Valley Ranch, to the East of Santa Fé, is an all-the-year-round resort, located along the Pecos River, at the gateway of the road leading to the headwaters of that stream. It is a most delightful stopping place for tourists, attracted thither by the fine fishing and opportunities for horseback rides and mountain climbing. A side run of a few miles brings the sight-seer to the restored ruins of the ancient Pecos church, built in 1617; also adjacent are the recently excavated ruins of the Indian pueblo of Cicuyé. When first visited by the Spaniards in 1540, Pecos was undoubtedly the largest town in what is now the United States.

A few miles farther up the Pecos are two other attractive ranch resorts—Irvin's and Mountain View Ranches, open from May 1st to November 1st.

The road from Valley Ranch to the Upper Pecos is a notable scenic drive. It follows the Pecos Canyon and the Pecos River—a beautiful mountain stream—through forests of aspen and pine. In summer it is the home of hundreds of vacationers, who camp out in tents or live in cottages. The United States Forest Service is making this part of the Santa Fé National Forest into one of the nation's playgrounds, by leasing cottage sites at

nominal rentals. This whole region is an ideal one for pack and hunting trips.

Bishop's Lodge, open all year, is another attractive place just to the north of the city of Santa Fé in a sheltered spot, with the private chapel of the late Archbishop Lamy, in romantic surroundings.

Las Vegas, a thriving city in Northern New Mexico, is 6,383 feet above sea level, and the starting point for several unusual trips. A new scenic highway leads across the mountains to El Porvenir, Harvey's Ranch, and other summer resorts. Las Vegas Hot Springs is six miles from the city.

Albuquerque is exceedingly interesting from an historical standpoint, having been founded in 1701. It lies at an altitude of 4,935 feet, on a sunny slope of the Sandia Range, bordering the Rio Grande. The old Spanish plaza, one mile from the rail station, contains the ancient Spanish Mission of San Felipe de Neri, erected about 1735. The visitor will find first-class hotel accommodations.

The University of New Mexico is located here. The building is modeled after ancient pueblo style.



Hermit Camp in the Grand Canyon

Account of the mild climate several sanitariums have been built near the city.

Northwest of Albuquerque are the ancient pueblos of Santa Ana, Sia and Jemez. Annual festival occurs at Santa Ana, July 26 and at Sia, August 15.

Isleta and Laguna.—A few miles to the west of Albuquerque are the ancient Indian pueblos of Isleta, Laguna, and Acoma. Isleta is located on the west bank of the Rio Grande River near the railroad station. The old pueblo was destroyed in 1680. Their annual festival occurs September 19. The pueblo of Laguna is three miles east of the rail station of same name, and was founded in 1699. The winter dances of Laguna are intensely interesting; also the *fiesta*, which is held on September 19.

Acoma.—The primitive sky city of Acoma (people of the white rock), on a mesa 400 feet high, was founded in prehistoric times and first heard of by Friar Marcos de Niza. This is the finest specimen of terraced Pueblo architecture in existence. On the Rock of Acoma stands the only Franciscan mission—established in 1629—which entirely survived the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680. Materials for this church were brought from the plains below up steep trails on backs of Indians. Forty years were required to get earth enough for the graveyard, and the building of the church must have lasted for generations. The Mesa Encantada, reputed site of prehistoric village of Katzimo, lies between Laguna and Acoma.

Gallup, N. M., is the gateway to many sections of scenic interest, such as Zuni Indian village, Inscription Rock (El Morro National Monument), the Navajo country, Hopi villages, also Canyons de Chelly and del Muerto, and the Rainbow Bridge.

Zuni is the largest of the Southwest Indian pueblos, situated on an open plain along the Zuni River near Thunder Mountain, forty miles south of Gallup. This pueblo was old when visited by the Spaniards in 1540. The Zunis are pottery makers and turquoise drillers. Their most famous dance is the Shalako, held in November.

Inscription Rock (El Morro National Monument) is thirty-five miles east of the pueblo of Zuni. It is also called the stone autograph album, and bears inscriptions made by Spanish explorers as far back as 1606.



A natural log bridge in the Petrified Forest

The Navajo Indian Reservation comprises nearly 7,800 square miles in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. The Navajos are pastoral, owning large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses. They weave fine blankets and work in silver. The Navajo is tall, rather slender and extremely agile. He has been rightly called the Bedouin of the Desert. This whole region is extremely diversified in character—broad valleys, mesas, and buttes rising out of the desert, high tablelands, and deep canyons.

Although "civilized," the Navajo still clings to old customs and old religious forms. The medicine man or Shaman has a large following, if not a large per cent of cures. Their dance ceremonies are weird in the extreme, being characterized by high-pitched singing and vigorous action. The Fire Dance is a spectacular ten-day ceremony, seldom witnessed by white men, and occurring only once in seven years.

Canyon de Chelly (pronounced *de shay*) and Canyon del Muerto are about 100 miles northwest of Gallup. Canyon de Chelly, with its principal branches, del Muerto and Monument, is about forty miles long. The sandy bed of the little stream is hemmed in by sheer walls of red sandstone that tower skyward 800 to 1,500 feet. Canyon del Muerto gets its gruesome name from the massacre of Navajos by the Spaniards in 1804. Canyon de Chelly is absolutely unique in form and coloring—towering columns, pinnacles, and crags, a treasure-house of wonders. Everywhere there is a suggestion of Assyrian sculpture in its rocks. Some one hundred and sixty ruins have been located in this canyon. They vary in size from a single room to great community houses containing hundreds of rooms. The few ruins that have been excavated have yielded rare archaeological treasures and many mummies.

Some of the ruins, such as the White House, Mummy Cave, and Antelope, are large and impressive. The White House in de Chelly is perhaps the best known and without doubt the most picturesque. Mummy Cave, in del Muerto, was so named, because of the number of mummies found there several years ago. The Antelope ruin, in same canyon, contains part of a building three stories high, still standing, and from the debris surrounding must have contained at one time over a hundred rooms. Many interesting pictographs can be seen on the near-by cliffs.

There are Navajo Indians living in these canyons, in the same primitive fashion that they lived a century ago, when the Spaniards first came.



"The Window" in Canyon de Chelly
Monument Valley

The "Whitehouse" cliff ruin in Canyon de Chelly
Rainbow Natural Bridge

There are some well preserved prehistoric ruins one mile from the town of Aztec, in the northwestern part of New Mexico. One is said to have contained at least 500 rooms. Recent excavations have brought to light many valuable specimens of Cliff Dwellers' handiwork.

Hopi Villages. The Hopi Indian pueblos are seven in number: Oraibi, Shungopavi, Shipaulovi, Mishongnovi, Walpi, Sichomovi, and Tewa. They are embraced in a locality less than thirty miles across, and are the citadels of a region which the discovering Spaniards named the Province of Tusayan. They are reached by auto from Gallup, Adamana, Holbrook, or Winslow. They attract students of primitive community and pagan ceremonies, as well as the artist seeking strange subjects, or the casual traveler hoping to find a new sensation. The villages themselves and the Hopi ceremonies still remain quite primitive. The latter part of August is the time of the most spectacular fiestas.

There are no tourist's accommodations at the villages, except such few rooms or houses as can be rented from the Hopis. Provisions, and such comforts as the traveler considers indis-

pensable, must be brought in. The roads and trails lie across the almost level Painted Desert. The altitude, averaging 6,000 feet, insures cool nights, and the absence of humidity forbids oppressive daytime heat. Even if the pueblos as an objective did not exist, a voyage into that country of extinct volcanoes and strangely sculptured and tinted rock-masses would be well worth while.

Like Acoma, the Hopi pueblos are perched on the crests of lofty mesas.

The conservative Hopis continue to live as lived their forbears and cling to their high dwelling place. Subsisting almost wholly by agriculture in an arid region of uncertain crops, they find abundant time between labors for light-hearted dance and song, and for elaborate ceremonials, which are grotesque in the Katcina, or masked dances, ideally poetic in the flute dance, and intensely dramatic in the snake dance. Of the last two, both of which are dramatized prayers for rain at an appointed season, the former is picturesque in costume and ritual, and impressive in solemn beauty; the latter is grim and startling, reptiles—including a liberal proportion of deadly rattlesnakes—being employed.



Grand Canyon—Arizona, the titan of chasms



El Tovar Hotel—Grand Canyon
Jacob's Ladder on Bright Angel Trail—Grand Canyon



By some, these Indians are called Mokis. Moki is a nickname. Among themselves they always are known as Hopi-tuh, "good (or peaceful) people."

Chaco Canyon National Monument. Seventy-five miles northeast of Gallup, N. M., is located Chaco Canyon, set aside as a national monument, account the many prehistoric ruins scattered along its rim. The largest, Pueblo Bonito, contains some 1,200 rooms. Other ruins contain fifty to one hundred rooms. There are no accommodations for tourists. Visitors must provide camping outfit.

Rainbow Natural Bridge. On the northern slopes of Navajo Mountain, just beyond the Arizona-Utah line, and about 250 miles north of Gallup, N. M., is Bridge Canyon, a tributary of San Juan River. In this canyon is the Rainbow Natural Bridge, first seen by white men in 1909—a triumphal arch spanning a wide gorge. It is the largest natural bridge in the world—309 feet high and 279 feet span. It was made a National Monument in 1910.

It is so inaccessible that but few travelers have visited it—less than one hundred. Ex-President Roosevelt went there in

the summer of 1913 and described the trip as one of many thrills. Zane Grey, the novelist, says: "This Rainbow Bridge was the one great natural phenomenon, the one grand spectacle, which I have ever seen that did not at first give vague disappointment."

It is reached from Gallup. You motor 175 miles through the Navajo Reservation to the trading post at Kayenta, Ariz. From Kayenta, John Wetherill will guide your caravan of saddle and pack animals. The trip into the Bridge is made by way of Marsh Pass, Laguna Canyon, and the Segi. The return can be made by the way of Monument Valley. It is a bit longer, but an easier trail, once you are out of the corrugated world that surrounds the Bridge, but water holes are few and far between.

Also, there is a trail from the Natural Bridges National Monument, the latter being reached from the railroad station of Thompson, Utah.

The Petrified Forest of Arizona.—A national monument of thousands of acres that transcends in beauty, in variety of coloring, and in extent other similar deposits in the world. It is a



San Francisco Peaks, near Flagstaff, Arizona

prime mystery of geology. The trees are not upright. They are prone upon the ground, in a vast basin, once the bed of an ancient sea. On some of the slopes where they lie tumbled together, it is as if whole quarries of onyx had been dynamited. There are hundreds of agatized pine and spruce tree trunks, 200 feet long and more than a man's height thick at the base, whose cross-sections reveal every tint of the rainbow. It is one of the oldest and the oddest things in this strange land of antiquities. In the vicinity are aboriginal ruins and hieroglyphics. There are five distinct deposits, respectively named the First, Second, Third, Blue, and North Forests. They lie within a few miles of the railroad station of Adamana, and also are reached from Holbrook. The First Forest is noted for its natural log bridge; the Second for its beautiful coloring and large trees that look like fallen timber; the Third for its hundreds of whole tree trunks and striking colors; the Blue Forest for its odd "bad lands" and peculiar rock formations; and the North Forest for its many finely preserved specimens of the carboniferous period. Here is seen the Painted Desert, with canyons, buttes, sandy wastes, and bright coloring.

Visitors will find good hotel accommodations at both Adamana and Holbrook.

Vicinity of Flagstaff. Flagstaff is itself pictorial in character and rich in interest. It is situated in the heart of the San Francisco uplift, 6,900 feet above sea level. An extensive pine forest covers this great plateau and clothes the mountains nearly to their peaks. It is a summer vacation region, and the site of the Lowell Observatory, renowned for investigations of the planet Mars. The San Francisco Peaks, altitude 12,750 feet, lie just north of Flagstaff. They are visible from points within a radius of 200 miles and are known to the Navajos as the Sacred Mountains of the West. There are three peaks, which form one mountain.

Eight miles southwest of Flagstaff is Walnut Canyon National Monument, a crack in the earth several hundred feet deep and three miles long, with steep terraced walls. Along its shelving terraces, under projections of the strata, are scores of cliff dwellings.

Sunset Mountain is sixteen miles northeast—an extinct volcanic cone, rising 1,000 feet and tipped with reddish cinders which radiate a sunset glow—hence the name. At the base are immense lava beds and ice caves.

There is excellent trout fishing in Oak Creek, fifteen miles south, reached over a well traveled road; good accommodations at Lolomai Lodge.



Camp in Tusayan Forest, Grand Canyon

Lake Mary is a new summer resort, ten miles south, with good bass fishing and boating.

Flagstaff also is the point of departure for auto trips and camping trips to the Hopi and Navajo reservations; and to Grand Canyon by way of Grand View. Outfits for all these jaunts may be secured in Flagstaff during the summer season, at customary rates.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

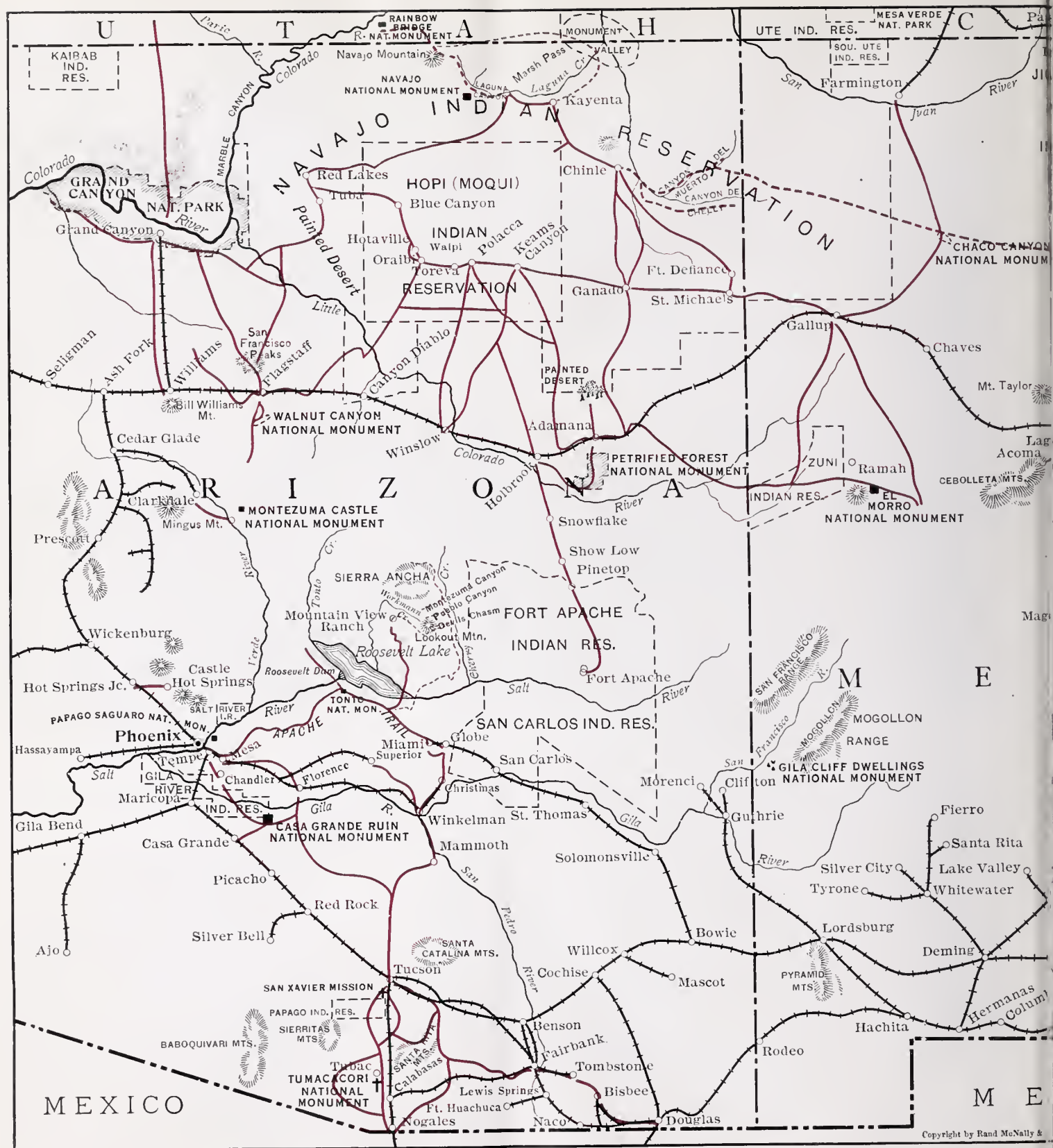
The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, in Northern Arizona, recently admitted into the family of national parks, is a titanic gorge, 217 miles long, from 9 to 13 miles wide in the section commonly visited, with a maximum depth of more than 6,000 feet, and painted in all the colors of the rainbow. It was discovered in 1540 by Spanish explorers, but Maj. J. W. Powell was the first white man to thoroughly explore it. He voyaged the Colorado River from source to mouth in 1869—an adventure of epic heroism, losing some members of his party in the seething rapids, and making valuable scientific discoveries.

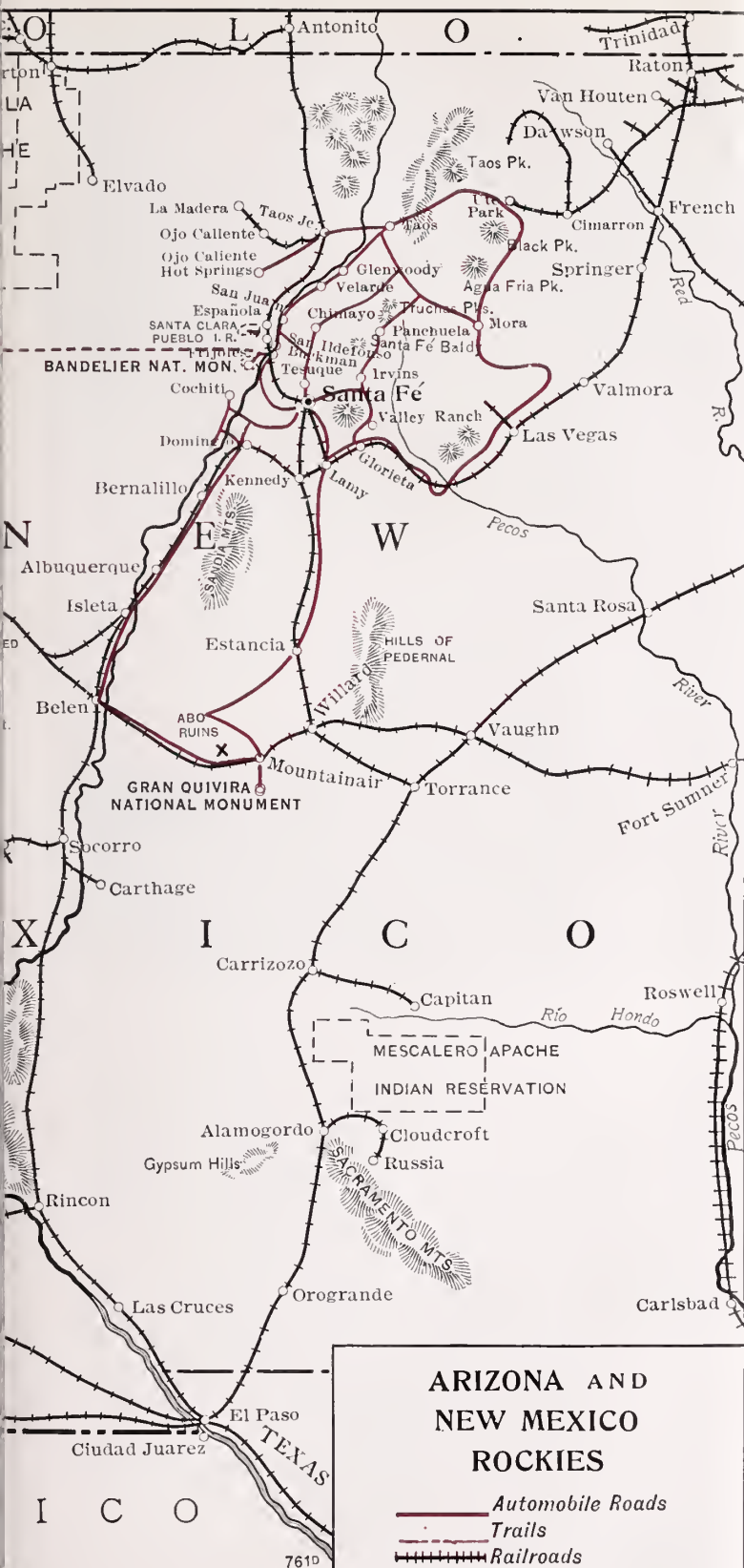
Words fail to adequately describe this tremendous rent in the earth's rock crust. It is more than mere rock, more than a geological marvel. It transcends all ordinary scenes and appeals to the emotions in an unearthly manner.

In reality the Grand Canyon is a series of canyons, beginning in Utah below Green River, and ending above Needles, Cal. The so-called granite gorge section, east and west of the railway terminus, is about sixty-five miles long. This great cleft in earth's crust in general is a wide trough, through the bottom of which is a narrow gorge carrying the muddy waters of the Colorado River. In the upper reaches the chasm narrows, and the effect is more that of a perpendicular rift, narrow and deep.

How the canyon was made, and how long it was in the making, is anybody's guess. Scientists allow eons of time and claim that the principal agent was erosion by water, winds, and frost, assisted by volcanic up-thrusts and depressions. This titan of chasms, one of the wonders of the world, is not only a sublime spectacle worth crossing a continent to see, but it also is a most delightful place of rest and recreation all the year. The accommodations for visitors, and facilities for getting around, are adequate in every respect.

El Tovar is a unique hotel at the railway terminus, not far from the head of Bright Angel Trail, at an elevation of 6,866 feet





above sea level. It is a long, low, rambling structure, of native boulders and pine logs, accommodating 175 guests, and is open all the year.

Many fine views may be had within walking distance of El Tovar or Bright Angel Cottages and on the upper section of the trail. Bright Angel Creek, just across the river from the hotel district, leads up to the north rim by a seldom used trail.

Cozy lodgings are provided in cottages or tents at Bright Angel Cottages, adjacent to El Tovar. There are several cottages, open the year 'round, and large tents for summer only.

Hopi Indian House. Opposite El Tovar is a reproduction of the dwellings of the Hopi Indians and several Navajo hogans. In the Hopi House are installed collections of Indian handiwork. Here also live a small band of Hopis. The men weave blankets and the women make pottery and baskets. Among the Navajos are blanket-weavers and silversmiths. Havasupais from Cataract Canyon frequently visit El Tovar. Dances are given by the Indians for guests almost every evening.

The Lookout is an observatory and resthouse, built, like an eagle's eyrie, on the edge of the rim near head of Bright Angel Trail. A part of the structure extends down the steep canyon wall. It is equipped with a large binocular telescope.

Hermit Rim Road. This scenic roadway, like a city boulevard in the wilderness, has been built from El Tovar westward to the head of Hermit Basin, a distance of about seven and a half miles. It is called Hermit Rim road. It closely follows the rim from Hopi Point to the top of Hermit Trail. In many places on this spectacular roadway there is a sheer drop of 2,000 feet within a rod of the rim. Along the entire route the gigantic panorama of the Grand Canyon unfolds itself for miles and miles. You pass the Powell Monument at Sentinel Point.

Hermit's Rest. Where Hermit Rim Road ends is a resthouse, a unique dwelling cut into solid rock, with a roofed-in porch and parapet wall. It provides rest, shelter, and light refreshments for parties who take the Rim Road drive, or the Hermit Trail trip.

Hermit Trail. An easy pathway down the south wall of the Grand Canyon, named Hermit Trail, has been built from end of Hermit Road to the Colorado River. On the plateau Hermit Camp has been built—a central dining-hall and tents with accommodations for thirty persons and open all the year. The upper part of Hermit Trail leads down into Hermit Basin on the western slope to where the red wall begins. Thence to the head of Cathedral Stairs the way leads along the steep east wall of Hermit Gorge, almost on a level, past Santa Maria Springs, where stop is made for water and lunch. At Cathedral Stairs there is an abrupt descent through the blue limestone by a succession of stair-like steps. From camp to Colorado River is an easy trail along Hermit Creek. Hermit Rapids are narrow, long, and very rough.

Tonto Trail. Hermit Trail Loop camping trip includes three trails: Hermit, Tonto, and Bright Angel. Tonto extends from Hermit to Bright Angel, along the inner gorge plateau, 1,000 to



Castle Hot Springs, Arizona
Motoring in southern Arizona

Montezuma's Castle.
Point of Rocks near Prescott, Arizona

1,500 feet above the river, curving in and out to cross the heads of intermediate creeks. Only by taking this trip can the inner canyon forms be adequately seen as sky line effects.

Bright Angel Trail. This well-known trail being nearest to El Tovar is used by tourists who are limited to one day for going to the river and back. It is built from a point near the hotel seven miles to the Colorado River, with a branch terminating on the plateau overlooking the river. The trip is made on muleback accompanied by a guide. Those wishing to reach the river leave the main trail at Indian Garden. A feature of this section is Devil's Corkscrew, a spiral pathway down an almost perpendicular wall. Another noted section is Jacob's Ladder.

Grand View. The auto ride to Grand View Point, thirteen miles east, is through the tallest pines of the Tusayan Forest, via Long Jim Canyon and Thor's Hammer, and begins at El Tovar. From Grand View may be seen that section of the canyon from Bright Angel Creek to Marble Canyon, including the great bend of the Colorado. Grand View Trail, now seldom used, enters the canyon near Grand View Point.

Desert View. At this point there is a far outlook not only into the depths of the canyon, but also across the Painted Desert towards Hopiland, and along the Desert Palisades to the mouth of the Little Colorado. At sunset and sunrise it is a glorious sight. For that reason one should arrange to stay overnight. It is thirty-two miles from El Tovar, via Grand View. The road to Desert View is closed during the winter season.

Cataract Canyon is fifty miles west of El Tovar, the home of the Havasupai Indians. The situation is romantic and the surroundings beautified by falls of water over precipices several hundred feet high. The baskets made by the Havasupai women are of fine mesh, with attractive designs, and bring good prices.

Camping Trips. Camping trips with pack and saddle animals, or with wagon and saddle animals, are organized, completely equipped, and placed in charge of experienced guides. For climatic reasons it is well to arrange so that camping trips during the season from October to April are mainly confined to the inner canyon. For the remainder of the year, i. e., April to October, they may be planned to include both the canyon itself and the rim country.



Scene in Cloudcroft, New Mexico

VICINITY OF PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Prescott, Ariz., is a city up in the high hills, a mile above the sea, in the pine belt where it is cool all summer. The peak to the west, rising 9,000 feet skyward, is Granite Mountain. Point of Rocks—once an Apache stronghold—is a few miles north. Many interesting drives, over good roads, can be made from Prescott.

Montezuma Castle National Monument. In the Verde Valley of Arizona, twenty-six miles southeast of Clarkdale, is Montezuma Castle National Monument, containing an assemblage of cliff dwellings, from the principal of which, known as Montezuma's Castle, the monument is named. It is one of the best preserved monuments left to us by a people known as the ancient cliff dwellers. The castle is on the bank of Beaver Creek, three miles from the inland town of Camp Verde, and occupies a natural depression in the vertical limestone cliff, eighty feet above the stream. It is strictly a cliff dwelling, with the added importance that it is also a communal house. Although small as compared with the great ruins of Canyon de Chelly and Mesa Verde, it is unique in location and structural design and is perfectly preserved. Easily reached by automobile from Clarkdale, Ariz.

Castle Hot Springs. In the foothills of the Bradshaw Mountains, 1,971 feet above sea level, midway between Prescott and Phoenix, reached by automobile from Hot Springs Junction, is Castle Hot Springs, a high-class resort which offers the many joys of life in the open from fall until late spring. The hotel comprises three main buildings and a number of bungalows. The two bath houses, in connection with open-air pools, fed by hot springs bubbling out of rock walls, are equipped for administration of hot medicinal water by various methods. Castle Hot Springs is not a sanitarium, but a high-class resort, where one may ride horseback and play tennis or golf in quiet surroundings. There is a cozy inn at Hot Springs Junction, and the auto ride to the springs is across a hilly country, on a fine road, bordered by cacti all the way.

CLOUDCROFT, SILVER CITY, AND VICINITY

Cloudcroft. Situated in a forest of pine at the highest point of the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico, 9,000 feet above the sea, is Cloudcroft, a noted summer resort, commanding



City of Globe, Arizona

ever changing views of mountains, valleys, and gleaming river courses. It is reached from Alamogordo, by a scenic rail line twenty-six miles to the summit.

The Lodge is an attractive and home-like hotel, where are provided comforts and conveniences that make a vacation here most restful. Outdoor recreations and sports include golf, tennis, horseback riding, hunting and mountain climbing; indoor entertainment is also a feature at Cloudcroft. Cottages are available for those who prefer them. Directly north of Cloudcroft is the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation.

Pecos Valley, N. M. This valley is delightful, both summer and winter. In the pine-clad mountains on the west there are many choice camping grounds. Regular auto service brings these outing places within easy reach of the visitor.

Roswell, N. M., in the Pecos Valley, is a modern little city with beautiful homes and thousands of shade trees, set in the vastness of the West. Climate and altitude are two of Roswell's big assets. With its warm summer days and pleasant nights, and its bright mild winter days, it is delightful throughout the year. The altitude is 3600 feet. Roswell has two first-class hotels and several good rooming houses.

Carlsbad, N. M., also in the lower Pecos Valley, is a prosperous town, with a population of about 2,000. It has comfortable hotel accommodations and because of its mild climate attracts many tourists.

Silver City, N. M., surrounded by the Mogollon and Black ranges, is the starting point for auto and horse-trail trips through an attractive mountain region, which embraces the Gila National Forest. In these ranges are peaks 10,000 feet in elevation, the slopes clothed with dense stands of spruce and fir. Auto roads are in good condition and lead to many places of interest. From Inspiration Point, on the Continental Divide, a commanding view is obtained of the surrounding country.

There are numerous prehistoric ruins and cliff dwellings in the canyons around Silver City, the most notable being the Gila Cliff Dwellings, which have been set aside by the Government as the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. Along the Gila River are a number of hot springs. Camping in the Gila National Forest is unrestricted and fishing and hunting are allowed under the game laws. Trout are plentiful in the moun-



The Painted Cliffs on the Apache Trail

tain streams; the country is well stocked with game—deer, wild turkey, quail, and mountain lion.

El Paso, Texas, the gateway to Old Mexico, is a modern city with all tourist accommodations, situated on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande River. Directly across the river to the south, and reached by street car, is Ciudad Juarez, a typical Mexican town with much of interest to the visitor.

From El Paso the traveler enters Southern New Mexico, noted for its mild winter climate. Its principal towns are Lordsburg, Silver City, and Deming, the latter the site of Camp Cody. West of Cochise rise the rugged Dragoon Mountains, long the lurking-place of Cochise, the Indian chieftain. High on the flank of the range is Cochise Stronghold, narrow at its mouth with huge crags of granite and quartzite almost meeting overhead. The cave, where Cochise died in 1874, has been the gathering place of the medicine men of the tribe, who here practiced their incantations. The stronghold can be visited by automobile from Cochise station. A few miles west, near San Simon, there appears on the crest of the Chiricahua Mountains a remarkable profile sharply outlined against the sky, which the Apaches believe is the face of their war-chief.

Up the Rio Grande from El Paso is the city of Las Cruces. Farther north, the Elephant Butte dam, reached from the rail station of Engle.

Douglas, Ariz., on the Mexican border, is a thriving city with good hotels. It has many visitors during the winter season.

Between Globe and Bowie. Approaching Globe from Bowie, the railroad runs through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, which extends north to the Salt River. Here thousands of Apaches are to-day living peacefully.

THE APACHE TRAIL OF ARIZONA

To those who would see the great Southwest in a novel phase, the Apache Trail trip offers an unusual opportunity. This auto drive of 120 miles—from Globe, a modern mining town, to Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, through the heart of Apache-land—was made possible by the United States Government in the construction of its roads to the site of the Roosevelt Dam, completed February, 1911.

Rich in legends and historic associations, the natural grandeur of the region is no less remarkable. The way leads along an



Cliff-dwelling near Roosevelt Dam, Arizona

ancient thoroughfare. Before the dawn of history came the cliff dwellers, unknown, save for those ruined fortress-homes that hang like swallows' nests in the niches of canyon walls. Swarming down this pass marched the Toltecs, and along the same trail rode in 1540 the bright-armored band of Coronado, seeking the lost cities of Cibola, with their untold wealth. Then came the humble friars who wandered here afoot, sombre-robed Jesuits and Franciscans, and they were followed by the hardy American pioneers—frontiersmen in buckskin; pathfinders and scouts; red-shirted miners and blue-clad cavalymen. And against all these were arrayed the fiercest of Indian tribesmen, the Tonto Apaches and their kindred; and to them for years this ancient way belonged by right of might. Here was the war-path along which the Apaches set out on their bloody forays, and at their head rode battle-chiefs whose very names inspired terror—Cochise, Mangus Colorado, and Geronimo.

The road winds through canyons tortuous and high-walled, crosses steep mountain ridges, and follows the verge of cliffs that sink hundreds of feet below. The scenery is wildly picturesque, and easily viewed in the clear atmosphere. The first views include the Palisades, the Apache Range, and the Sierra Ancha; and crossing the crest fifteen miles from Globe the first sight is had of Roosevelt Lake, flashing like a sapphire 2,000 feet below and miles away—suggesting an illusive mirage of the desert. The winding descent into the Salt River and Tonto basins is succeeded by a straightaway exhilarating run on the opposite level, with sweeping views on either hand. In spring, bright desert flowers and blossoming shrubs deck the wayside. Birds of brilliant plumage are often seen, a government bird reservation being located around the shores of the lake. Twenty-eight varieties of cacti grow along the trail, the giant saguaro standing in ranks upon the mountain sides. Three miles to the south looms Tonto Canyon, where the cliff dwellings in the Tonto National Monument stand out sharply in their overhanging caverns. For miles, high above its waters, the road closely follows the lake, steep slopes and surrounding peaks being mirrored in its glass-like surface. Geronimo Mountain rises high on the opposite shore, and Four Peaks in the Mazatzal Range tower to the westward.

Approaching Roosevelt Dam, the ruggedness becomes marked. The site of the dam is the gorge of Salt River, where the larger stream joins Tonto Creek, the impounded waters forming Roosevelt Lake—one of the largest artificial lakes in the world, its



Roosevelt Dam, on the Apache Trail

man-made aspect long since lost. The solid masonry between the rock-ribbed portals is modernity in the wildest primitiveness. With its sweeping driveway, it might span a lagoon in Central Park. The dam is 1,125 feet across its crest; the auto drive over it is 16 feet wide; its curving wall is 50 feet thick at the base. The height from river-bed to top is 284 feet; its spillways on either side are foaming cataracts. A stop-over at Apache Lodge, on the promontory between the two arms of the lake, affords a unique outing. There is motor-boating and good black-bass and salmon fishing. From here the six-mile trip is made to the cliff dwellings.

Circling high above the dam, the road enters the Salt River Canyon, following for miles its winding course. From between narrow walls the auto passes into open spaces rimmed with all manner of grotesque rock formations, among them The Pyramids, Flat Iron Mountain, Old Woman's Shoe, the Painted Cliffs, and the amphitheatre where the glistening stretches of the Salt River zig-zag like a lightning fork into its lower canyon. Skull Cave in its recesses marking the last stand of the Apaches. Descending into Fish Creek Canyon (where lunch is served at its inn) the road turns sharply into a rugged gorge, the Walls of Bronze rising 2,000 feet above the stream. The ascent of Fish Creek Hill to Lookout Point is the climax of the trip—a high-road of wondrous thrills with a panorama that catches the breath.

Ever changing scenes mark the descent from the summit—Hell's Hip Pocket, Canyon Diablo, Tortilla Flat—an oasis in the desert—Whirlpool Rock, the Little Alps, and Mormon Flat where the Salt River reappears. Cliff-tops glow in brilliant tints and symmetrically chiselled buttes falling tier after tier into darkening depths are streaked with nature's paintbrush in varying colors. Apache Gap leads down to the foothills, with the massive battlements and turrets of the weird Superstition Mountains, awesome to the Indians, standing as the last outposts of the hill country; and beyond, across the irrigated plains of the Salt River Valley, is reached the city of Phoenix, the capital of Arizona.

The Apache Trail is reached by rail through Bowie to Globe, where connection is made with auto stages leaving daily for Phoenix; and through Maricopa to Phoenix, where similar auto stage connection is made for Globe. Through tourists may detour in either direction, resuming their rail journey from Phoenix or from Globe, at the end of the auto trip.



Street Scene—Phoenix, Arizona



Mission San Jose de Tumacacori, near Tucson, Arizona

THE SIERRA ANCHA RANGE—WHERE TRAILS END

A most interesting saddle and pack animal trip can be made starting from Carr's Mountain View Ranch in the Sierra Ancha, sixteen miles north of Roosevelt Lake, and reached by auto from Globe, Roosevelt Dam, or Phoenix, over the Apache trail, and ferry across the lake. At Mountain View Ranch comfortable tent-houses and good meals are provided, and here saddle-horses, pack animals, and guides are procured. A trail leads through Workmann Canyon five miles to Workmann Falls, thence ten miles through a forest of pine interspersed with sycamore, elm, birch, aspen, and other trees, free from underbrush, reaching a few miles farther the summit of Aztec Peak or Lookout Mountain, 8,000 feet above sea level. The top is approached by an easy grade through open forest, animals walking abreast. It is a circular mesa about 400 feet in diameter, covered by scattered pine and immense flat out-croppings of granite. The edges break off sharply and for 100 feet are terraced around with rock-ledges, the rugged timbered sides sloping steeply to the base 4,000 feet below. The surrounding views are amazing; the panorama is unfolded covering parts of three states—Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. To the north and east the mountain is half encircled by a vast canyon-like basin, forty miles in width, the intervening vista far below presenting every imaginable formation—pinnacles, domes, precipices, immense cliff-walled mesas and sharply cut and serrated ridges, the view beyond extending 100 miles and showing range above range to the horizon's rim.

Four miles north of Lookout Mountain is Devil's Chasm, with trail to its rim. Five miles in length, less than 1,000 feet wide at top and with precipitous walls 3,000 feet to its floor, it is a gem in brilliant coloring. The bottom can be reached through a complete split in its west wall. This opening does not exceed four feet in width and the descent is made over debris that forms a crude stairway; but the view from the base is worth the climb.

Deer, bear, mountain lion, and wild cat are plentiful in this range. Wild turkeys are also found, and quail are abundant.

In Pueblo, Montezuma and Cherry Creek canyons to the east, are many cliff dwellings and prehistoric ruins that offer to the mountaineer a fascinating motive for an extended trip through

this little-traveled region. It is a land for exploration. Arrangements for this and other trips, including advice as to outfitting, etc., can be made through the auto-stage line at Phoenix or Globe.

The White Mountains, beautifully timbered and a scenic wilderness, lie to the east of the Sierra Ancha Range and can also be entered from Holbrook on the north. The region contains the White Mountain Indian Reservation, and Fort Apache. The streams in this region afford excellent trout fishing in season.

TUCSON AND VICINITY

Tucson. During the winter season, from November to April, Tucson, Ariz., approaches perfection in mildness of climate as nearly as our country affords. The sunny days and exhilarating air make outdoor life delightful. The thriving city is situated in the irrigated valley of the Santa Cruz. It lies in desert surroundings, but it is a picture desert—the desert tinted with the brilliant bloom of the little desert-flowers that flash like exotics over miles of undulating country clothed with sage, and musk and other shrubs, and constantly marked by tall, up-standing, and grotesque cacti, multiform in their strange shapes.

Tucson is also surrounded by picturesque mountain ridges, with peaks over 9,000 feet above sea level, and from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the city. Their striking formations and nearness invite exploration of their rugged slopes. Historically, it is one of the oldest of American settlements. In 1700 it was established as a Spanish presidio for the protection of the Mission San Xavier del Bac, ten miles to the south. There still remain relics of its ancient pueblo—adobe houses and quaint buildings—in strange contrast to the up-to-date and attractive city which to-day surrounds them. The picturesque Spanish life is ever evident. Tourists will find here modern hotels and good accommodations, as well as all comforts and facilities for the enjoyment of their sojourn. The golf course is one of the best in the Southwest. Tucson is the seat of the University of Arizona, and the Carnegie Desert Botanical Laboratory.

A sanitarium was built here on account of the mild winter climate.

Surrounding Tucson are many prehistoric ruins, and picture rocks bearing petroglyphs of Indians and animals.

The automobile from late autumn to early spring can here be enjoyed to the full. From the city diverge many hard and



Fish Creek Inn on Apache Trail
Trail in Workmann Creek Canyon, Sierra Ancha Mountains.



Devil's Chasm, Sierra Ancha Mountains, Arizona
Southern Arizona Irrigation Canal

smooth roads through a fascinating country and leading to places of surprising interest. The clearness and dryness of the atmosphere show far-off objects etched on the skyline; the rapid movement through the pungent air is delightful and exhilarating.

MISSION SAN XAVIER DEL BAC

Ten miles south from Tucson by auto road, stands the Mission San Xavier del Bac, one of the most remarkable examples of Saracenic architecture in our country and a splendid relic of a romantic past. Founded in 1692, it was consecrated by Father Eusebio Kino in 1699. It is the last of the chain of missions established by the Jesuits, a day's foot-journey apart, from Mexico City to Tucson, and is the only one not in ruins.

San Xavier was conducted until 1751 by the Jesuits, and following their expulsion by Mexico passed into the hands of the Franciscans. It subsequently fell into decay and was reconstructed between the years 1783-97. It is well preserved and services are held regularly. The graceful dome, arches, and towers are most impressive, and the ornate interior is practically as it was in the time of Father Kino. The fresco decorations,

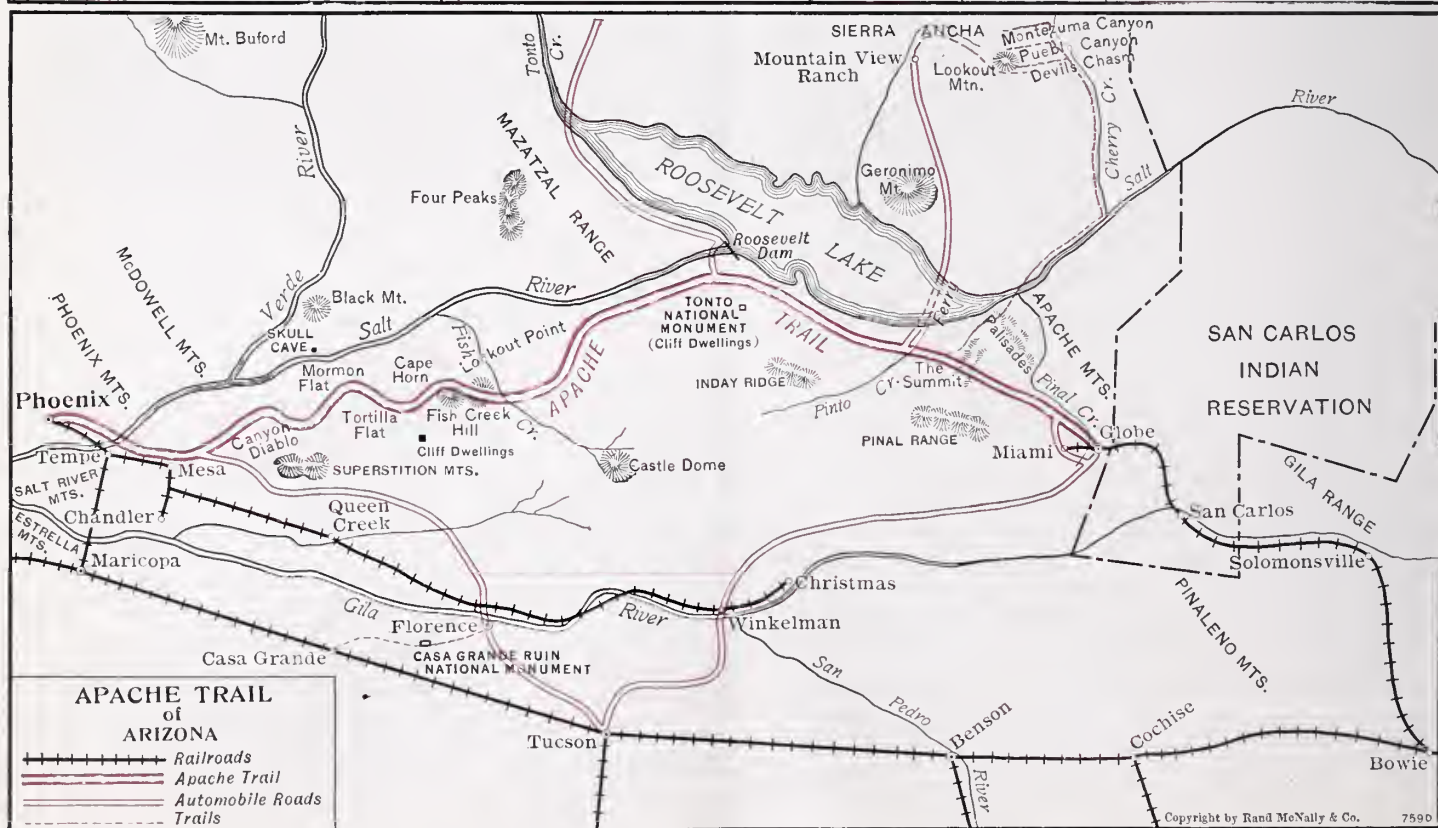
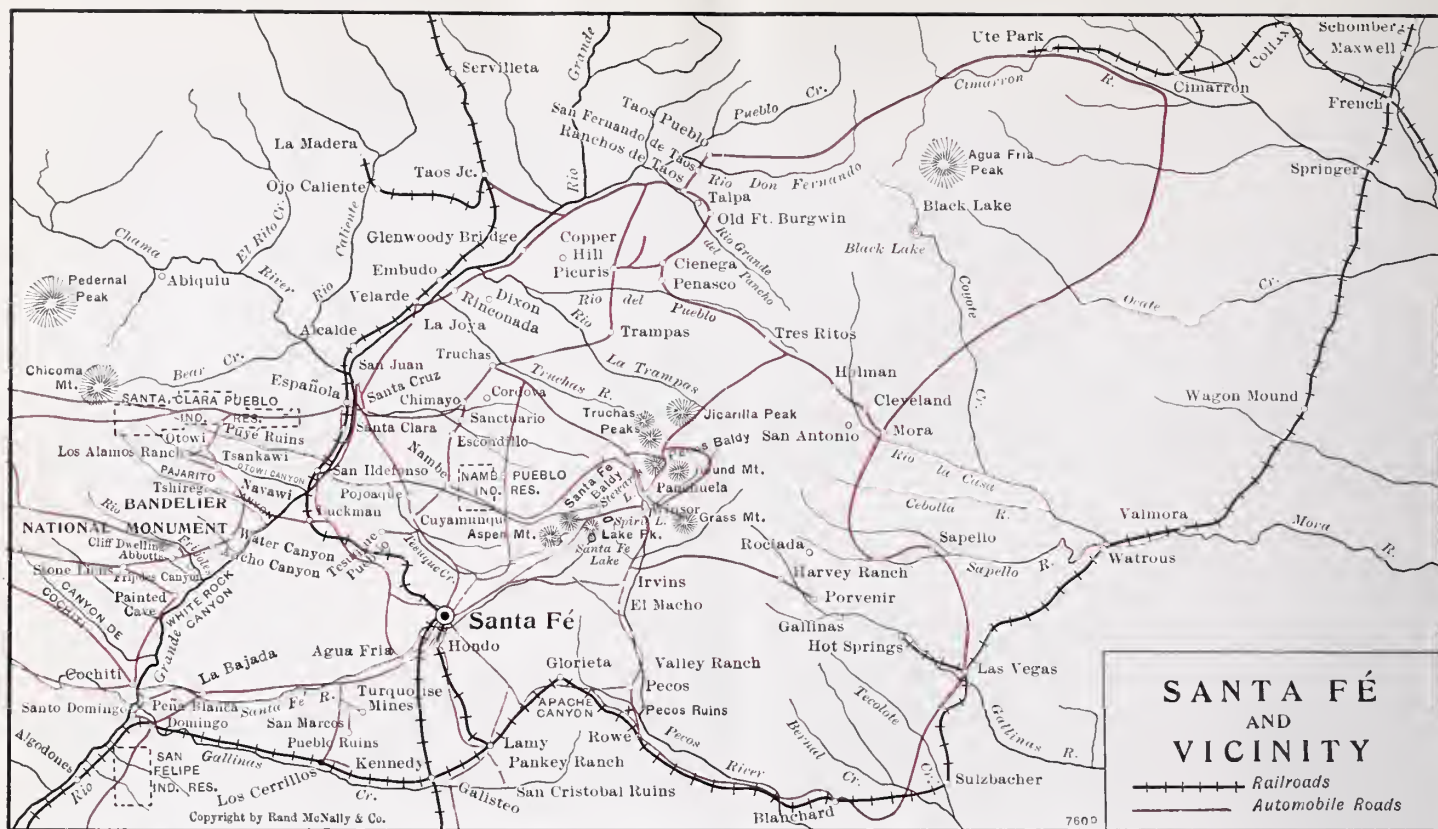
mural paintings, and statuary are worthy of careful study. The Papago Indian reservation surrounds the mission.

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Continuing on the auto road thirty-eight miles south of Tucson the Mission San Xavier, the venerable Mission of San Jose de Tumacacori, is reached. It is three miles south of the ancient town of Tubac, the oldest settlement in Arizona, and later a Spanish garrison post. Standing on a slope beside the Santa Cruz River the Mission Tumacacori, with its shattered doors, its broken columns, and fallen archways, is to-day a beautiful ruin—a monument attesting the zeal and devotion of Father Kino who, in 1692, established this religious outpost—the next to the last of the chain from Mexico City. Time has crumbled its massive walls, yet in its solitude it bespeaks an ancient grandeur, and the weather-beaten ruin will now be preserved to posterity as the Tumacacori National Monument.

NOGALES

Twenty miles farther south by the auto highway is the city of Nogales, on either side of the Mexican border.



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

Excursion Fares. During both the summer and winter seasons round-trip tickets at reduced fares are sold from nearly all stations in the Middle West, East and South to certain points in Arizona and New Mexico. These tickets are good for stop-overs at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

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Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois
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"A Vacation in the National Forests" The National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico offer inducements for the recreation-seeker. Here amidst the mountains and valleys, is a playground of twenty-two million acres, in which are many scenic attractions, excellent auto roads leading to Nature's beauty spots, streams and lakes well stocked with gamy trout, attractive camp sites and big game. In the National Forests you are free to come and go at will, to camp where fancy strikes you, and to fish and hunt without restrictions, except those imposed by the State game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart, and shelter cabins and comfort stations have been built. If you wish a summer home in the mountains, the Government will lease you an attractive site on which you may build your cabin. For detailed information, address U. S. District Forester, Albuquerque, N. M.

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J. L. EDWARDS, Manager

Agricultural Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, Room 501, Washington, D. C.

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SEASON, 1919-20



CALIFORNIA

for the Tourist

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for the Tourist



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

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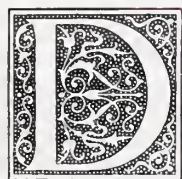
An Appreciation of California

By EDWIN MARKHAM

Author of

"The Man with the Hoe," "California the Wonderful," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



DO you know your America, your homeland? If all the show places of the eastern hemisphere were lost to us; still, in California alone, would remain a noble recompense for every vanished glory. Along a thousand miles of Pacific shore line, with two great parallel mountain ranges protecting her wide domains and thousand sunny slopes and vales, there lies, awaiting your coming, this western empire of remarkable loveliness.

Do you long for a Tyrolese, or for an Alpine climb? Try the High Sierras with their dark mysterious forests, their upper crests of eternal snow. For lakes exquisite as Como or Geneva, see California's high-born crystal waters, brides of the skies, blue as the heavens. Or to behold a perfect masterpiece of wildest beauty—ranking in nature as the Parthenon ranks in architecture—look upon Yosemite's cataracts and chasms: titanic, majestic, yet human and intimate. The oldest trees in the world are there, the most ancient living things upon the planet. The Sequoia groves, the Big Trees of California, stand to-day, even as they stood when the Caesars rose and fell.

Valleys bounteous as the Nile—warm, fecund, flourishing. Vales prodigal of fruits and flowers as the Happy Valley of Rasselas, will greet your gaze; and in magic thermal belts grow date-palm and orange, olive, fig and lemon, lusty as though tropic-born.

Would you delve into the past, and feel its romance? Journey then along the old *Camino Real*, now a road durable as the Appian Way, and visit the venerable Missions in their varied degrees of ruin. Here is the most indigenous and harmonious architecture in America, built lovingly out of the earth, and carrying the very hues of mountain and mesa. Here are remains of beauty as authentic and individual as the Alhambra or the Taj Mahal.

Come and see!

Edwin Markham



California for the Tourist

CALIFORNIA offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker all the requirements and attractions of the ideal outing region. These may be summed up in a few words:

- Spectacular mountain ranges with snow-capped peaks;
- Forested heights;
- Oak-dotted foothills;
- Verdant valleys;
- Mountain lakes, rivers, and streams;
- Waterfalls of the highest;
- Big Trees, to be seen only in California;
- Mineral hot springs;
- Ocean beaches;
- Resort hotels and mountain inns;
- Innumerable camps;
- Many golf links and polo fields;
- Thousands of miles of paved auto roads;
- And, above all, an almost perfect climate.

Owing to its climate—which is genial, summer and winter alike, without extremes of heat or cold—California is available for out-of-door recreation the year 'round. Almost any day one may play golf on the rolling oak-studded links; motor over roads smooth and wide; engage in tennis contests; speed through bright waters in motor boat or yacht; enjoy sea bathing in the sparkling surf of the Pacific; take horseback rides and hiking trips, or simply loll around and rest—and always in the open. And, in season, the angler will find the gamiest of fish in lake, stream, or ocean, while the huntsman may bag a wide variety of furred and feathered game in coverts and marshlands amid surroundings that will appeal to his love of Nature.

Those who visit California can therefore look forward to a vacation in a region singularly attractive in scenery, unusual in vegetation, brilliant in floral bloom, abundant in fruits, and delightfully cool in the mountains and by the sea.

In addition to these attractions, California offers the historical and romantic associations of its old Franciscan Missions, and of its pioneer days made famous by the great overland rush following the discovery of gold in '49.

Facilities for engaging in many of the diversions mentioned are placed at the disposal of the visitor; most of the country clubs readily extend courtesies to the patrons of the leading hotels, and the latter quite generally maintain tennis courts, golf links, and other recreation fields. To these may be added the public parks and playgrounds, always available.

To California's native beauty of landscape the hand of man has added new charms, and these the out-of-door enthusiast may enjoy. In sheltered valleys, orange trees show forth their green and gold, and hillside vineyards are massed in purple. The olive and date, the pomegranate, fig, and pomelo—fruits of Mediterranean lands—all prosper in various localities. Orchards stretch far and wide, over foothill and plain, and when in March and early April they burst into blossom, the atmosphere is freshened with their fragrance. To the towering redwood and pine, to the gnarled live-oak and fantastic cypress, have been added the eucalyptus and the acacia from Australia, the pepper tree from South America and Spain. Palms from all the tropics have been planted, flourishing like the native trees of Palm Canyon, at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. Flowers, which here bloom as nowhere else, add color to this all-year life out-of-doors.

California, too, is well able to take care of its visitors, and the wide range of accommodations at metropolitan and resort hotels, mineral springs and other outing places, tent cities, and mountain camps assures to all an opportunity to select such as will best meet their requirements.



The golfer and the polo-player, the yachtsman and the devotee of tennis find here perfect conditions for their sports

Golf—On Links that Charm from Tee to Putting Green

The popularity of golf in America entitles it to mention among the first of outdoor sports. The mild climate which enables golf to be played in California at any time, regardless of the month in the year, has drawn hundreds of eastern players to the Pacific Coast.

There are splendid golf courses scattered up and down the length of California, from San Francisco and Sacramento southward. Laid out by experts, most of the links are for the full eighteen holes and have grass putting greens. More than thirty country clubs have well-kept grounds, the principal tourist hotels usually maintain their own, and in addition there are several excellent public courses. Notable among these are the municipal golf links at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, and at Lincoln Park, San Francisco.

In a land with such wide diversity of topography it is to be expected that varied conditions of play will be met with, and certainly there is no sameness about golf in California. The links are remarkable for their picturesque surroundings, and the golfer, as he makes his way up and down the undulating courses, finds inspiration in scenery of striking beauty. Some of the fairways are guarded by high mountains, some are encircled by chaparral-clad foothills, and nearly all are studded with the native live-oaks, which give a park-like aspect to the whole countryside.

In the coast region many courses—notably at the Hotel St. Catherine, Catalina Island; at San Diego; at Coronado; at Santa Cruz, and at Lincoln Park, San Francisco—present seaward views.

Resort hotels which maintain excellent golf courses, or which are adjacent to courses that are available, are the Hotel del Coronado, at Coronado Beach; Stratford Inn, at Del Mar; Beverly Hills Hotel, at



Hotel Green — Pasadena
Hotel Huntington — Pasadena

Maryland Hotel — Pasadena
Raymond Hotel — Pasadena. (Photo by Harold Parker)

Los Angeles; the Raymond, Huntington, Green, and Maryland, at Pasadena; Glenwood Mission Inn, at Riverside; Hotel Virginia, at Long Beach; the Belvedere, Arlington, El Mirasol, and El Encanto, at Santa Barbara; Hotel Paso del Robles, at Paso Robles; Hotel Del Monte, at Del Monte; Pebble Beach Lodge, at Carmel Bay; Casa del Rey, at Santa Cruz; Hotel Vendome, at San Jose, and Hotel Wawona, at Wawona (Mariposa Big Tree Grove).

Polo—On Fields That Have an International Reputation

The game of polo has traveled far—from the little frontier states of India all around the world. It began with one-half of a Himalayan village contesting against the other half.

In its new environment this most strenuous of sports has lost none of its intense spectacular interest. The

trim polo ponies play at no mere fox trot, but at run-away speed; their riders are exponents of daredevil skill, known wherever the game is known; and to-day Coronado is as great a name in the world of polo as Hurlingham or Meadowbrook.

While polo is played in California all the year, Coronado has well been called polo's winter capital. Dozens of eastern and foreign polo players have appeared on Coronado's field, and some of the most exciting of international tournaments have been played there.

In California the polo game is fostered by six active clubs, all with teams and stabling facilities. Several turf fields have been constructed in the state. The Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles has an excellent field; Riverside has polo grounds at Chemawa Field; the Pasadena Polo Club holds its home contests on the Midwick Field. Santa Barbara has a field at Robinson



California's motor roads are smooth and wide through scenery of unusual beauty

Hill. At Hillsborough, fifteen miles south of San Francisco, is the El Cerrito Field of the San Mateo Polo Club; at Burlingame, is the Crossway Field of the Burlingame Club, while Hotel Del Monte at Del Monte has a regulation polo field fully equipped.

Tennis—On Courts Which Have Developed American Champions

Many factors enter into the widespread popularity of tennis in California, of which the favorable climate is perhaps chief. Lively exercise at the nets is a pleasure, summer or winter. Participation in this pastime is very general. Most of the courts are hard-rolled, so that a speediness of play has been developed which often proves dazzling to racquet wielders from other lands who are accustomed to tennis of a more leisurely sort. Almost all the country clubs maintain excellent courts and there are numerous organizations devoted exclusively to the game. All of the resort

hotels have their own courts. The various public parks also are well provided with facilities for this popular sport.

Motoring in California Means the Best of Roads through Nature's Pictureland

The paved highways of California deserve the wide renown which they have attained. Their generally excellent condition throughout all seasons brings the touring car into constant service, and many easterners ship their automobiles to California every year to enjoy scenic trips along these perfect roads.

California's automobile association issues attractive booklets and maps, which, together with the system of sign-posting throughout the state, serve to guide the motorist in the right direction.

Certain highways and boulevards demand special mention; most celebrated of all is El Camino Real, "The Highway of the King," that historic pathway of



Aeroplane View of Hotel del Coronado across the bay from San Diego
Moonlight on San Diego Bay—(Photo by Harold A. Taylor)

Sea Caves at La Jolla—(Photo by Putnam & Valentine)
View of San Diego—(Copyright by Arcade View Co.)

the padres which leads northward up the coast from San Diego, through Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco, thence, across the Bay, continuing to Sonoma. Along this route there stand to-day nineteen venerable Franciscan Missions, reminiscent of the old romantic days of Spanish occupation. These missions were erected "a day's journey apart," and the friars made their tedious way along the foot-trail which to-day is supplanted by the paved highway followed by the autoist in his modern touring car.

For many miles from San Diego north, El Camino Real closely follows the ocean shore, passing the picturesque and partly restored ruins of San Juan Capistrano Mission. It also includes the stretch of coast highway between Ventura and Santa Barbara, site of the Mission Santa Barbara, with its Forbidden Garden and ancient graveyard—one of the best preserved of the old missions.

South of San Luis Obispo the motorist can leave the

highway and drive at top speed for seventeen miles along El Pismo Beach, a natural boulevard of sand, rolled and beaten hard by the surf.

Los Angeles is known everywhere for its well paved boulevards and highways. One of the finest is Wilshire Boulevard, lined with handsome residences. Others are the Hollywood, Sunset, Santa Monica, and Long Beach drives, the Huntington Drive into Pasadena, the Beach Drive which leads for miles along the foaming surf-line, the Topanga Canyon road through the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Griffith Park Drive through one of the natural beauty spots of the southland. Victoria and Magnolia avenues are the principal boulevards of Riverside, and another winds to the summit of Mount Rubidoux, overlooking the Santa Ana Valley. Redlands, among the orange groves, has its drive through Smiley Heights; and around San Diego there is a fine system of roads, among them that to Point Loma and La Jolla, as well as the scenic road



Stratford Inn at Del Mar. (Photo by Putnam & Valentine)
Flower garden at Miramar near Santa Barbara

The Arlington Hotel at Santa Barbara
Hotel Belvedere at Santa Barbara. (Photo by Putnam & Valentine)

penetrating the Cuyamaca Mountains to the east. Around Santa Barbara are many mountain roads, through the Santa Ynez Range, affording attractive coast and ocean views.

In the Monterey Bay region the Seventeen-Mile Drive leads out from Del Monte, circling a peninsula along white sand beaches and rocky headlands, and passing contorted cypress trees, close relatives of the Cedars of Lebanon. Santa Cruz, on the northern shore of Monterey Bay, has its Cliff Drive, as well as the drive to the Santa Cruz Big Trees, six miles away. Twenty miles farther lies the California State Redwood Park, reached by a winding road overlooking miles of timbered canyons. It is also reached from Congress Springs. Both groves contain fine specimens of the *Sequoia sempervirens*, or everliving.

San Francisco has many paved auto boulevards—among them the Marina; the Great Highway, skirting the Ocean Beach; the Presidio Parkway; Twin Peaks

Boulevard, with its sweeping vista of the entire city and surroundings; and the Panhandle, which leads to the tree-shaded drives through Golden Gate Park. Down the peninsula there are picturesque drives to Half Moon Bay, Crystal Springs Lakes, La Honda, and Pescadero, a circuit of nearly one hundred miles, while farther south are the broad, smooth roads of the Santa Clara Valley. Across the Bay, from Oakland and Berkeley, radiate highways such as the Skyline Boulevard; the Tunnel Road through Temescal Canyon into the San Ramon Valley; the Foothill Boulevard through San Leandro to Hayward, thence along the Dublin Canyon road to Livermore, returning through Sunol and the Niles Canyon. The Lake Shore Boulevard skirts Lake Merritt in Oakland, and passes through Indian Gulch and Piedmont to Redwood Canyon; the Highland Drive extends through Rockridge Park, Claremont, and Berkeley Heights.

The hills of Marin County and its shore line—across



Mission San Diego—"Where California Began"
Mission Santa Barbara at Santa Barbara

Mission San Juan Capistrano, between Los Angeles and San Diego
Mission San Gabriel—Near Los Angeles

the Golden Gate from San Francisco—offer an enjoyable tour from Sausalito over the State Highway, by way of Mill Valley and San Anselmo to San Rafael. Thence east of Mt. Tamalpais, which dominates this region, passing San Geronimo, Lagunitas, and Tocaloma to Point Reyes at the southern end of Tomales Bay, and past Point Reyes lighthouse to picturesque and historical Drake's Bay. Return can be made over the Cliff Road by way of Willow Camp and Muir Woods National Monument.

Mountaineering by auto is a well established summer recreation. Good roads traverse the high places of the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Automobiles are permitted to enter Yosemite National Park, including the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, three highways leading in from the west—the Big Oak Flat Road, the Coulterville Road, and the Wawona Road—and one, the Tioga Pass Road, from the east. Much of Lake Tahoe is skirted by highway, and the motor trip can

be made from Tahoe to Yosemite. The Sequoia and General Grant national parks also are reached by auto.

One of the grandest of mountain tours is that through the San Bernardino Mountains, designated the "101-Mile Drive on the Rim of the World," from San Bernardino to Big Bear Lake, returning via Redlands. Many of California's peaks are scaled by winding auto roads, among them being Mount Wilson in the Sierra Madre, a few miles north of Los Angeles; Mount Hamilton, site of the Lick Observatory, and reached from San Jose; and Mount Diablo, the guardian peak twenty-five miles east of Oakland, overlooking the San Francisco Bay region.

Yachting and Boating, where Ripping Breezes Blow and Sparkling Waters Beckon

Viewed from the ocean, California discloses a varied beauty; there is a succession of lofty headlands, and



California's climate makes outdoor life an endless joy for the children

the coast ranges rise 2,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Fair-weather cruises may be taken up and down this shore and around the near-by island groups. In the harbors, large and small, that break into the California coastline, from Humboldt Bay southward to San Diego, are moored fleets of pleasure craft—motor boats, yachts, rowboats, and canoes.

In the sheltered waters of San Diego Bay, sailing conditions are well-nigh perfect. Several yacht and rowing clubs make their headquarters here. Only twenty miles southwestward across the main sea rise the rocky-peaked islands known as Los Coronados, circled about by calm pellucid waters and a great game-fishing ground.

At Los Angeles Harbor the boating activities are carried on chiefly from Terminal Island, where there is a prominent yacht club. Santa Catalina Island is visited from here by the larger craft. Long Beach is another favorite anchorage ground. Newport Bay, also, has many pleasure craft.

From Santa Barbara motor boats and yachts cruise to the picturesque isles which bound the channel on the south—San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa, with their caves, grottoes, and strange formations.

Farther north on Monterey Bay yachting centers about Santa Cruz and Monterey. The large salmon fishing fleets which find their grounds and anchorage here add their picturesqueness to boating in these waters.

The Bay of San Francisco affords a yachting course almost 500 square miles in extent. On its shores at Sausalito, Tiburon, Alameda, and Alviso are attractive club houses, and in San Francisco the home ports of the yachtsmen are at Black Point Cove and the Yacht Harbor on the Marina. There is boating on Lake Merritt, the salt-water lagoon which lies in the center of Oakland, and also on the estuary between Oakland and Alameda, where are held the annual regattas between the college racing shells.



Every day of the year you can see merry crowds on California beaches

On the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Russian, and other rivers, launches and smaller pleasure boats are often seen; and scores of inland lakes offer the joys of cruising high in the heart of the mountains. Among these are Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains; Lake Tahoe in the High Sierra, and Huntington Lake. Clear Lake, in the northern Coast Range, is another body of fresh water where boating is very popular.

Bathing—Where the Pacific's Surf Rolls in upon its Golden Strand

On California's coastline are numerous wide clean beaches where many attractive resorts are sought by throngs who combine refreshing dips in the ocean with the pleasant diversions of the seaside.

In their development as pleasure resorts the Los Angeles beaches stand among the foremost. They began as places for surf-bathing, and though they now present a host of other amusement features, their original character has been maintained. At the height

of the season the surf and its bordering sands are crowded with bathers, and feminine beauty in bright-colored costumes has brought well-won fame to these golden strands.

The principal seaside resorts in this region are at Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Balboa, and Seal Beach. All of them are quickly reached from Los Angeles by electric cars, railway or automobile. Farther south is the crescent beach at Del Mar, and across the Bay from San Diego is the celebrated all-year coast resort—Coronado Beach.

On the coast line north of Los Angeles the bathing beach at Santa Barbara is particularly favored in climate and gentle surf. Miramar and Ventura are in the same vicinity.

Morro Bay and El Pizmo Beach are farther up the coast near San Luis Obispo.

On the Bay of Monterey, Santa Cruz annually



Summit of Rubidoux Mountain, Riverside
Orange groves and snowy mountains



Mission Inn at Riverside
View from Smiley Heights—Redlands

attracts crowds of vacationists to its broad beach. Del Monte and Monterey share between them a semi-circular sweep of sand, and Pacific Grove has many sheltered coves and beaches. The strands at Asilomar, Pebble Beach, and Carmel-by-the-Sea are also favorite bathing places.

Six miles from San Francisco, across the Bay, are the beaches of Alameda, where bathing is enjoyed in tempered waters.

Camping in Virgin Forests and in the Silent Shadows of Vast Mountains

To know intimately the charm of the great outdoors one must become a tent-dweller in the mountains, or beside the sea. The simplicity and economy of this mode of living appeal to many, particularly in California where weather conditions in vacation season are almost ideal. Seldom is summer camp life disturbed by

a shower of rain.

The Government Forest Service encourages the use of the national forests for recreation purposes, no permit being required for temporary camping. Summer camping sites can be rented from the Government at very low prices. Recreation maps of all the national forests in California are now published, showing camp sites, meadows, trails, and good hunting or fishing grounds; they may be obtained from the Forest Service.

Camping by the seashore is often a community outing, for here have been established "tent cities" to house summer colonies. These neat canvas municipalities will be found at Coronado Beach; at Avalon on Catalina Island; at Ventura, Venice, El Pizmo, Santa Cruz, and at several other points along the coast. Yosemite, Tahoe, the Giant Forest, and the Sierra Madre Range, also the Big Basin in the Santa Cruz Mountains, all have commodious camps in summer.



The tent-dweller in the mountains knows intimately the charm of the great outdoors

In the Saddle along Shaded Bridle-Paths

The equestrian can follow trails to forest and mountain wildernesses where the auto cannot go. Horseback riding is invariably popular about the summer resorts, and the large hotels all maintain stables of saddle horses for the use of their patrons.

Mountain Climbing, along Wilderness Trails, to the Top of the World

The lure of the high places is strong in the heart of mankind, and true mountaineering can be found in the lofty ranges of California. No other range surpasses the Sierra Nevada in majesty and variety of scenery, or in pleasant summer climate. For five hundred miles this rugged mountain chain stretches along the eastern border of California, attaining its greatest altitude at its southern extremity. Mount Whitney is 14,501 feet high and there are many near-by peaks almost as lofty.

The John Muir trail extends from Mt. Whitney to Yosemite.

The tremendous canyons of the Kings and Kern rivers lead into the very heart of the High Sierra, and well-marked trails ascend their walls to the steep elevated ridges above. Paradise Valley, Kearsarge Pass, Tehipite Valley, and the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are all objective points for mountain travelers. There are notable peaks to be ascended, such as Mount Brewer, 13,577 feet, and Mount Tyndall, 14,025 feet; there are mountain lakes like Lake Bryanthus, 10,634 feet, Rae Lake and Lake Charlotte to be reached, so that this great granite country is a realm of delight for the man with a mountaineer's heart. Trails in the High Sierra are open from late in June until early in October. The mountain summer is invariably mild, with virtually no rain, and to camp beside the trail is a pleasure, not a hardship, to one possessed of the true outing spirit. Horses and pack animals, with guides, can be secured at several points.



Bay of Avalon and Hotel St. Catherine—Santa Catalina Island
(Copyright P. V. Reyes)



Hotel Virginia at Long Beach
Central Park, Los Angeles. (Photo by Putnam & Valentine)



North of the Kings River and just west of the Sierra ridge is the Huntington Lake region, popular with mountain lovers.

From the Yosemite Valley, trails radiate in every direction, and the construction of new roads in the region to the east has made accessible a part of the Yosemite National Park hitherto visited only by few. An accomplishment of mountaineering which ranks with the scaling of the Matterhorn is the ascent of the Half Dome, which lifts its precipitous face thousands of feet above Yosemite Valley.

The Tahoe country, with its mile-high Lake Tahoe and its scores of smaller lakes, charms the leisurely tramp, and there are here elevated summits such as Mount Tallac 10,700 feet, Job's Sister 11,120 feet, and Freel's Peak 11,125 feet, to be conquered by the more ambitious climber. In general, the northern Sierra Nevada presents no such difficult features as the range farther south, though the rough volcanic region about

the base of Mount Lassen in the Lassen Volcanic National Park, and the only active volcano in the United States, calls upon the mountaineer for some feats of agility. At Drakesbad, directly to the east and reached from Red Bluff and Susanville, is a volcanic region of geysers, boiling mud pools and hot springs.

Mount Shasta, perhaps the best known of California's snow mountains, rising to an altitude of 14,380 feet, is climbed by hundreds of tourists every summer. The best trail to the summit is from Sisson. This trail also can be reached from Shasta Springs. The view from the top of Mount Shasta is alone a reward for the mountaineer, but the peak has other wonders, such as a system of glaciers, and immense caves in the old lava flow. North of Shasta, on the Oregon boundary, are the beautifully wooded Siskiyou.

The Coast Range is by no means so rugged as the Sierra, and its easy accessibility makes it a favorite resort of "hikers." Mount Tamalpais, 2,608 feet,



The angler in California will find the gamiest of fish, in lake, stream and ocean

rises directly over the waters of San Francisco Bay, on the northern horn of the Golden Gate; other mountains in the Bay region are Mount Diablo 3,896 feet, Mount St. Helena 4,343 feet, and Mount Hamilton, 4,209 feet. The Pinnacles National Monument, reached from Soledad or Hollister, is an interesting field of exploration. A series of caves, opening one into the other, lie under each of the groups of rocks, one known as the Banquet Hall is 100 feet square with ceiling 30 feet high. Farther south the ranges increase in altitude, the Santa Lucia Mountains attaining 6,967 feet. Throughout the Sierra Santa Ynez, above the city of Santa Barbara, there are scores of woodland trails.

The Sierra Madre, northeast of Los Angeles, culminates in Mount San Antonio, (Old Baldy) 10,080 feet. Mount Wilson and Mount Lowe, 6,000 feet, in this range, are tempting peaks. The other great peaks of the south are Mount San Bernardino 10,630

feet, Mount San Geronio 11,485 feet, and Mount San Jacinto 10,805 feet.

Fishing in Waters Still New to the Drop of the Fly and Glint of the Spoon

In diversity of location and in variety of fish life the waters of California offer the angler a wide choice.

The Rainbow trout is the most widely distributed of the native varieties—a river fish that takes on a different appearance after it reaches the sea, where it is known as the steelhead. Other native varieties are the cut-throat, the Dolly Varden, and the Tahoe trout, while the Loch Leven, Eastern brook, and European brown trout have been introduced in large numbers.

The Coast Range has many trout streams. There are several north and south of San Francisco where good sport can be had, in the early spring especially, and Los Angeles fishermen have not far to go to reach



California's pine-clad mountains delight the sightseer

the streams of the Sierra Madre and the San Bernardino Mountains. In this region, too, the fishing in Big and Little Bear Lakes is exceptionally good.

The fishing in the clear cold streams that are fed from the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevada always can be relied on; among these are the Truckee, Feather, American, Yuba, and Bear rivers, while farther north are the Upper Sacramento, Pitt, McCloud, and Klamath rivers. On the Northern Coast Range are the Russian, Noyo, Eel, and Mad rivers. Lake Tahoe has its big trout, and the numerous smaller lakes in the Tahoe country have smaller fish, but all are sturdy fighters. The Merced River and other streams in Yosemite National Park are favorites, and at Wawona the catches are invariably good.

The headwaters of the Kings and Kern rivers in the High Sierra, in territory contiguous to the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, are alive with trout. In Volcano Creek, a tributary of the Kern, are the famous golden trout. These rare fish have been

placed successfully in adjacent waters by the fish hatcheries and in a few years will be in good fighting form. On the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada the Owens River and its several tributaries afford rare sport.

Among game fish introduced from the east are the black bass and striped bass. Black bass are numerous in Bass Lake on the north fork of the San Joaquin River, reached from Fresno, and also in the lagoons south of Los Angeles. Striped bass are plentiful in the mouth of the Sacramento River.

Fishing for the giant king salmon in the Bay of Monterey during June, July, and August is noted sport. Farther south down the coast, especially below Point Conception, the fish are almost all related to tropical species—the yellowtail, barracuda, black seabass, bonito, swordfish, sheepshead, albacore, and tuna. The best deep-sea fishing is around the Coronado Islands and in the Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente channels.



In California the huntsman bags his game amid surroundings that appeal to his love of nature

Avalon Bay on Santa Catalina Island, as well as the waters off Coronado Beach, are widely famed for their wonderful sport, the most prized capture being the leaping-tuna. This fish strikes with a rush, often unreeling the entire line; and men have played a single fish with rod and line for fourteen hours. The giant of these southern waters, however, is the black sea-bass. Some specimens have measured seven feet, tipping the beam at 600 pounds. The yellowtail is also as fine a fighter as there is in the sea; it weighs from 15 to 60 pounds. The white bass, weighing from 30 to 70 pounds, as well as the swordfish, likewise put up a strenuous struggle. All up and down the coast are facilities for the angler, with row boats and launches ready for hire, and experienced boatmen.

Hunting for Big Game and Small, both Furred and Feathered

Of the large game animals deer are the most common in California. They are constantly growing more

numerous, and this despite the fact that thousands of bucks are killed in the state each season. The surprising increase is attributable to the limit prescribed for each hunter, and also the bounty paid on the scalps of cougars, those predatory mountain lions that in former years made away with more deer than the hunters. Three varieties of deer are found in California—the black-tail, white-tail, and mule-deer. The best hunting grounds in the Sierra region extend from Kings and Kern rivers northward, and in the Coast Range practically the entire length of the state, from the Trinity and California National forests to the south, including the San Bernardino Mountains. The open season varies in different districts. For the prevailing regulations the sportsman should write to the Board of Fish and Game Commission, San Francisco.

Bears are numerous in the Sierra Nevada, the San Bernardino mountains, and parts of the Coast Range, yet so shy and sly are they that only a skillful woodsman on the still hunt can get within sight of them. A



Midway Point on Seventeen-Mile Drive at Del Monte
Where the Pacific's breakers play amid rocky coves

Monterey Bay from the Seventeen-Mile Drive
The Bathing Beach at Santa Cruz, Monterey Bay

guide and trained dogs are needed on this hunt, and the sport may prove thrilling if the bear is not killed at the first fire. Black, cinnamon, and brown bears are the varieties still flourishing; the formidable grizzly is believed to have disappeared. The wild goats that are hunted among the crags of Santa Catalina Island are thought to be descendants of goats left there by Cabrillo's ships in 1542.

The cougar or mountain lion is an outlaw with a price set upon his head. He is frequently found in the timbered heights where deer roam and is best hunted with a pack of dogs. Foxes are common, especially in the Coast Range. The wild cat or red lynx frequently draws a shot from the marksman, and in the mountains the gray wolf is sometimes seen. Smaller fur animals are plentiful.

Most hunted of the feathered game are the wild ducks which frequent the lagoons, lakes, sloughs, and marshlands. The varieties include sprig, widgeon,

mallard, spoonbill, ruddy, canvasback, teal, bluebill, and gadwall ducks. The Los Angeles region furnishes excellent sport for duck hunters, where gun clubs and preserves are maintained. The region about the Bay of San Francisco, in the Suisun marshes to the north, and the Alviso marshes to the south, is a great duck-hunting area. Here also are many gun clubs, with preserves, but they are generous to visiting sportsmen. Besides the bay-shore marshes, there are thousands of acres of "tule land" along the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and other inland rivers that are open to all. Wild geese and brant are also fair game during the duck season. Geese fly in vast flocks over the central valleys and are also abundant elsewhere.

Mountain and valley quail are plentiful. The mountain quail have their principal home in the High Sierra, though fairly plentiful in the northern coast counties. The valley quail range throughout the lowlands. Another fine bird is the blue grouse, and on the



The Ocean Beach from Sutro Heights—San Francisco
San Francisco looking toward the Bay, and across Nob Hill

The Golden Gate—San Francisco
Approaching San Francisco by ferry steamer

eastern side of the Sierra many sage fowls are bagged. Both in mountain valleys and in lowland plains the singleshoot hunter may test his aim on "the gamiest bird that flies"—the Wilson snipe. Beside these, California has in great numbers the upland plover, golden plover, avocat, ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeon, and wild dove.

Hunting or carrying firearms in any of the national parks or government reservations is prohibited.

Resort Regions

Los Angeles and Vicinity.

Los Angeles is renowned as the tourist center of Southern California, and, as its metropolis, is the heart of its activities. The first settlement was made by Spaniards in 1781. Built upon the plains sloping seaward from the foothills of the Sierra Madre, its northern and western suburbs reach altitudes affording inspiring views of surrounding valleys with the ocean in the distance. The business district of Los Angeles, with its many handsome shops and modern buildings is striking, and the throngs who all the year visit for a season

or pass through this gateway find ample hotel accommodations. There are a number of very good hotels that are popular with travelers. The expense of living may be whatever the tourist can afford. For those who prefer them, furnished apartments and bungalows are available at reasonable prices. Los Angeles also has its Chinatown, and other foreign sections, entertaining because of their novelty. Within the city limits there are twenty-one parks, and these, together with the many tree-shaded boulevards and avenues lined with villa homes set amidst greenery and bright blossoms, go far to charm eastern visitors and induce their frequent return.

At any time of the year the Los Angeles region appeals alike to visitor and resident, but particularly so during the winter and spring months, when Nature is verdure-clad and orange trees are aglow with golden fruit. Paved highways afford delightful automobile tours through many miles of orange groves and through the numerous communities which cluster around Los Angeles. Hollywood is one of the attractive residence sections. A few miles west is Beverly Hills, with its well equipped tourist hotel, surrounded by many fine suburban homes.

Pasadena. Among the famous resort cities nearest to Los Angeles is Pasadena, charmingly situated in the San Gabriel Valley. It has many palm-bordered avenues and sumptuous homes. Its principal resort hotels are the Huntington, Ray-



In the Muir Woods National Monument
Lake Merritt, amid Oakland residences

View from Twin Peaks Boulevard, San Francisco

Looking from top of Mount Tamalpais
Berkeley looks through the Golden Gate

mond, and Green, open during the winter season only, and the Maryland, which is open all the year. Pasadena is particularly attractive to the eastern visitor because of the wealth of semi-tropic trees and its flowers. This luxuriant growth has made famous its Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day, an annual attraction at Pasadena. Its Sunken Gardens are of unfailing interest to sightseers.

San Gabriel, with its old mission and Spanish relics, is an interesting little town ten miles east of Los Angeles.

Riverside has a very unique hotel in the Glenwood Mission Inn, well known to pleasure travelers. Above Riverside rises Mount Rubidoux, surmounted by a cross dedicated to Padre Junipero Serra, founder of the missions. The annual Easter service which is held on the mount has become established as a pilgrimage joined in by both residents and visitors.

San Bernardino. San Bernardino is in the eastern section of the orange belt and may be included with the others mentioned in daily excursions by rail or auto from Los Angeles. At Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, near San Bernardino, modern baths and pools are provided for bathing in the hot waters of these medicinal springs.

Redlands. Redlands is a beautiful city at the foot of Mount San Bernardino, and within sight of Mounts San Geronio and San Jacinto. It is surrounded by orange groves and has many

charming residences in park-like settings. Its chief show place is Canyon Crest Park.

San Bernardino Mountains. Among the most popular summer vacation grounds of this southern territory are the San Bernardino Mountains. The thrilling "101-Mile Drive on the Rim of the World" leads through this region, including Big Bear Lake, with numerous inns and camps along its course. The drive is made by regular auto stage service from San Bernardino and Redlands.

Seaside resorts near Los Angeles. Within a short ride of from fifteen to twenty miles west from Los Angeles are numerous resorts by the sea which offer opportunities for enjoyment in their various attractions. They are widely known as the Los Angeles Beaches. Santa Monica, Ocean Park, and Venice join boundaries in a continuous stretch of several miles of bathing beaches. Santa Monica is an attractive home city. Redondo Beach follows and directly south of Los Angeles is Long Beach, with its noted Hotel Virginia. It is the largest of the seashore cities. Hermosa, Huntington, Newport, Balboa, and Seal beaches join to the south. At all of these resorts are many amusement features, and in addition to the surf bathing there are bathing pavilions and swimming pools.

Santa Barbara. On the coast north of Los Angeles is Santa Barbara. Its mild climate, attractive situation, and surround-



Hotel Del Monte at Del Monte
The Casa del Rey at Santa Cruz

Feather River Inn in Feather River Canyon
The Tahoe Tavern at Lake Tahoe

ings have placed it among California's best known winter and summer resorts. From the sloping foothills of the Santa Ynez Range the city looks seaward over the blue waters of the channel toward the craggy islands that lie beyond. Many winter homes have been established in Santa Barbara, and its avenues of residences amid flower gardens and semi-tropical plants and trees charm the visitor. The old Santa Barbara Mission stands in one of the residence districts. Its resort hotels are the Belvedere, Arlington, El Mirasol, and El Encanto; and several other hotels afford good service. The Plaza Del Mar, a driveway lined with palms, faces the ocean. There is a bathing beach near-by. A mile or two along the shore are Montecito and Miramar, places of villa homes and vine-clad cottages. Miramar has a family hotel and bathing beach.

Santa Catalina Island. Avalon, on the island of Santa Catalina, is reached from San Pedro (Los Angeles harbor) by a steamer trip of two hours across the channel. Avalon Bay sweeps in a graceful curve and, in approaching it, the view of this sprightly resort village with its mountain background is one of the most novel on the coast. The waters are calm as a fishpond, with their strange and brilliant fish life lazily swimming or flashing by in a natural aquarium—all viewed from comfortable glass-bottomed boats that make hourly trips along the

shore. In addition to the new Hotel St. Catharine are several smaller hotels.

San Diego. San Diego, "where California began," is the southernmost city on the Pacific Coast. It was here that Padre Junipero Serra, on July 16, 1769, founded the first of the California missions—the Mission San Diego de Alcala, now in ruins. The healthful and moderate climate makes this region delightful at all seasons, and there is much interesting country roundabout. Situated on the Bay of San Diego, the city is backed on the east by a mountain range. Most striking are the bay and ocean views, with Point Loma to the north jutting far to sea, and the Coronado peninsula and North Island to the west. San Diego has attractive business streets, shops, and residences. Balboa Park is a beauty spot well worth a visit. There are several good hotels which provide first-class service.

A popular resort on the coast near-by is La Jolla, with comfortable accommodations and bathing beach. Its sea-caves—vast caverns worn in the sandstone cliffs by the ceaseless action of the waves—are a special attraction.

Coronado Beach. On the peninsula across the Bay from San Diego is one of California's most favored all-year pleasure places. The Hotel Del Coronado stands upon Coronado's

"Silver Strand," and is surrounded by lawns and flowers and tropical verdure. It is one of the largest and best known of resort hotels. Near-by are polo fields, golf links, and tennis courts. Bathing, fishing, and yachting are some of the aquatic sports. On the beach is also Coronado Tent City, a well managed and fully equipped seaside family resort; open only during the summer season.

San Francisco and Vicinity.

San Francisco delights the traveler with many distinctive charms. It is a cosmopolitan city, picturesquely set upon many hills on the northern end of a peninsula overlooking the mountain-rimmed Bay of San Francisco on the east and north, and the Pacific Ocean on the west—the famed Golden Gate joining them by its mile-wide passage. San Francisco's beauty of situation marks it as one of the favored cities of the world. The views from Telegraph Hill, Russian Hill, Nob Hill, Sutro Heights, and many other vantage points within city limits draw one again and again; while the outlook from Twin Peaks, the two cones to the southwest reached by auto boulevard, unfolds a bird's-eye view of city and surroundings.

There is a snappy breeze from the sea; in summer San Francisco is delightfully cool and in winter its climate is spring-like. It is one of the most interesting of seaports.

Its shops, its theatres, its many bohemian restaurants and cafes; Chinatown with its quaint oriental community and gorgeous bazaars, and the Latin quarter—all have their particular interest. Market Street, leading from the Ferry Building, is the main artery of the city—the Broadway of San Francisco—and there are many diverging business streets in the downtown section. The several inviting residence districts, the notable mansions, the Civic Center, museums, art galleries and monuments; Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, Mission Dolores, Portsmouth Square, and other historic landmarks; the waterfront or *Embarcadero*, picturesque Fisherman's Wharf, Ocean Beach, Seal Rocks, and the Cliff House—all these attract the visitor.

There are numerous first-class hotels besides many comfortable apartment houses, with ample accommodations to care for all visitors at prices to suit every purse.

Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda lie across the Bay, on its eastern shore. They are situated on a gently sloping plain, their streets and boulevards of homes, with blooming gardens, reaching far up the heights of the range of hills which form the background. Oakland is an attractive city with fine public buildings. It has good hotel accommodations, making it a favorite stopping place. Lake Merritt, in the center of the city, is surrounded by parks, homes, and various public structures,

and the boulevards encircling it form part of a chain of auto roads which traverse the entire East Bay region and cross its hills to the valleys and wooded canyons beyond. Alameda lies to the south of Oakland. It is essentially a home city and has the added attraction of popular bathing beaches.

Berkeley, directly north of Oakland, is the seat of the University of California. It is situated opposite the Golden Gate and is a pleasant and most desirable place of residence.

Byron Hot Springs, on the eastern side of Mount Diablo, and within two hours of the Bay region, has a comfortable hotel; its medicinal mineral water baths and pool are well equipped.

The "Bret Harte" Country. In the vicinity of Angels, Jamestown, Tuolumne, and Sonora there is an interesting region known as the "Bret Harte Country," reached by rail via Oakdale in the San Joaquin Valley. The trip can include the Calaveras Big Tree Grove.

Marin County and Lake County resorts. Across the Bay, directly north of San Francisco, lies Marin County, which forms the northern shore of the Golden Gate. Mount Tamalpais, with its well known tavern, rises above the waters of the Bay. Its summit is reached by the "crookedest railroad in the world," and commands a remarkable view of San Francisco Bay, which is almost 70 miles long, from 4 to 10 wide, and with an area of 450 square miles. Halfway to the summit a branch leads to the Muir Woods National Monument, a primeval forest of giant redwoods. To the north are the Russian River resorts of Monte Rio, Guerneville, Cazadero, and many others. Lake County, farther north and to the east, has a chain of picturesque lakes and resorts. Clear Lake is the largest and the center of this region.

Santa Clara Valley. The Santa Clara Valley every year becomes more popular with California's visitors. San Jose is the "garden city" of this region. A trip through the valley in March or early April gives the tourist an opportunity of viewing seventy-five miles of orchards in bloom. They cannot be matched even in Japan. Lick Observatory, on the summit of Mount Hamilton, is reached from San Jose. Other places which attract the visitor are Palo Alto, seat of Leland Stanford Junior University; Los Gatos, looking out over the valley from the western foothills; Santa Clara; Saratoga, with its annual "Blossom Festival"; and Congress Springs.

Santa Cruz Region. Santa Cruz, on the Bay of Monterey, is a popular resort for San Franciscans. The Casa del Rey is a well equipped seaside hotel. Surf bathing, golf, and deep-sea fishing are among the sports. The Santa Cruz Mountains are much sought by vacationists, and in their forests are many resort places. They are reached from Felton, along the San



Castle Crags in the Sacramento River Canyon



In the Feather River Canyon



Mission San Juan Bautista at San Juan
Mission Carmel near Carmel-by-the-Sea

Mission San Miguel between Los Angeles and San Francisco
Mission Dolores at San Francisco

Lorenzo River, to Ben Lomond, Boulder Creek, and Brookdale. Northwest, twelve miles from Boulder Creek, lies the California State Redwood Park, in an elevated valley known as the Big Basin. A good camp of tent-houses is open from May to October. At Big Trees, six miles from Santa Cruz, is another grove of redwoods.

Monterey and Del Monte. There is no more romantic spot in the west than Monterey. Cabrillo landed here in 1542, and sixty years later, in 1602, Vizcaino claimed the country for the king of Spain, giving to the region the name of his patron, the Count de Monterey. In 1770, Gaspar de Portola, first governor of Alta California, established a presidio and garrison at Monterey and it remained the capital of California until 1849. There are many buildings and relics to remind the visitor of these departed days. At Del Monte is the Hotel del Monte, among the foremost of California's all-year resort hotels. It is surrounded by lawns, studded with stately oaks and flower beds, the result of thirty years' landscape gardening. Adjacent are the Del Monte Forest of 3,000 acres, golf links, polo field, tennis courts, swimming pool, and bathing beach. The scenic Seventeen-Mile Drive starts from the hotel. On the outer edge of the Monterey Peninsula is Pacific Grove, a beach resort of much charm, and on the coast just beyond is Asilomar, a summer

camping ground under the direction of the Young Women's Christian Association. Pebble Beach Lodge, at Carmel Bay, is on the Seventeen-Mile Drive, and Carmel-by-the-Sea, with its well-preserved old mission, is but a few miles beyond.

Paso Robles Hot Springs. Midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles is Paso Robles Hot Springs with its comfortable hotel, and well known medicinal mineral waters. It has modern baths, swimming pool, and every required facility. Golf links and pleasant drives make this retreat most attractive.

Morro Bay and El Pizmo Beach. Reached by auto from Paso Robles is Morro Bay with bathing beach, and further south a few miles from San Luis Obispo at the base of the Santa Lucia Mountains, is El Pizmo Beach with its seventeen miles of surf-rolled sands and its tent city.

The Tahoe Country. Lake Tahoe, in the High Sierra, is one of the largest and most beautiful of mountain lakes; the coloring of its clear waters—a brilliant emerald and indigo blue—is remarkable. Twenty-three miles long, 13 miles wide, and more than 1,800 feet deep, it is completely hemmed in by mountains with peaks varying in height from 8,250 to 11,120 feet above sea level. The elevation of the surface of the water is 6,280 feet. Its pine-fringed and indented shores have many charming stopping-places, with comfortable hotels and cottages. It is



Lake Tahoe in the High Sierra, encircled by lofty peaks, is one of the largest and loveliest of mountain lakes

noted for its big trout. The Tahoe Tavern, of rustic construction, has excellent accommodations for summer tourists. There are twenty other established resorts upon the shores and in the vicinity. A steel steamer makes daily trips around the lake during the season, stopping at the numerous boat landings. Seventy-five smaller lakes and numerous trout streams are two to twenty-five miles distant from Tahoe, by auto roads or horse trails. Lake Tahoe is reached from Truckee, thence fifteen miles up the picturesque canyon of the Truckee River by narrow gauge railway.

Feather River Canyon. North of this region, in the upper Sierra, is the picturesque Canyon of the Feather River—100 miles of rock-walled foaming stream where trout fishing is excellent. The Feather River Inn provides the best of service for tourists and anglers. In the canyon there are also several other resorts.

Shasta Resorts. All along the course of the Upper Sacramento River rustic inns and cottages dot the verdant, pine-clad sides of its winding gorge. The points of interest include Castella, Castle Rock, the granite spires of Castle Crag, Dunsmuir, Upper Soda Springs, Shasta Retreat, Mossbrae Falls, and Shasta Springs. Here the traveler may drink of the sparkling mineral waters from the bubbling spring at the station. The Shasta Springs Hotel and cottages are on the timbered mesa above,

reached by a cable-incline car. The snow-capped peak of Mount Shasta, 14,380 feet, looms to the north, and for miles around dominates this region.

Klamath Hot Springs. Twenty miles from Ager and reached by auto is Klamath Hot Springs on the Klamath River. Fishing for steelhead, salmon, and rainbow trout both in the Klamath and in Shovel Creek is of the best. A good hotel provides for sportsmen and tourists.

Huntington Lake. In the Sierra north of the Kings River is Huntington Lake, with its mountain lodge for tourists and sportsmen, reached by rail via Fresno to Cascada, thence four miles by auto. Trout fishing is of the best. Huntington Lake Lodge provides every facility for enjoyment and recreation.

Yosemite National Park. Yosemite, with its mighty peaks and waterfalls, and the earth's oldest and tallest trees, ranks high among world wonders. The Yosemite National Park covers an area 36 by 48 miles, yet many of its most spectacular sights generally viewed by visitors are grouped together in a remarkably small area—the Yosemite Valley—a gorge only 7 miles long and from one-half mile to one mile wide. The floor of this valley is verdure-clad, and in spring and summer is dotted with bright blooms, the Merced River flowing through its meadowlands and



Mount Shasta — California's great Snow Mountain of the North

parklike forests. This deep-cleft mountain gorge, 4,000 feet above the sea, is walled in by towering granite cliffs. It is a realm of precipices, stately spires and domes, and magnificent waterfalls. El Capitan, which stands guard at the entrance to Yosemite, rises 3,300 feet, displaying on its face 400 acres of granite; Sentinel Rock is 3,100 feet high; Glacier Point, 3,250 feet; and the Half Dome, 4,892 feet. Cathedral Spires, Three Brothers, Cloud's Rest, Liberty Cap, and Royal Arches are some of the additional rock features that make Yosemite vistas so strikingly picturesque. Of its waterfalls Yosemite Falls plunge 2,600 feet. The upper reach is 1,600 feet, then a series of cascades 600 feet, and a final drop of 400 feet. Vernal, Nevada, and Illilouette Falls are each different from the other. Ribbon Falls is a glistening thread of 1,612 feet, while Bridal Veil, most graceful of all, drops 940 feet. Mirror Lake with its many reflections, including that of the rising sun, is remarkable. The completion of the road through Tioga Pass, 9,941 feet, on the eastern boundary, and skirting Lake Tenaya, has opened a new scenic region seldom explored.

Mariposa Big Tree Grove. The Mariposa Big Trees, *sequoia gigantea*, lie within the southern boundary of the Park. The Mark Twain, the tallest tree, is 331 feet high, and the biggest (such as the Grizzly Giant and the Washington) are over 29 feet

in diameter at base. The Wawona tree, 26 feet in diameter, is tunnelled and the auto road passes through its trunk. The age of these trees is estimated at over 3,000 years.

Northwest of Yosemite Valley and within the Park are also the smaller Tuolumne and Merced groves of sequoia, reached from El Portal.

There is daily auto service to the Mariposa Big Tree Grove from the Park hotels; these are the Sentinel Hotel on Merced River directly opposite Yosemite Falls, and Glacier Point Hotel with its sweeping views over valley and park. In addition there are Yosemite Falls Camp and Camp Curry with modern tent-houses and all conveniences. Near Mariposa Big Tree Grove is Hotel Wawona, with its adjacent golf links.

Yosemite is reached by rail via Merced, in the San Joaquin Valley, to El Portal, where all trains are met by auto stages which run to Yosemite Village, fifteen miles. There is also daily auto service during the summer season from Merced direct to Yosemite, via Wawona and the Mariposa Big Trees.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. South of the Kings River Canyon and west of the Canyon of the Kern, in the High Sierra, is a great timbered region embraced in the Sequoia



Vernal Falls

On the Trail to Glacier Point

Scenes in Yosemite National Park

Big Tree Wawona in the Mariposa Grove

Overhanging Rock at Glacier Point

National Park, containing the most extensive big-tree groves in the world. Just beyond the northwest boundary is the California Grove on Redwood Mountain, and directly north is the General Grant National Park, containing a smaller grove of trees, among them the General Grant, the second largest known tree.

The proposed Roosevelt National Park would include not only the Sequoia National Park, but also the Kings River Canyon, the Canyon of the Kern, and the High Sierra which lie to the eastward, culminating in Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, the highest mountain in the United States. This proposed park, embracing as it would a range of country varying in altitude from 1,000 to 14,000 feet, includes scenery that is unsurpassed in any mountain region. In the Sequoia Park and surrounding forests there have been recorded over a million of California's big trees, some of them the largest in the world, notably the sequoia known as the General Sherman, 36.5 feet in diameter at its base and 279.9 feet high. The General Grant Tree, in the General Grant National Park, is 35 feet in diameter and 264 feet high.

Sequoia National Park, in addition to its big-tree groves, is notable for its great wooded canyons, some of them 4,000 feet deep; for the views from Moro Rock across Kaweah Canyon to-

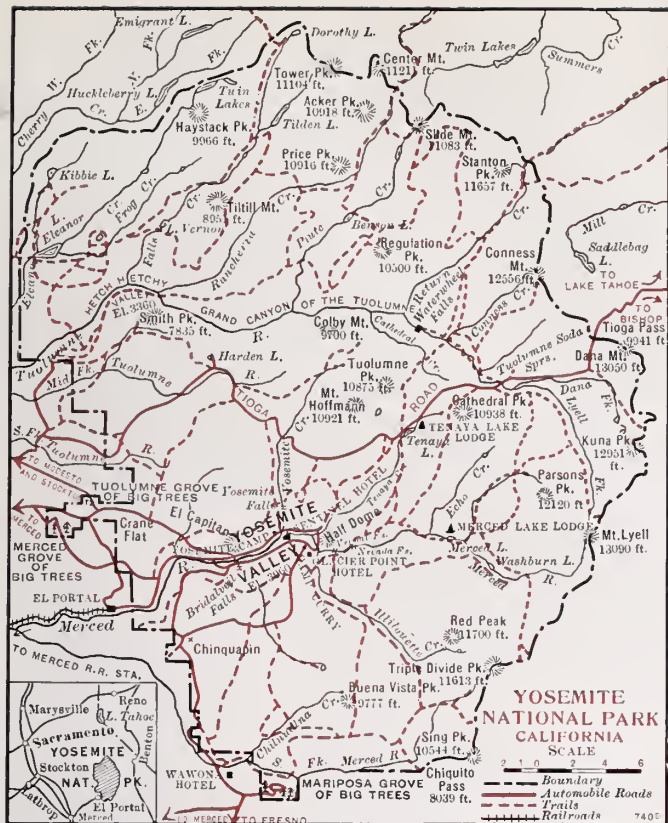
ward Castle Rocks, which rise more than 5,000 above the valley floor; and views from summits of Mount Silliman and Vanderver Mountain, the latter 11,900 feet, the highest elevation in the Park. Twin Lakes present one of the most beautiful sights in the Park, while Crystal Cave, discovered in 1918 and not yet fully developed, is one of its scenic features. The Park will particularly appeal to lovers of fishing and wild animal life.

There are comfortable accommodations in the two parks; the Giant Forest Hotel in the Sequoia National Park, and a camp of modern tent-houses in a cathedral-like grove in the Grant National Park.

Sequoia National Park is reached by rail via Visalia or Exeter, thence by electric railway to Lemon Cove, where auto stages run to Giant Forest, forty miles.

General Grant National Park is reached by auto from Fresno, Sanger or Reedley, and also from Giant Forest by trail.

Kings River Canyon. The south fork of the Kings River races between towering walls of granite, the Grand Sentinel—the greatest of its cliffs—rising 3,600 feet above the river. The headwaters are divided into two branches; one of these courses down Paradise Valley; the other branch, Bubbs Creek, is broken continually by cascades and rapids. Set in a wilderness of



A hunting party in the High Sierra



"In the saddle along shaded bridle paths"



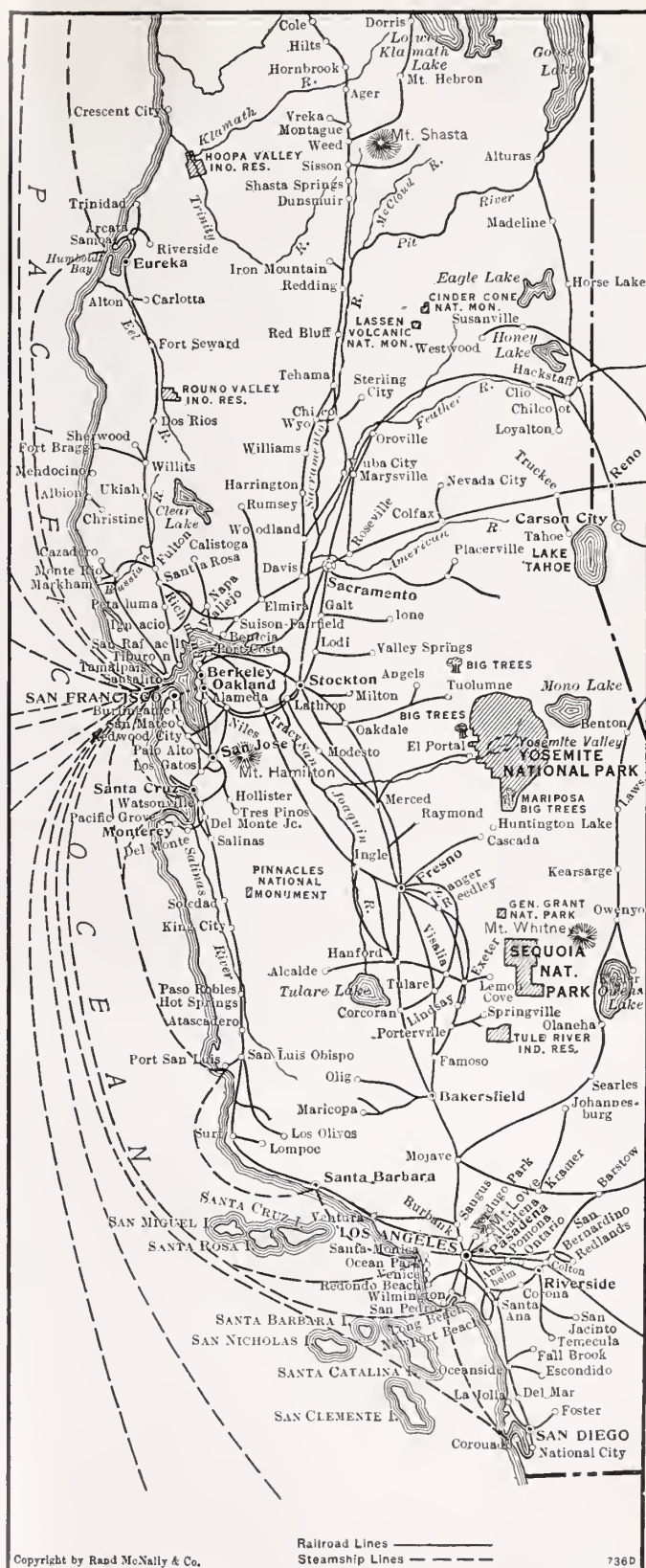
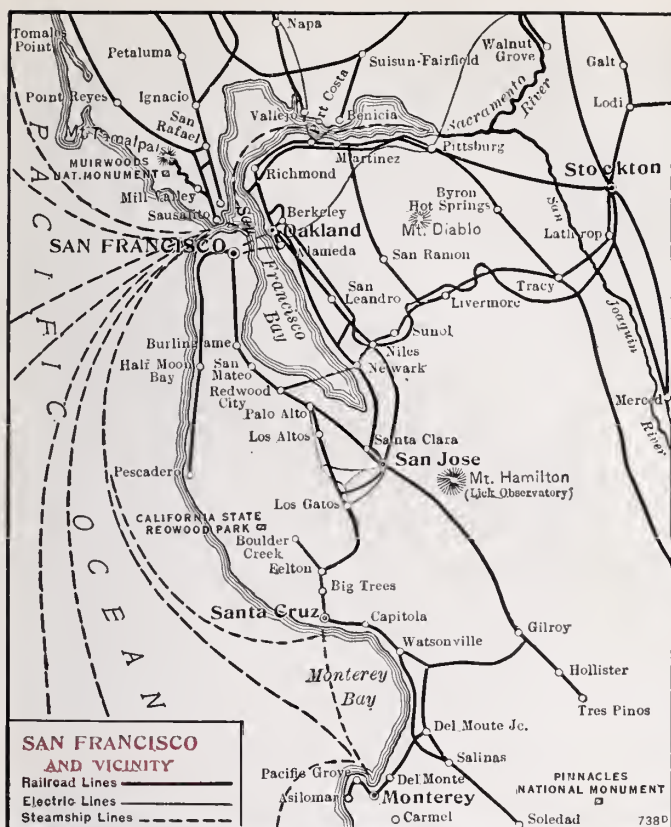


Kings River Canyon—One of California's most rugged mountain regions

gleaming crags are lakes Rae, Charlotte, and Bryanthus, reached by the trail that parallels Bubbs Creek, as is also Kearsarge Pass, the highest of California's passes, 12,056 feet, where one stands astride the dividing ridge, the naked backbone of the Sierra. Deerhorn Mountain, 13,440 feet, is one of the many striking ice-clad pinnacles in this vicinity. University Peak is 13,588 feet, Mount Brewer 13,577 feet, Mount Rixford 12,856 feet, Mount Gould 13,001 feet. From the Kings to the Kaweah watershed, by trail leading from Horse Corral Meadows, an interesting region lies up Roaring River and its two branches, Copper Canyon and Deadman Canyon, both overlooked by alpine crags, with the pyramidal form of the Whaleback high in air. Few regions offer more attractions for this type of outing—spires of granite, groves of pine, flower-starred meadows, with winding streams, the delight and often the despair of the angler. The Kings River Canyon Camp, in the midst of these surroundings, provides good service and all facilities. It is reached from General Grant National Park, also from Giant

Forest, Sequoia National Park, by saddle and pack animals only. The trip can be made in a day, or by camping for a night.

The Canyon of the Kern. The Kern River Canyon, lying to the southeast, embraces a territory fully as interesting as the Kings. The trip can be made from the Giant Forest in Sequoia National Park, by way of Alta Meadows, through Mineral King Valley and Farewell Gap to Coyote Pass, where it enters the canyon at the lower end, opposite Volcano Creek, the home of the rare golden trout. From Miner's Peak striking views are had of the Chagoopa Forest, the immense cleft known as the Big Arroyo and the towering forms of Kaweah Peaks, among the highest in the Sierra, 14,140 feet above the sea. Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, is seen to the east. Mount Tyndall, 14,025 feet, rises to the northwest. The canyon can also be entered from Mineral King over Lady Franklin Pass, 11,500 feet, and down Rattlesnake Canyon. The Kern River is one of the best trout streams in California. Another entrance, and a short route to Mount Whitney, is by rail to Springville, thence auto





Mountain Lakes near base of Mt. Whitney
America's Highest Mountain



On the Trail to the Top

eight miles and horse trail nine miles to Camp Nelson, where good service and saddle animals are provided. From here a well marked trail leads through Trout Meadows and Kern Lakes to the Kern Canyon, thence past Volcano Creek and Whitney Meadows to the Siberian Outpost and Mount Whitney, continuing over Lady Franklin Pass and Mineral King to the Giant Forest. The great region north to the Kings River duplicates in its rugged peaks and gorges the country gone over. Camp Wishon, reached by auto from Springville, also gives good service.

"A Vacation in the National Forests" The National Forests of California offer exceptional inducements for the recreation-seeker. Here amidst the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Ranges, is a playground of eighteen million acres, in which are scenic attractions unsurpassed, excellent auto roads

leading to Nature's beauty spots, streams and lakes well stocked with gamy trout, attractive camp sites and big game. In the National Forests you are free to come and go at will, to camp where fancy strikes you, and to fish and hunt without restrictions, except those imposed by the State game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart, and shelter cabins and comfort stations have been built. If you wish a summer home in the mountains, the Government will lease you an attractive site on which you may build your cabin. If you do not care to rough it, there are numerous hotels and resorts within and adjacent to the National Forests, of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges.

For maps and information address U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

Railroad Tickets and Stop-over Privileges

Throughout the year round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the middle west, east and south to California. The round-trip tickets are good for stop-overs at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.

On one-way tickets to or through California stop-overs, in California, are permitted only for the purpose of making side trips as follows (upon deposit of ticket with agent and purchase of side trip ticket) such stop-overs being permitted only when ticket reads through stop-over point:

Exeter, Cal. } For Sequoia National Park.
Visalia, Cal. }
Sanger, Cal. For General Grant National Park.
Merced, Cal. For Yosemite National Park.
Truckee, Cal. For Lake Tahoe.

Sequoia National Park, and General Grant National Park are open to visitors only during the period May 24th to October 10th. Yosemite National Park is open to visitors the entire year. The Lake Tahoe season is from May 15th to October 15th.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash,

Sketch of Yosemite National Park and an account of the origin of Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys, by F. E. Matthes, 48 pages, 24 illustrations, 10 cents.

The Secret of the Big Trees, by Ellsworth Huntington, 24 pages, 14 illustrations, 5 cents.

Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, by C. L. Hill, 40 pages, 23 illustrations, 20 cents.

Panoramic View of Yosemite National Park, 18x18 inches, 25 cents.

The National Parks Portfolio by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Map of Yosemite National Park, 29x31 inches, scale 2 miles to the inch. Price, 25 cents a copy flat; 40 cents a copy folded and bound between covers.

Map of Yosemite Valley, 35x15½ inches, scale 2,000 feet to the inch. Price, 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park.

Circular of General Information Regarding Yosemite National Park.

Circular of General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.

Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments, and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
Colorado and Utah Rockies
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah

Consolidated Ticket Offices

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Austin, Tex. 215 Congress Ave.
Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash. 224 Front St.
Butte, Mont. 2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill. 179 W. Jackson St.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex. 112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo. 601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa. 403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn. 334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex. Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex. 702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal. J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex. 21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont. 58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex. 904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb. 104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark. 202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal. L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal. 221 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis. 99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn. 202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal. 13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal. Pacific Elec. Depot
Oklahoma City, Okla. 131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb. 1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill. Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore., 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo. 401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo. 505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo. 318-328 No. Broadway
St. Paul, Minn. 4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal. 801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Texas
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal. 300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal. 50 Post St.
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash. 714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa. 510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash. 1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Texas. 6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal. L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man. 226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md. 54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J. 1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md. B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass. 67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y. 336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y. Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio. 6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio. 1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio. 70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio. 19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich. 13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind. L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind. 112-14 English Block
Montreal, Que. 238 St. James St.
Newark, N. J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y. 64 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y. 31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y. 114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Arcade Building
Reading, Pa. 16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y. 20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y. 355 S. Warren St.
Toledo, Ohio. 320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C. 1229 F St. N. W.
Williamsport, Pa. 4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del. 905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C. 14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga. 74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga. 811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala. 2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C. Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C. 22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn. 817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C. Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla. 38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn. 600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky. Union Station
Louisville, Ky. 4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va. 722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn. 60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala. 51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala. Exchange Hotel
Nashville, Tenn. Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La. St. Charles Hotel
Norfolk, Va. Monticello Hotel
Paducah, Ky. 430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla. San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C. 305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va. 830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga. 37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala. Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla. Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss. 1319 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C. 236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.



Yosemite Valley in Yosemite National Park,—one of the most beautiful of America's Playgrounds



In the General Grant National Park



General Sherman Tree, Sequoia National Park

CALIFORNIA

for the Tourist

WINTER EDITION

CALIFORNIA

for the Tourist

WINTER EDITION



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

An Appreciation of California

By EDWIN MARKHAM

Author of

"The Man with the Hoe," "California the Wonderful," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



Do you know your America, your homeland? If all the show places of the eastern hemisphere were lost to us; still, in California alone, would remain a noble recompense for every vanished glory. Along a thousand miles of Pacific shore line, with two great parallel mountain ranges protecting her wide domains and thousand sunny slopes and vales, there lies, awaiting your coming, this western empire of remarkable loveliness.

Do you long for a Tyrolese, or for an Alpine climb? Try the High Sierras with their dark mysterious forests, their upper crests of eternal snow. For lakes exquisite as Como or Geneva, see California's high-born crystal waters, brides of the skies, blue as the heavens. Or to behold a perfect masterpiece of wildest beauty—ranking in nature as the Parthenon ranks in architecture—look upon Yosemite's cataracts and chasms: titanic, majestic, yet human and intimate. The oldest trees in the world are there, the most ancient living things upon the planet. The Sequoia groves, the Big Trees of California, stand to-day, even as they stood when the Caesars rose and fell.

Valleys bounteous as the Nile—warm, fecund, flourishing. Vales prodigal of fruits and flowers as the Happy Valley of Rasselas, will greet your gaze; and in magic thermal belts grow date-palm and orange, olive, fig and lemon, lusty as though tropic-born.

Would you delve into the past, and feel its romance? Journey then along the old *Camino Real*, now a road durable as the Appian Way, and visit the venerable Missions in their varied degrees of ruin. Here is the most indigenous and harmonious architecture in America, built lovingly out of the earth, and carrying the very hues of mountain and mesa. Here are remains of beauty as authentic and individual as the Alhambra or the Taj Mahal.

Come and see!

Edwin Markham



California for the Winter Tourist

CALIFORNIA offers to the winter tourist and pleasure-seeker all the attractions of the ideal outing region. These may be summed up in a few words:

Spectacular mountain ranges with snow-capped peaks;

Oak-dotted foothills;

Verdant valleys;

Waterfalls of the highest;

Big Trees, to be seen only in California;

Mineral hot springs;

Ocean beaches;

Seaside and inland resort hotels;

Golf links and polo fields;

Thousands of miles of paved auto roads;

And, above all, an almost perfect climate.

Owing to its climate—which is genial, winter and summer alike, without extremes of heat or cold—California is available for out-of-door recreation the year 'round. Almost any day one may play golf on the rolling oak-studded links; motor over roads smooth and wide; engage in tennis contests; speed through bright waters in motor boat or yacht; enjoy sea bathing in the sparkling surf of the Pacific; take horseback rides and hiking trips, or simply loll around and rest—and always in the open. And, in season, the angler will find the gamiest of fish in lake, stream, or ocean, while the huntsman may bag a wide variety of furred and feathered game in coverts and marshlands amid surroundings that will appeal to his love of Nature.

Those who visit California can therefore look forward to a sojourn in a region singularly attractive in scenery, unusual in vegetation, brilliant in floral bloom, abundant in fruits, and delightfully mild in temperature.

In addition to these attractions, California offers the historical and romantic associations of its old Franciscan Missions, and of its pioneer days made famous by the great overland rush following the discovery of gold in '49.

Facilities for engaging in many of the diversions mentioned are placed at the disposal of the visitor; most of the country clubs readily extend courtesies to the patrons of the leading hotels, and the latter quite generally maintain tennis courts, golf links, and other recreation fields. To these may be added the public parks and playgrounds, always available.

To California's native beauty of landscape the hand of man has added new charms, and these the out-of-door enthusiast may enjoy. In sheltered valleys, orange trees show forth their green and gold. The olive and date, the pomegranate, fig, and pomelo—fruits of Mediterranean lands—all prosper in various localities. Orchards stretch far and wide, over foothill and plain, and when in March and early April they burst into blossom, the atmosphere is freshened with their fragrance. To the towering redwood and pine, to the gnarled live-oak and fantastic cypress, have been added the eucalyptus and the acacia from Australia, the pepper tree from South America and Spain.



California's climate makes outdoor life an endless joy for the children

(Photos by Harold A. Parker)

Palms from all the tropics have been planted, flourishing like the native trees of Palm Canyon, at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. Flowers, which here bloom as nowhere else, add color to this all-year life out-of-doors.

California, too, is well able to take care of its visitors, and the wide range of accommodations at metropolitan and resort hotels, mineral springs and other outing places, assures to all an opportunity to select such as will best meet their requirements.

Golf—On Links that Charm from Tee to Putting Green

The popularity of golf in America entitles it to mention among the first of outdoor sports. The mild climate which enables golf to be played in California at any time, regardless of the month in the year, has drawn hundreds of eastern players to the Pacific Coast.

There are splendid golf courses scattered up and down the length of California, from San Francisco and Sacramento southward. Laid out by experts, most of the links are for the full eighteen holes and have grass putting greens. More than thirty country clubs have well-kept grounds, the principal tourist hotels usually maintain their own, and in addition there are several excellent public courses. Notable among these are the municipal golf links at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, and at Lincoln Park, San Francisco.

In a land with such wide diversity of topography it is to be expected that varied conditions of play will be met with, and certainly there is no sameness about golf in California. The links are remarkable for their picturesque surroundings, and the golfer, as he makes his way up and down the undulating courses, finds inspiration in scenery of striking beauty. Some of the fairways are guarded by high mountains, some are encircled by chaparral-clad foothills, and nearly all



Answering the call of the foothills
Chariot Race—Pasadena Tournament of Roses

Golf and motoring—an everyday combination in California
The devotee of the chase will here, too, find fox hunting

are studded with the native live-oaks, which give a park-like aspect to the whole countryside.

To indicate the facilities for playing golf in California a list of the principal courses is given below:

Avalon	Santa Catalina Island Golf Club.
Belvedere	Belvedere Golf Club.
Burlingame	Burlingame Country Club.
Claremont	Indian Hill Golf Club.
Coronado Beach	Coronado Country Club.
Del Mar	Stratford Inn Golf Course.
Del Monte	Del Monte Golf and Country Club.
"	Del Monte Lodge Golf Course (Carmel Bay).
Diablo	Mount Diablo Park Club.
Escondido	Escondido Country Club.
Fresno	Sunnyside Country Club.
La Jolla	La Jolla Country Club.
Long Beach	Virginia Country Club.
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Country Club (Beverly Hills).
"	Griffith Park Golf Club (Municipal Links).
"	Midwick Country Club (Ramona Acres).
"	Brentwood Country Club (Santa Monica).
Menlo Park	Atherton Golf Club (Atherton).
Oakland	Claremont Country Club.
"	Sequoiah Country Club.
Pasadena	Pasadena Country Club.
"	Altadena Country Club (Altadena).
"	Annandale Country Club.
"	Huntington Country Club (Oak Knoll).

Pasadena	Raymond Hotel Golf Course.
Redlands	Redlands Country Club.
Riverside	Victoria Club.
Sacramento	Del Paso Country Club.
"	Sacramento Golf Course (Municipal).
San Diego	Point Loma Golf Club.
San Francisco	San Francisco Golf and Country Club (Ingleside).
"	Presidio Golf Club (Presidio Terrace).
"	Lincoln Park Golf Club (Municipal Links).
"	Lakeside Country Club.
San Gabriel	San Gabriel Valley Country Club.
San Jose	San Jose Country Club.
San Mateo	Beresford Country Club.
San Rafael	Marin Golf and Country Club.
Santa Ana	Orange County Country Club.
Santa Barbara	La Cumbre Golf and Country Club.
"	Santa Barbara Country Club (Montecito).
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Golf and Country Club.
Stockton	Stockton Golf and Country Club.

Polo On Fields That Have an International Reputation

The game of polo has traveled far—from the little frontier states of India all around the world. It began with one-half of a Himalayan village contesting against the other half.



Central Park, Los Angeles (Photo by Putnam & Valentine)
Hotel St. Catherine, Santa Catalina Island (Copyright by P. V. Reyes)

Arroyo Seco Bridge, Pasadena (Photo by Harold A. Parker)
Beach at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island

In its new environment this most strenuous of sports has lost none of its intense spectacular interest. The trim polo ponies play at no mere fox trot, but at run-away speed; their riders are exponents of daredevil skill, known wherever the game is known; and to-day Coronado is as great a name in the world of polo as Hurlingham or Meadowbrook.

While polo is played in California all the year, Coronado has well been called polo's winter capital. Dozens of eastern and foreign polo players have appeared on Coronado's field, where some of the most exciting of international tournaments have been played.

In California the polo game is fostered by six active clubs, all with teams and stabling facilities. Several turf fields have been constructed in the state. The Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles has an excellent field; Riverside has polo grounds at Chemawa Field; the Pasadena Polo Club holds its home contests on the

Midwick Field. Santa Barbara has a field at Robinson Hill. At Hillsborough, fifteen miles south of San Francisco, is El Cerrito Field of the San Mateo Polo Club; at Burlingame, is the Crossway Field of the Burlingame Club, while Hotel Del Monte at Del Monte has a regulation polo field fully equipped.

Tennis—On Courts Which Have Developed American Champions

Many factors enter into the widespread popularity of tennis in California, of which the favorable climate is perhaps chief. Most of the courts are hard-rolled, so that a speediness of play has been developed which often proves dazzling to racquet wielders from other lands who are accustomed to tennis of a more leisurely sort. Almost all the country clubs maintain excellent courts and there are numerous organizations devoted exclusively to the game. All of the resort hotels have



Beverly Hills Hotel near Los Angeles
Hotel Virginia at Long Beach

Stratford Inn at Del Mar (Photo by Putnam & Valentine)
A Beverly Hills bungalow

their own courts. The various public parks also are well provided with facilities for this popular sport.

Motoring in California Means the Best of Roads through Nature's Pictureland

The paved highways of California deserve the wide renown which they have attained. Their generally excellent condition throughout all seasons brings the touring car into constant service, and many easterners ship their automobiles to California every year to enjoy scenic trips along these perfect roads.

California's automobile association issues attractive booklets and maps, which, together with the system of sign-posting throughout the state, serve to guide the motorist in the right direction.

Certain highways and boulevards demand special mention; most celebrated of all is El Camino Real, "The Highway of the King," that historic pathway of

the padres which leads northward up the coast from San Diego, through Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco, thence, across the Bay, continuing to Sonoma. Along this route there stand to-day nineteen venerable Franciscan Missions, reminiscent of the old romantic days of Spanish occupation. These missions were erected "a day's journey apart," and the friars made their tedious way along the foot-trail which to-day is supplanted by the paved highway followed by the autoist in his modern touring car.

For many miles from San Diego north, El Camino Real closely follows the ocean shore, passing the picturesque and partly restored ruins of San Juan Capistrano Mission. It also includes the stretch of coast highway between Ventura and Santa Barbara, site of the Mission Santa Barbara, with its Forbidden Garden and ancient burying ground—one of the best preserved of the old missions.



Hotel Green, Pasadena (Photo by Harold A. Parker)
Hotel Huntington, Pasadena

Maryland Hotel, Pasadena (Photo by Harold A. Parker)
Raymond Hotel, Pasadena

South of San Luis Obispo the motorist can leave the highway and drive at top speed for seventeen miles along El Pizmo Beach, a natural boulevard of sand rolled and beaten hard by the surf.

Los Angeles is known everywhere for its well paved boulevards and highways. One of the finest is Wilshire Boulevard, lined with handsome residences. Others are the Hollywood, Sunset, Santa Monica, and Long Beach drives, the Huntington Drive into Pasadena, the Beach Drive which leads for miles along the foaming surf-line, the Topanga Canyon road through the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Griffith Park Drive through one of the natural beauty spots of the southland. Victoria and Magnolia avenues are the principal boulevards of Riverside, and another winds to the summit of Mount Rubidoux, overlooking the Santa Ana Valley. Redlands, among the orange groves, has its drive through Smiley Heights; and around San

Diego there is a fine system of roads, among them that to Point Loma and La Jolla, as well as the scenic road penetrating the Cuyamaca Mountains to the east. Around Santa Barbara are many mountain roads, through the Santa Ynez Range, affording attractive coast and ocean views.

In the Monterey Bay region the Seventeen-Mile Drive leads out from Del Monte, circling a peninsula along white sand beaches and rocky headlands, and passing contorted cypress trees, close relatives of the Cedars of Lebanon. Santa Cruz, on the northern shore of Monterey Bay, has its Cliff Drive, as well as the drive to the Santa Cruz Big Trees, six miles away.

San Francisco has many paved auto boulevards—among them the Marina; the Great Highway, skirting the Ocean Beach; the Presidio Parkway; Twin Peaks Boulevard, with its sweeping vista of the entire city and surroundings; and the Panhandle, which leads to



Amidst the perfume of a California orange grove one gazes across green foothills to snow-capped peaks

the tree-shaded drives through Golden Gate Park. Down the peninsula there are delightful drives to Half Moon Bay, Crystal Springs Lakes, La Honda, and Pescadero, a circuit of nearly one hundred miles, while farther south are the broad, smooth roads of the Santa Clara Valley. Across the Bay, from Oakland and Berkeley, radiate highways such as the Skyline Boulevard; the Tunnel Road through Temescal Canyon into the San Ramon Valley; the Foothill Boulevard through San Leandro to Hayward, thence along the Dublin Canyon road to Livermore, returning through Sunol and the Niles Canyon. The Lake Shore Boulevard skirts Lake Merritt in Oakland, and passes through Indian Gulch and Piedmont to Redwood Canyon; the Highland Drive extends through Rockridge Park, Claremont, and Berkeley Heights.

The hills of Marin County and its shore line—across the Golden Gate from San Francisco—offer an enjoy-

able tour from Sausalito over the State Highway, by way of Mill Valley and San Anselmo to San Rafael. Thence east of Mt. Tamalpais, which dominates this region, to Point Reyes at the southern end of Tomales Bay, and past Point Reyes lighthouse to picturesque and historical Drake's Bay. Return can be made over the Cliff Road by way of Muir Woods National Monument.

Interesting scenic drives are those to Mount Wilson in the Sierra Madre Mountains, a few miles north of Los Angeles; the foothill boulevard skirting the Sierra Madre Range, reached from Los Angeles through Pasadena; Mount Hamilton, site of the Lick Observatory, and reached from San Jose; and Mount Diablo, the guardian peak twenty-five miles east of Oakland, overlooking the San Francisco Bay region.



Bungalow life in California has a special charm

(Photos by Harold A. Parker)

Yachting and Boating, where Ripping Breezes Blow

Viewed from the ocean, California discloses a varied beauty; there is a succession of lofty headlands, and the coast ranges rise 2,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Fair-weather cruises may be taken up and down this shore and around the near-by island groups. In the harbors, large and small, that break into the California coastline, are moored many fleets of pleasure craft.

In the sheltered waters of San Diego Bay, sailing conditions are well-nigh perfect. Several yacht and rowing clubs make their headquarters here. Only twenty miles southwestward, across the main sea, rise the rocky-peaked islands known as Los Coronados, circled about by calm pellucid waters and a great game-fishing ground.

At Los Angeles Harbor the boating activities are carried on chiefly from Terminal Island, where there

is a prominent yacht club. Santa Catalina Island is reached from here by steamer. Yachtsmen and lovers of boating find Avalon Bay at Catalina, with its smooth calm waters, ideal for all aquatic sports. Long Beach is another favorite anchorage ground. Newport Bay, also, has many pleasure craft.

From Santa Barbara motor boats and yachts cruise to the picturesque isles which bound the channel on the south—San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa, with their caves, grottoes, and strange formations.

Farther north on Monterey Bay yachting centers about Santa Cruz and Monterey.

The Bay of San Francisco affords a yachting course almost 500 square miles in extent. On its shores at Sausalito, Tiburon, Alameda, and Alviso are attractive club houses, and in San Francisco the home ports of the yachtsmen are at Black Point Cove and the Yacht Harbor on the Marina.



Bay of Avalon, Catalina Island

(Copyright by P. V. Reyes)

Bathing—Where the Pacific's Surf Rolls in upon its Golden Strand

On California's coastline are numerous wide beaches where many attractive resorts are sought by throngs who combine refreshing dips in the ocean with the pleasant diversions of the seaside.

In their development as pleasure resorts the Los Angeles beaches stand among the foremost. They began as places for surf-bathing, and though they now present a host of other amusement features, their original character has been maintained.

The principal seaside resorts in this region are at Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Balboa, and Seal Beach. All of them are quickly reached from Los Angeles by electric cars, railway or automobile. Surf bathing is one of the

attractions of Catalina Island, across the Channel from Los Angeles Harbor. Farther south is the crescent beach at Del Mar, and across the Bay from San Diego is the celebrated all-year resort—Coronado Beach.

On the coast line north of Los Angeles the bathing beach at Santa Barbara is particularly favored in climate and gentle surf. The attractive Miramar bathing beach at Montecito is in the same vicinity, while the Atascadero Beach on Morro Bay is farther up the coast near San Luis Obispo.

In the Saddle along Sunlit Bridle-Paths

The equestrian may take many enjoyable rides through picturesque valleys and the foothills of snow-capped mountains. Horseback riding is invariably popular, and the large hotels all maintain stables of saddle horses for the use of their patrons.



Aeroplane view of Hotel del Coronado across the bay from San Diego

(Photo by Harold A. Taylor)

Panorama of San Diego, the Bay, Point Loma, and the Pacific Ocean

Beach at La Jolla near San Diego

The Old Franciscan Missions Add Romance and Charm to Your California Visit

For convenient reference a list is here given of their locations and dates of founding:

Name	Founded	Location
San Diego de Alcalá	July 16, 1769	San Diego
San Carlos de Borromeo	June 3, 1770	Monterey
San Carlos del Carmelo	July 10, 1771	Carmel
San Antonio de Padua	July 14, 1771	King City
San Gabriel Arcangel	Sept. 8, 1771	San Gabriel
San Luis Obispo de Tolosa	Sept. 1, 1772	San Luis Obispo
San Francisco d'Assisi	Oct. 9, 1776	San Francisco
San Juan Capistrano	Nov. 1, 1776	Capistrano
Santa Clara	Jan. 12, 1777	Santa Clara
San Buenaventura	Mar. 31, 1782	Ventura
Santa Barbara	Dec. 4, 1786	Santa Barbara
La Purisima Concepcion	Dec. 8, 1787	Lompoc
Santa Cruz	Sept. 25, 1791	Santa Cruz
Nuestra Señora de la Soledad	Oct. 9, 1791	Soledad
Mission San José	June 11, 1797	Irvington
San Juan Bautista	June 24, 1797	Sargent
San Miguel	July 25, 1797	San Miguel
San Fernando Rey de España	Sept. 8, 1797	San Fernando
San Luis Rey de Francia	June 13, 1798	Oceanside
Santa Ynez	Sept. 17, 1804	Gaviota
San Rafael Arcangel	Dec. 14, 1817	San Rafael
San Francisco de Solano	July 4, 1823	Sonoma

Resort Regions

Los Angeles and Vicinity.

Los Angeles is renowned as the tourist center of Southern California, and, as its metropolis, is the heart of its activities. The first settlement was made by Spaniards in 1781. Built upon the plains sloping seaward from the foothills of the Sierra Madre, its northern and western suburbs reach altitudes affording inspiring views of surrounding valleys with the ocean in the distance. The business district of Los Angeles, with its many handsome shops and modern buildings, is striking, and the throngs who all the year visit for a season or pass through this gateway find ample hotel accommodations. There are a number of very good hotels that are popular with travelers. The expense of living may be whatever the tourist can afford. For those who prefer them, furnished apartments and bungalows are available at reasonable prices. Los Angeles also has its Chinatown, and other foreign sections, entertaining because of their novelty. Within the city limits there are



A little California "Sand Dab"
Trailing a "water nymph"

They're off! Let the best boat win
Where the deep sea gives up its gamest fish

twenty-one parks, and these, together with the many tree-shaded boulevards and avenues lined with villa homes set amidst greenery and bright blossoms, go far to charm eastern visitors and induce their frequent return.

At any time of the year the Los Angeles region appeals alike to visitor and resident, but particularly so during the winter and spring months, when Nature is verdure-clad and orange trees are aglow with golden fruit.

Los Angeles is especially favored in its location—between the mountains and the sea—a region of pleasantly diversified landscape, with broad valleys, snow-capped peaks and magnificent stretches of smooth beach. There are picturesque old Franciscan missions, orange groves, vineyards and orchards, cozy bungalow homes and the villas of the affluent, all in a setting of palms and vines and flowers.

About Los Angeles are no fewer than fifty cities and towns, with attractions that hold the visitor, and all are reached by a network of trolley and rail lines, and splendid auto boulevards.

Hollywood is one of the attractive residence sections of the

city. A few miles west, in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, on the main boulevard leading to the sea, is Beverly Hills Hotel and Bungalows, set in a semi-tropic park of sixteen acres. All the outdoor sports may be enjoyed there the year 'round. Horseback riding is very popular and the hotel maintains a stable of fine horses, as well as ponies for children. Winding bridle paths lead from the hotel grounds into charming canyons, but a few minutes' ride.

Within a short distance of Los Angeles and quickly reached by automobile or trolley cars, are many motion picture studios where the stars of the "movie" world may frequently be seen at work. They offer an unusual attraction to tourists, some of the studios being open to the public.

Seaside resorts near Los Angeles. Within a short ride of from fifteen to twenty miles west from Los Angeles are numerous resorts by the sea which offer opportunities for enjoyment in their various attractions. They are widely known as the Los Angeles Beaches. Santa Monica, Ocean Park, and Venice join boundaries in a continuous stretch of several miles of bathing



Mission San Diego—"Where California Began"
Mission Santa Barbara at Santa Barbara

Mission San Gabriel—Near Los Angeles
Mission San Juan Capistrano, between Los Angeles and San Diego

beaches. Santa Monica is an attractive home city, backed by the Santa Monica Mountains. Redondo Beach follows, and directly south of Los Angeles is Long Beach, with its noted Hotel Virginia. It is the largest of the seashore cities. Hermosa, Huntington, Newport, Balboa, and Seal beaches join to the south. At all of these resorts are many amusement features, and in addition to the surf bathing there are bathing pavilions and swimming pools. To the south also lie San Pedro and Los Angeles Harbor, the latter the port of departure of the steamer for the Magic Isle of Santa Catalina.

Pasadena. Among the famous inland resort cities nearest to Los Angeles is Pasadena, charmingly situated in the San Gabriel Valley. It has many palm-bordered avenues and sumptuous homes. Pasadena entertains a large crowd of eastern visitors within her gates during the winter season and is well prepared to receive them. Its principal resort hotels are the Huntington, Raymond, and Green, open during the winter season only, and the Maryland, which is open all the year.

Orange groves skirt the foothills of the Sierra Madre Range

to the north. Above its skyline rise Mount Lowe and Mount Wilson, the former reached from Los Angeles and Pasadena by a scenic trolley trip through a highland region of rare beauty. The way leads past Altadena to Rubio Canyon, whence the passenger is carried up the famous incline to Echo Mountain and from there another trolley line runs to Alpine Tavern, nestling in a mountain-side ravine. A trail leads to the summit of Mount Lowe, 1,000 feet higher. On the summit of Mount Wilson is a great astronomical observatory, which contains the largest telescope in the world. It is reached by motor road or trail from the town of Sierra Madre.

Pasadena is particularly attractive to the eastern visitor because of the wealth of semi-tropic trees and its flowers. This luxuriant growth has made famous its Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day—an annual attraction at Pasadena. Its Sunken Gardens are of unfailing interest to sightseers.

San Gabriel, with its old Mission San Gabriel and Spanish relics, is an interesting little town ten miles east of Los Angeles. The Mission, which was founded in 1771, and the fifth one



Easter Sunrise Service—Rubidoux Mountain, Riverside
View from Smiley Heights, Redlands

Glenwood Mission Inn, Riverside
Arrowhead Hot Springs

established in California, is well preserved, services being held regularly. It is of unfailing interest to the visitor.

In the San Gabriel Valley, near Pomona and midway between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, surrounded by its own orange and lemon groves, is Silver Peak Ranch, commanding an excellent view of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The bungalows are new and offer the luxury of the large resort hotels. It is open only in the winter and spring, and is reached by both steam and electric railways—also by good motor road.

Riverside has a very unique hotel in the Glenwood Mission Inn, well known to pleasure travelers. The romantic history of early days is well preserved in its construction and furnishings. It is a modern hotel, combining the picturesqueness of the eighteenth century with the luxury of the twentieth. It is a cloistered building with tiled roof, arched porches, many a gable and built around a spacious court. The tower is a campanile, with twelve ancient bells, where vesper hymns and old Spanish tunes are played. The Inn is open all the year.

Surrounding Riverside are miles of auto drives lined with tall eucalyptus, drooping pepper and magnolia trees. Mansion homes are seen through palm, orange, and cypress.

Above Riverside rises Mount Rubidoux, surmounted by a cross dedicated to Padre Junipero Serra, founder of the missions. The annual Easter service which is held on the Mount has become well established as a pilgrimage joined in by both residents and visitors.

San Bernardino. San Bernardino is in the eastern section of the orange belt and may be included with the others mentioned in daily excursions by rail or auto from Los Angeles. To the north are the San Bernardino Mountains, from which the city gets its name, rising to a height of 5,000 to 11,000 feet, where lie Big and Little Bear Lakes surrounded by beautifully timbered shores.

Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, near San Bernardino, has modern baths and plunges for bathing in the hot waters of these famous medicinal springs.



Hotel Belvedere
El Encanto
El Mirasol

Scenes at Santa Barbara

Hotel Arlington
The Plaza del Mar and Beach

Redlands. Redlands is a beautiful city at the foot of Mount San Bernardino, and within sight of Mounts San Geronio and San Jacinto. It is surrounded by orange groves and has many charming residences in park-like settings. Its chief show place is Canyon Crest Park, or Smiley Heights, noted for its floral display and wide outlook on mountains and valleys.

Santa Barbara. On the coast north of Los Angeles and with its shoreline facing directly to the south, is Santa Barbara. Its mild climate, attractive situation and surroundings have placed it among California's best known winter resorts. From the sloping foothills of the towering Santa Ynez Range the city looks seaward over the blue waters of the channel. Many fine winter homes have been established in Santa Barbara, and its avenues of residences, its flower gardens, and semi-tropical plants and trees charm the visitor. There is a pier, a bathing beach, and a large indoor salt water swimming tank. Horse-back riding is a popular pastime, the numerous trails through the foothills and into the mountains offering inviting trips.

A Spanish settlement and presidio were established here in 1782 by Ortega, the present city dating from 1851. About it all there is an atmosphere of centuries gone by, and many relics of the early days still remain, chief among them the old Mission Santa Barbara, founded in 1786.

Seen upon the horizon across the channel are a group of islands, the largest being Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel, the latter the burial place of the Spanish explorer Rodriguez Cabrillo, who there died on January 3, 1543. The islands, with their mystery and romance, are reached by launch and have many points of interest.

Santa Barbara has several luxurious hotels, and others which give good service—all open the year 'round.

The Belvedere, handsomely equipped, faces the ocean, its grounds extending to the Plaza del Mar, a broad driveway lined with palms and built upon the beach. Golf, tennis, and other outdoor sports, as well as indoor entertainment, are a special feature. Within the grounds completely furnished bunga-



California's motor roads are smooth and wide through scenery of unusual beauty

(Photo by Harold A. Parker)

lows are available. From the wide verandas of the hotel are wonderful views of ocean, headlands, and mountain ranges. A fishing club has been established in connection with the hotel.

The Arlington is a striking structure designed and furnished throughout in Spanish mission style. It is about a mile up-town, its grounds facing on State Street just beyond the business section. One wing includes the site of the "Old Arlington." Surrounding it are a number of tall palms and an old rose garden, planted in early mission days.

The bungalow-hotel, El Mirasol (The Sunflower) faces on Alameda Park and occupies an entire block. The main building in Spanish style is beautiful in its interior fittings. Its patio, opening from the lobby, forms a court centered by a marble fountain. Beyond is a park surrounded by vineclad bungalows.

El Encanto (Enchantment) is also a bungalow-hotel, built on the crest of Mission Ridge 500 feet above the sea, commanding a wide view of city and surroundings. Its cottages are finely fitted with all conveniences and tasteful in their appointments, making of El Encanto a restful home.

Montecito. Four miles south of Santa Barbara is Montecito, bordering on the sea. It contains many mansions and bungalows amid foliage and landscape gardens. Here also is Miramar, a bungalow-hotel with cozy cottages surrounded by lawns, flowers, and trees. Its bathing beach is most attractive.

Santa Catalina Island. Avalon, on the island of Santa Catalina, twenty-six miles from the mainland, is reached from San Pedro (Los Angeles harbor) by a steamer trip of two hours across the channel. Avalon Bay sweeps in a graceful curve and, in approaching it, the view of the sprightly resort village with its mountain background is one of the most novel on the coast. The waters of the bay are calm as a fishpond, with their strange and brilliant fish life lazily swimming or flashing by in a natural aquarium.

This fascinating island is twenty-two miles long and varies from a quarter of a mile to seven and one-half miles in width, a region of mountains, circling bays, lofty cliffs, canyons and smooth beaches. Protected from the strong ocean winds by the Island Mountains, Avalon, which is situated on the land-



Hotel Del Monte at Del Monte
The Roman Plunge in the Del Monte grounds

ward side, is quite free from fog, resulting in a very mild winter climate. For the lover of hiking, mountain climbing or horse-back riding there are many enjoyable trips into the heart of the island, where are old Indian village sites, mountain peaks (Mount Orizaba rising to an elevation of 2,109 feet), coves, little valleys, and trails. Both the golf links and the tennis courts are only a short distance from the center of Avalon Catalina is a fisherman's paradise at all seasons. Nowhere else can be found so many varieties of giant game fish.

One of the chief attractions of the island is the Marine Gardens. The gorgeous coloring; the green, gold, blue, and purple fish floating and darting over shell-encrusted rocks or lurking in the waving fronds of giant seaplants, are plainly visible through the glass-bottomed boats.

The new St. Catherine Hotel stands upon the shores of a little bay directly west of Avalon. Here visitors are provided with excellent service. In the village are other hotels and cottages.

San Juan Capistrano. In a quaint village, on the main

highway leading south from Los Angeles, where a fertile valley slopes from a mountain wall to the sea, is located the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, founded November 1, 1776. The Mission dominates the valley. Go where you will, the eye turns to this colossal fragment, a forlorn but vital thing; broken, crushed, yet undying. Visitors will find it of unusual interest.

Oceanside. Between Los Angeles and San Diego, overlooking the Pacific, is Oceanside. One of the chief attractions of this locality is San Luis Rey Mission, founded in 1798. This ancient monument has been restored to its original lines, and with one exception, is the largest of the old missions. Another near-by point of interest is Guajome Ranch, the scene of the events depicted in Helen Hunt Jackson's novel, "Ramona."

Del Mar. A few miles north of San Diego, facing the ocean, with a background of hills and valleys, is Del Mar with its delightful Stratford Inn. The Inn is situated on a hillside sloping toward the sea and broken by deep erosions which run down to the face of a steep cliff, at the base of which is a bathing



Hotel Paso del Robles, at Paso Robles Hot Springs
Byron Hot Springs Hotel

Del Monte Lodge on Pebble Beach, Carmel Bay
A Monterey cypress

beach—wide, and hard enough to drive upon. There are groves of indigenous pine trees of rare variety, and thousands of large eucalyptus and acacias. For those who care for out-of-door sports, there are bathing (either in the surf or in hot or cold plunges), golf, tennis, boating, and fishing. One may ride horseback or motor through diversified scenery. To the eastward, and on the north side of the San Dieguito Valley, lies San Pasqual, where was fought the last battle of the Mexican War, the result of which gave California to the United States. Stratford Inn and cottages are open all the year.

San Diego. San Diego, "where California began," is the southernmost city on the Pacific Coast. It was here that Padre Junipero Serra, on July 16, 1769, founded the first of the California missions—the Mission San Diego de Alcalá.

Here, too, the Stars and Stripes were first raised in California, and here now are found land, water, and air activities of almost every branch of the national military service.

As the birthplace of California, San Diego is particularly rich in historic associations. The old mission; the hundred-year-old palms; the padres irrigation dam; Presidio Hill; and such romantic reminders as Ramona's Marriage Place—are but examples of what it has to offer.

Situated on the Bay of San Diego, the city is backed on the east by mountain ranges and valleys. On the west, the promontory of Point Loma juts into the sea, overlapping the low, slender peninsula of Coronado, and between the two lies the entrance to the "Harbor of the Sun."

The view from Point Loma embraces ocean, bay, city, and mountains. On the crest of Point Loma is a notable group of buildings—the home of the Universal Brotherhood.

Balboa Park, comprising 1,400 acres, is in the center of the city. It was here that the Panama-California Exposition was held. More than fourteen permanent buildings remain on this beautiful spot. The shrubs, palms, tropical and semi-tropical plants, started prior to the Exposition, now constitute one of the most



The breakers on Monterey's rockbound shores
A Santa Clara orchard in its spring dress

(Photo by Gabriel Moulin)

Midway Point, Monterey Bay
Under the cypresses on the Seventeen-Mile-Drive

(Photos by Gabriel Moulin)

extensive horticultural displays to be found in the world. The main buildings of the western portion are now occupied by the San Diego Museum. The eastern portion has been given to the United States Government and is used by it as a Naval Training School. The southern portion is occupied by the model Marine Corps Barracks.

A marvelous bit of coast, sixteen miles north and reached by automobile, is La Jolla. Its sea-caves—vast caverns worn in the sandstone cliffs by the action of the waves—are a special attraction. Here are many cottages and modern apartments.

On the south rim of El Cajon Valley (fifteen miles northeast of the city and reached by a motor highway) is Grossmont, a new country residence section, where are located the winter homes of many men and women of note.

San Diego has attractive business streets, shops, and residences. There are several first-class hotels and many apartment houses.

The equable climate makes this region delightful at all seasons

Coronado Beach. On the peninsula across the Bay, and connected by ferry with San Diego, is one of California's most

favored all-year pleasure places. The Hotel del Coronado, one of the largest and best known of resort hotels, stands upon Coronado's "Silver Strand," and is surrounded by lawns and flowers and tropical verdure. It is built around a patio—a dense garden of rare shrubs and flowering plants—more than an acre in extent.

From the hotel may be seen, upon the one hand, a wide-sweeping mountainous arc, dipping to the pretty city that borders the bay. Upon the other, an outlook over the sea toward the peaks of the distant Coronado Islands.

Near-by are polo fields, golf links, and tennis courts. There is deep-sea and pier fishing, yachting, and motor-boating. The bather may choose between surf or warm salt water plunge. Horseback riding is another outdoor amusement. Motoring to neighboring resorts and beaches is a favorite pastime.

On North Island—really a part of Coronado peninsula and comprising 1,200 acres in San Diego Bay—is located the United States Army and Navy Schools of Aviation.



A yachting cruise off Pacific shores gives promise of much pleasure

(Photo by L. Himes)

El Centro, in the Imperial Valley—likened to the Valley of the Nile—provides in its Barbara Worth Hotel, a well appointed stopping place for those desiring a temperate winter climate. It is ten miles from Calexico, on the Mexican border. Being fifty feet below sea level, the mildness of its winters is unmatched.

Auto roads lead through fertile fields and over desert stretches to mountain surroundings. Here may be found a unique winter resort.

San Francisco and Vicinity. San Francisco delights the traveler with many distinctive charms. It is a cosmopolitan city, picturesquely set upon many hills on the northern end of a peninsula overlooking the mountain-rimmed Bay of San Francisco on the east and north, and the Pacific Ocean on the west—the famed Golden Gate joining them by its mile-wide passage. San Francisco's beauty of situation marks it as one of the favored cities of the world. The views from Telegraph Hill, Russian Hill, Nob Hill, Sutro Heights, and many other vantage points within city limits draw one again and again; while the outlook from Twin Peaks, the two cones to the southwest reached by auto

boulevard, unfolds a bird's-eye view of city and surroundings. A trip to the top of even one of its many hills will convince the traveler that it is indeed a peerless scenic city.

There is a snappy breeze from the sea. In its climate San Francisco reverses the ordinarily accepted seasonal conditions; in winter it is spring-like, and in summer it is delightfully cool. It is one of the most interesting of seaports.

Its shops, its theatres, its many bohemian restaurants and cafes; Chinatown with its quaint oriental community and gorgeous bazaars, and the Latin quarter—all have their particular interest. Market Street, leading from the Ferry Building, is the main artery of the city—the Broadway of San Francisco—and there are many diverging business streets in the downtown section. The several inviting residence districts, the notable mansions, the Civic Center, museums, art galleries and monuments; the Presidio, Mission Dolores, Portsmouth Square, and other historic landmarks; the waterfront or *Embarcadero*, picturesque Fisherman's Wharf, Ocean Beach, Seal Rocks, and the Cliff House—all these attract the visitor. The Palace of Fine Arts contains many art treasures, and remains to-day a



San Francisco Scenes

Looking across the Bay (Photo by Gabriel Moulin)
Ocean Beach from Sutro Heights

The Golden Gate
Through the trees at Fort Mason

noteworthy example of the superb structures of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915.

Golden Gate Park is one of the famous parks of the world. It is four miles long and a half mile to a mile wide, with its western edge touching the ocean. It is an achievement in landscape gardening. Hundreds of varieties of plant life, from every foreign land, flourish, while beds of richly colored flowers bloom throughout the year. Miles of driveways and bridle-paths lead in every direction. It is the center of the city's outdoor life and there is scarcely a sport that is not provided for by ample grounds and facilities.

San Francisco has numerous first-class hotels besides many comfortable apartment houses, with ample accommodations to care for all visitors at prices to suit every purse.

The islands in San Francisco Bay include Mare Island, where is located the United States Navy Yard, and Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, site of the Government Naval Training Station.

Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda lie across the Bay, on its eastern shore. They are situated on a gently sloping plain, their streets and boulevards of homes, with blooming gardens, reaching far up the heights of the range of hills which form the background. Oakland is an attractive city with fine public

buildings. It has good hotel accommodations, making it a favorite stopping place. Lake Merritt, in the center of the city, is surrounded by parks, homes, and various public structures, and the boulevards encircling it form part of a chain of auto roads which traverse the entire East Bay region and cross its hills to the valleys and wooded canyons beyond. Alameda lies to the south of Oakland. It is essentially a home city and has the added attraction of popular bathing beaches.

Berkeley, directly north of Oakland, is the seat of the University of California. It is situated opposite the Golden Gate and is a pleasant and most desirable place of residence.

Mount Tamalpais and Muir Woods. The trip to Mount Tamalpais, the "Guardian of the Golden Gate" and the dominant peak of the Bay region, is one which no visitor to San Francisco should miss. The crossing of the bay, six miles by ferry steamer, to Sausalito—with cozy bungalows peeping from its steep and tree-clad slopes—gives one a splendid view of the great land-locked harbor with its mile-wide passage leading to the blue Pacific. From Sausalito electric trains run five miles to Mill Valley on the southern base of the mountain, whence the ascent is made in the open cars of the Mount Tamalpais & Muir Woods Railway, known as "the crookedest railroad in



In Muir Woods National Monument
Oakland residences surround Lake Merritt

Twin Peaks Boulevard, San Francisco

Looking down from Mt. Tamalpais
Berkeley looks out through Golden Gate

the world." The distance is eight miles and on the climb of 2,500 feet there are 281 curves. As the train winds upward the panoramas unfolded are ever-changing, embracing the bay and its islands, and a hundred miles of hills. Here and there are crossed shady canyons in the mountainside, deep ravines filled with dense growth of redwoods, madronas, oaks, and laurels. About half way up the mountain is the Double Bow-Knot, where the track parallels itself five times within a distance of one hundred yards.

The view from the summit of Tamalpais has been characterized as one of the grandest in the world. Far below lies the entire region with its cities and towns, while the westward view extends far out over the ocean. Ships approaching the Golden Gate are first sighted from the Marine Observatory on the highest part of the mountain. The Tavern of Tamalpais, at the terminus of the railway, is near the summit and from its broad veranda the views are almost infinite in variety.

The Muir Woods are reached by branch line from the station of Mesa on the Double Bow-Knot. This sylvan wilderness was named in honor of John Muir, the celebrated naturalist, and was set aside as a national monument in 1908. There are 295 acres in the park, and more than three-fourths of the trees are towering

redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), many of them 200 feet in height. Delightful rambles may be taken up and down Redwood Creek, which flows through the canyon over paths softly carpeted with redwood bark and pine needles. On a knoll overlooking the canyon stands rustic Muir Inn.

Byron Hot Springs, on the eastern side of Mount Diablo, and within two hours of the Bay region, has a comfortable hotel with well equipped medicinal mineral baths and swimming pool.

The "Bret Harte" Country. In the vicinity of Angels, Jamestown, Tuolumne, and Sonora there is an interesting region known as the "Bret Harte Country," reached by rail via Oakdale in the San Joaquin Valley. The trip can include the Calaveras Big Tree Grove.

Santa Clara Valley. The Santa Clara Valley every year becomes more popular with California's visitors. San Jose is the "garden city" of this region. Lick Observatory, on the summit of Mount Hamilton, is reached from San Jose. Other places which attract the visitor are Palo Alto, seat of Leland Stanford Junior University; Los Gatos, looking out over the valley from the western foothills; Santa Clara; Saratoga, and Congress Springs.



Mission San Francisco d' Assisi at San Francisco

Mission San Carlos del Carmelo at Carmel

A Mission Garden

Mission San Juan Bautista at San Juan

Mission San Miguel Arcangel at San Miguel

Monterey and Del Monte. There are no more romantic and beautiful spots in the West than Monterey and Del Monte. Much historical interest centers in Monterey and the romance of the old Spanish regime here still lingers. In 1542 Rodriguez Cabrillo landed in the Bay of Monterey, and in 1602 Sebastian Vizcaino claimed the country for the King of Spain, giving to the region the name of his patron, the Count de Monterey. In 1770 Jasper de Portola, the first governor of Alta California, established a presidio and garrison at Monterey and it remained the capital of California until 1849. Many buildings and relics of these early days are in evidence, notably the old Custom House, Colton Hall, and the Mission church of San Carlos de Borromeo, founded in 1771.

The Bay of Monterey sweeps in a half circle with miles of surf-rimmed beach and rock-bound bluffs. Its waters abound in fish life; steel-head trout, salmon, sea bass, yellow tail, barracuda, and tuna are caught in season. From the timbered slopes that rise landward a magnificent view is had of bay and ocean.

Hotel Del Monte is among the foremost of California's all-year resort hotels. It stands in a park of 125 acres, comprising lawns and flower beds interspersed with ancient oaks and stately pines, the result of thirty years' landscape gardening. Its

grounds contain 1,365 varieties of plant life, and beyond the grounds there extends the Del Monte Forest of 10,000 acres with miles of horseback paths. Here one inhales an exhilarating tonic—the balsam of the pines and the salt tang of the sea.

Every facility for outdoor sports is provided, including golf links, polo fields, tennis courts, and trap-shooting grounds. Adjacent to the hotel is an open-air Roman plunge, and on the bathing beach an indoor swimming pool.

The scenic Seventeen-Mile Drive starts and ends at the hotel, winding through park and forest and along the rugged sea coast, passing among the Monterey cypress trees, found nowhere else in the world. Many of these trees are some thousand years old, in form resembling the cedars of Lebanon.

Del Monte Lodge. On Pebble Beach, Carmel Bay, is one of the most complete hotel club houses on the coast. It is six miles from Del Monte by automobile. Its sporty golf course ensures an interesting game. There is good fishing on the bay, and the wonderful marine life may be viewed through glass-bottomed boats.

Pacific Grove and Asilomar. On the outer edge of the Monterey Peninsula is Pacific Grove, a popular resort with an even and mild climate. There is a full program of winter



Mount Shasta—the great snow mountain of the North

pastimes and amusements. On the coast just beyond is Asilomar, with lodge and camping ground under the direction of the Y. W. C. A.

Carmel-by-the-Sea is three miles from Monterey by auto stage. It lies among the pines and faces Carmel Bay with its white sand beach. It comprises a colony of artists and literary men and women. Golf links and tennis courts are available to visitors. The Pine Inn and La Playa provide comfortable quarters and good service. Near the village is the old mission San Carlos Borromeo, established in 1771 by Padre Junipero Serra, whose remains lie buried beneath the altar.

Highlands Inn is four miles south of Carmel and is reached by auto stage from Monterey. It is a most attractive bungalow hotel, built high upon the steep timbered bluffs that here slope to the rock-bound shores. It faces the open ocean and the view from its lobby windows is superb. Its comfortably furnished cottages half circle the main buildings and stand beneath the pines.

Santa Cruz, on the upper end of Monterey Bay, is the principal city of this region. It has several comfortable hotels. Fishing for the king salmon is one of its sports. The Santa Cruz golf links, available to winter visitors, are among the best

on the coast. The Cliff Drive and other attractive auto trips can be made through the surrounding country. The Old Santa Cruz Mission, established here in 1771 by the Franciscans, has entirely disappeared. The old burial ground of the mission remains as a relic. Within six miles are the Santa Cruz Big Trees, in a park of twenty acres. In the hollow trunk of one of these Sequoias, named the Fremont tree, General Fremont and a number of his troops found shelter while camping here for several months in 1848. The largest tree in the grove is the Giant, 306 feet high and 64 feet in circumference.

Paso Robles Hot Springs. Midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles is Paso Robles Hot Springs with its comfortable hotel, and well known medicinal mineral waters. It has modern baths, swimming pool, and every required facility. Golf links and pleasant drives make this retreat most attractive.

Atascadero Beach, Morro Bay. The Cloisters is a well equipped seaside hotel in mission style, and is reached by auto from Paso Robles Hot Springs or Atascadero. It stands close to the shore and commands a view of mountains and ocean. Morro Rock, larger than the Rock of Gibraltar, rises nearby from the sea. The crescent beach is three miles long and sheltered by headlands, affording fine bathing and surf fishing. There is a golf course in the foothills.



Yosemite Valley in Yosemite National Park, one of the most beautiful of America's playgrounds



In the General Grant National Park



General Sherman Tree, Sequoia National Park



A sleigh ride in Yosemite. A few hours' journey will bring the California visitor from verdant valleys to the snows of the High Sierra

American River Canyon. Crossing the Sierra Nevadas the American River Canyon, with its rugged gorges, marks the course of the early '49ers, who followed the Truckee River, passing Donner Lake and bordering the Lake Tahoe Country.

Feather River Canyon. Farther north, in the upper Sierra is the picturesque Canyon of the Feather River—100 miles of rock-walled foaming stream.

Mount Shasta. In Northern California, near the head of the Sacramento River Canyon, is snow-crowned Mount Shasta—altitude 14,380 feet—an interesting incident to a trip through that section.

The High Sierra—Kings and Kern Rivers Canyons. South of Yosemite and to the north and east of the Sequoia and Grant National Parks, lie the Kings River Canyon and the Canyon of the Kern. On the western heights of the Sierra, in this region, is Huntington Lake.

Yosemite National Park.

(Open all year)

Yosemite, with its mighty peaks and waterfalls, and the earth's oldest and tallest trees, ranks high among world wonders. The Yosemite National Park covers an area 36 by 48 miles, yet

many of its most spectacular sights generally viewed by visitors are grouped together in a remarkably small area—the Yosemite Valley—a gorge only seven miles long and from one-half mile to one mile wide. The floor of this valley is verdure-clad, and in spring and summer is dotted with bright blooms, the Merced River flowing through its meadowlands and parklike forests. This deep-cleft mountain gorge, 4,000 feet above the sea, is walled in by towering granite cliffs. It is a realm of precipices, stately spires and domes, and magnificent waterfalls. El Capitan, which stands guard at the entrance to Yosemite, rises 3,300 feet, displaying on its face 400 acres of granite; Sentinel Rock is 3,100 feet high; Glacier Point, 3,250 feet; and the Half Dome, 4,892 feet. Cathedral Spires, Three Brothers, Cloud's Rest, Liberty Cap, and Royal Arches are some of the additional rock features that make Yosemite vistas so strikingly picturesque. Of its waterfalls Yosemite Falls plunge 2,600 feet. The upper reach is 1,600 feet, then a series of cascades 600 feet, and a final drop of 400 feet. Vernal, Nevada, and Illilouette Falls are each different from the other. Ribbon Falls is a glistening thread of 1,612 feet, while Bridal Veil, most graceful of all, drops 940 feet. Mirror Lake with its many reflections, including that of the rising sun, is remarkable. The completion of the road through Tioga Pass, 9,941 feet, on the eastern boundary, and skirting



American River Canyon



In Feather River Canyon

Lake Tenaya, has opened a new scenic region seldom explored, including the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne and Waterwheel Falls.

Yosemite in the winter season is reached only by rail, via Merced, in the San Joaquin Valley, to El Portal, where all trains are met by auto stages which run to Yosemite Village, 15 miles

While during the winter season the trails and roads to upper sections of the Park are closed on account of snow, the floor of the valley is easily accessible and Sentinel Hotel is open.

Mariposa Big Tree Grove. The Mariposa Big Trees, *sequoia gigantea*, lie within the southern boundary of the Park. This portion of the Park is open only in the summer season. The Mark Twain, the tallest tree, is 331 feet high, and the biggest (such as the Grizzly Giant and the Washington) are over 29 feet in diameter at base. The Wawona tree, 26 feet in diameter, is tunnelled and the auto road passes through its trunk. The age of these trees is estimated at over 3,000 years.

Northwest of Yosemite Valley and within the Park are also the smaller Tuolumne and Merced groves of Sequoia, reached from El Portal.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

(Open only in summer season) South of the Kings River Canyon and west of the Canyon of the Kern, in the High Sierra, is a great timbered region embraced in the Sequoia National Park, containing the most extensive big-tree groves in the world. Just beyond the northwest boundary is the California Grove on Redwood Mountain, and directly north is the General Grant National Park, containing a smaller grove of trees, among them the General Grant, the second largest known tree.

The proposed Roosevelt National Park would include not only the Sequoia National Park, but also the Kings River Canyon, the Canyon of the Kern, and the High Sierra which lie to the eastward, culminating in Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, the highest mountain in the United States. This proposed park, embracing as it would a range of country varying in altitude from 1,000 to 14,000 feet, includes scenery that is unsurpassed in any mountain region. In the Sequoia Park and surrounding forests there have been recorded over a million of California's big trees, some of them the largest in the world, notably the sequoia

known as the General Sherman, 36.5 feet in diameter at its base and 279.9 feet high. The General Grant Tree, in the General Grant National Park, is 35 feet in diameter and 264 feet high.

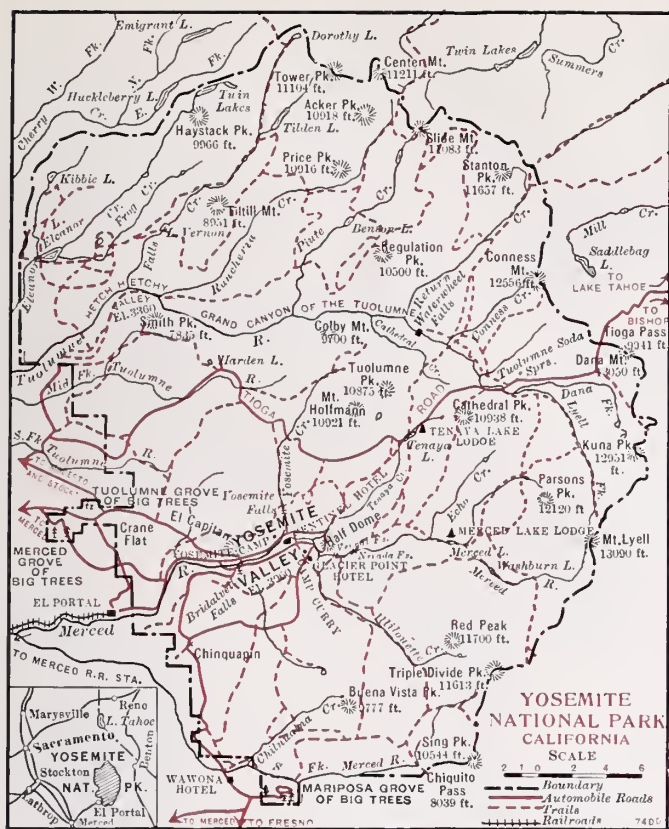
Sequoia National Park, in addition to its big-tree groves, is notable for its great wooded canyons, some of them 4,000 feet deep; for the views from Moro Rock across Kaweah Canyon toward Castle Rocks, which rise more than 5,000 feet above the valley floor; and views from summits of Alta Peak, Mount Silliman, and Vanderver Mountain, the latter 11,900 feet, the highest elevation in the Park. Twin Lakes present one of the most beautiful sights in the Park, while Crystal Cave, discovered in 1918 and not yet fully developed, is one of its scenic features. The Park will appeal to lovers of fishing and wild animal life.

There are comfortable accommodations in the two parks; the Giant Forest camp-hotel in the Sequoia National Park, and a camp of modern tent-houses with hotel service in the Grant National Park.

Sequoia National Park is reached during the summer by rail via Visalia or Exeter, thence by electric railway to Lemon Cove, where auto stages run to Giant Forest, forty miles.

General Grant National Park is reached during the summer by auto from Fresno, Sanger, or Reedley, and also from Giant Forest by trail.

The National Forests. The National Forests of California, in summer, are available for the recreation-seeker. Here amidst the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Ranges, is a playground of 18,000,000 acres, in which are scenic attractions, excellent auto roads leading to Nature's beauty spots, streams and lakes well stocked with gamy trout, attractive camp sites and big game. In the National Forests you are free to come and go at will, to camp where fancy strikes you, and to fish and hunt without restrictions, except those imposed by the state game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart, and shelter cabins and comfort stations have been built. If you wish a summer home in the mountains, the Government will lease you an attractive site on which you may build your cabin. For maps and information address U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.



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Yosemite National Park open all year



Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, open May 24 to October 10



Sunshine and brightly costumed bathers have won for California's Surf Beaches a well-earned fame

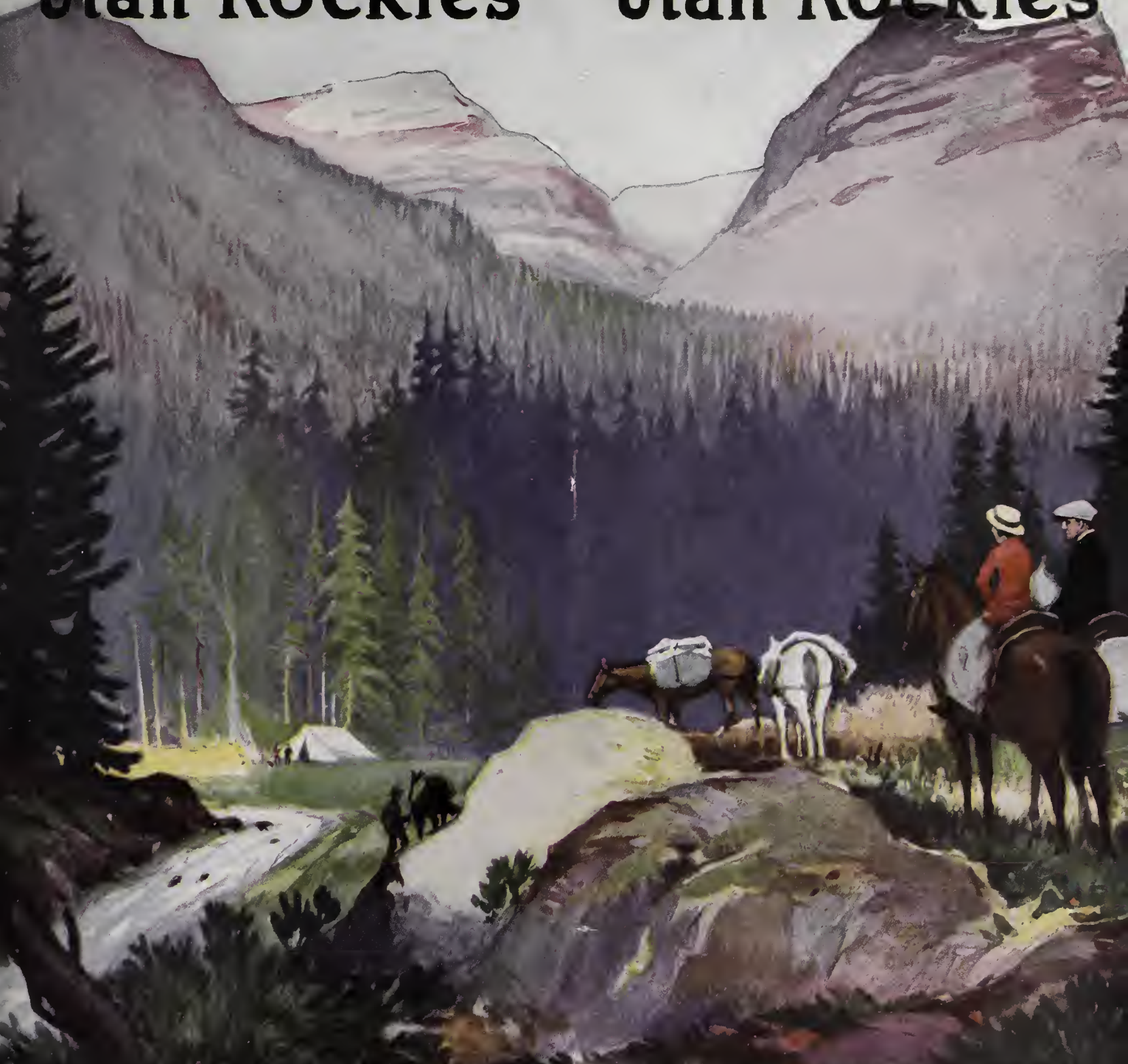
California for the Winter Tourist



California in Winter is the Summerland of Outdoor Sports

Colorado and Utah Rockies

Colorado and Utah Rockies



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

America's Playground for Americans

AN APPRECIATION OF Colorado and Utah

By EDWIN L. SABIN, Author of "Kit Carson Days," "Buffalo Bill and the Overland Trail," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



ENTRALLY located in the United States, between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast, there lies the greatest playground in the world. Here, occupying the western half of Colorado and two-thirds of Utah adjoining, the Rocky Mountains, enthroned above piny valley, high desert, mesa and plateau, extend over a space approximately 300 miles wide by 400 miles long.

It is an outdoor region such as no other nation possesses: the deepest canyons in the world traversed by railroads; the highest passes in the world crossed by standard tracks; the highest summits in the world reached by rails; the highest points in the world attained by automobiles; the world's largest Dead Sea, as old as the wonder in Palestine; a railroad line across the sea itself, and another resting for thirty miles upon a bed of dazzling salt; the shores of the world's vastest dry basin, once lapped by a Dead Sea still larger; a colorful, enchanted desert broken by the pinnacles and canyons of the Green and the Colorado; lakes innumerable, out-rivaling with their charms a Lucerne and a Constance; watering-places uncounted, including the most potent radium springs in the world and luxurious pools of warm sulphur water with the feel of velvet; ruins that puzzle history, the relics of a forgotten people; two National Parks, six National Monuments, and phenomena of lava, ashes, glaciers, boiling mud and sculptured cliffs; hundreds of miles of granite-surfaced highways, comfortable, safe and spectacular; a thousand summer hotels, lodges, cottage resorts, ranch resorts and camp sites, catering solely to pleasure; millions of trout in the streams and lakes, wild game, large and small, in their coverts, and bright flowers from meadow up to snow line; 13,000,000 acres of National Forest in Colorado, 7,500,000 acres in Utah, policed, trail-marked, their wood, water and camp privileges free to the American people.

Its portals are only thirty hours from Chicago. Some seven lines of railroad lead to it from East and South; half a dozen penetrate it—Pullmans and observation cars cross it at elevations of 10,000, 11,000 feet. To its guests awheel, ahorse or afoot it is kindly. The air is thin, dry, crystalline, invigorating body and mind. The sky throughout summer and fall is blue and cloudless, except for brief thunder storms of rare grandeur. Firewood and pure cold water are abundant. Staple supplies are directly obtainable. There is no dank underbrush upon the hills; there are no poisonous reptiles to be feared, no stinging plants in guise of oak and ivy, no mosquitoes by night. The mountain climbing is satiating to the expert, yet adapted to the amateur. The variety in scene, pastime and research never palls. It is unique, intrinsic, of itself—regal Nature in her most hospitable mood, her arms and heart open to the million.

Edwin L. Sabin



A Leisurely Lunch near Timberline, in the Rockies

Colorado and Utah Rockies

SUMMER SEASON 1919

WHAT a world of romance is awakened when we speak of the Rocky Mountains!

In days no further back than the forties, "Beyond the Rockies" meant a wonderful region of expectations and hopes, for the Rockies marked the eastern border of a vast and almost unknown land of promise. Within their confines rested the end of every man's rainbow, and when that magic spot should be reached there would be the coveted pot of gold. So today it is toward this borderland of romance and dreams that the thoughts of the average American will turn when the Rockies are mentioned. There is not one whit less of picturesque charm to the Rockies of

the present than there was in the seventeenth century, when the Franciscan friars first explored them, or in the days of '49. Then they were remote from the centers of civilization. Now, through the indomitable spirit of American enterprise, this land of turquoise skies has been made accessible by modern transportation.

The vast chain of mountains known as the Rockies occupies nearly a million square miles in the United States alone. About one-eighth of this great uplift is in Colorado and Utah. Of the former State two-thirds is mountainous, but to the traveler from the East the great barrier, a sheer wall of blues and purples, does

not appear until he is well within the State, for the eastern third consists entirely of plains, being a continuation of those in Kansas and Nebraska.

Within the boundaries of Colorado alone are forty peaks whose heights average more than 14,000 feet. Among these giants of the upper air, three peaks—Long's, Gray's and Pike's—enjoy the widest fame, but they have many close rivals. Stand upon the top-most pinnacle of one of these gigantic crests—14,000 feet above sea-level—and into your heart must steal a reverence such as only the infinite can inspire, for you are in the presence of Nature in her most exalted mood.

But the sublimity of the picturesque is not the sole privilege of these lonesome places. It backgrounds the cities and towns. Denver, a mile high, is flanked by snow-capped peaks, thousands of feet higher. So is Colorado Springs. So is Pueblo or Glenwood Springs. Each city and town centers in a wide variety of attractions. In the north are the many resorts reached from Denver, including Rocky Mountain National Park. With Colorado Springs as a center, there are the numerous scenic features in the Pike's Peak region. Westward are many other centers from which one can visit the surrounding attractions, among which may be mentioned Glenwood Springs. At the extreme western end of the State is the Colorado National Monument; in the southwest is Mesa Verde National Park, with its prehistoric villages and relics, telling the story of an ancient tribal life; in the south is Wheeler National Monument, with its strange rock formations. These are merely examples; the Colorado Rockies are one vast recreation region.

While more limited as to the number of lofty peaks, Utah possesses mountains of picturesque interest in the Wasatch and Oquirrh Ranges, including the peaks of Zion National Monument, Mount Timpanogos and many others of lesser altitudes. These mountains have an individuality all their own. From the southern boundary of the State, bordering on Grand Canyon National Park, to the farthest north features, where Bear River Canyon and Logan Canyon lead to that blue gem of the hills, Bear Lake,

there is a succession of natural wonders and ideal outing spots. Interspersed between these boundary limits are the remarkable Natural Bridges of the south, the semi-tropical "Utah Dixieland," Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons, Bingham Canyon and Camp, Great Salt Lake, with its bird-inhabited islands, and last, but no doubt most generally known, Saltair Beach bathing resort. And the gateway to all this great domain is Salt Lake City.

From the heart of the everlasting Colorado and Utah hills, innumerable streams of crystal-clear waters, teeming with trout, dash down through cliff-locked declivities to the lower lands, providing water supply of that unsurpassed purity and coolness which has made Denver, Salt Lake City and other inter-mountain places famed throughout the world.

The people of Colorado and Utah have made companions of their mountains. They have built railroad lines and highways to them and through them and over them; they have encircled them and humanized them by creating sheltered cities, towns, villages and camps within their lake-gemmed fastnesses; and they have made them the mecca of many thousands of strangers who each year realize in them their vacation hopes and dreams.

Red-blooded Americans, lovers of motoring, camping, fishing or hunting, turn to this vast mountainous region as the steel turns to the magnet. Here, in the heart of the Rockies, they find a region of wonderful scenic beauty, well constructed auto roads winding through pleasant valleys and along pine-clad slopes, streams and lakes inviting the angler, primitive camp sites, big game, and all the joys of the great out-of-doors. And when they return to the more civilized comfort of the big Colorado hotels on their way home, they still gaze upon the snow-capped peaks and breathe the air of the Rockies.

The altitudes of resorts in this region are at least one mile above sea-level. This insures a dry and crisp atmosphere that makes exercise a delight. Plan to take a vacation here this summer, climbing the picturesque trails, motoring, fishing or camping in the mountain fastnesses.



The Mountains from Inspiration Point, Denver

Colorado—The Centennial State

DENVER—Denver, the City of Mountain Parks, one mile above sea level, is recognized as an important gateway to the Colorado Rockies. The city has developed along lines of civic beauty, so that now, with a population of about 270,000, it is known nation-wide as the last word in municipal modernity. Among the public buildings which should be visited are the State Capitol, overlooking the new Civic Center; the Public Library, of classic Greek design; the State Museum, containing what has been pronounced by a noted archaeologist the finest collection of cliff-dwelling relics in the world, being chiefly from Mesa Verde National Park; the United States Mint; the new Post-Office, built of Colorado marble; and the Colorado Museum of Natural History, in the City Park. In the Municipal Auditorium, having a seating capacity of 12,000, an immense organ recently has been installed, and here free recitals entertain thousands every noon during the summer season. Denver's Civic Center covers nine acres close to the business district. Its principal feature is a Greek open-air theatre with a stage adequate for every sort of free municipal entertainment, from concerts to pageants. There



The Auto Road through Denver's Mountain Parks

are 252 hotels in the downtown district, with a capacity of 50,000 guests.

Denver has thirty-five city parks within her borders, and to these have been added eighteen supervised and equipped playgrounds. There are thirty-two municipal tennis courts, two eighteen-hole golf courses and two baseball diamonds. A municipal band plays in the principal park every afternoon and evening during the summer. One entire park is devoted to an automobile camp, and during 1918 more than 13,000 "Gypsy motorists" enjoyed the delights of camping out; light, fuel, running water, mail delivery and other accommodations are free. Two of the city parks have bathing beaches with bathhouses. There are also outdoor swimming pools.

The city is twelve miles from the mountains, and an extensive view is afforded of 200 miles of the Snowy Range, from Long's Peak, on the north, to Pike's Peak, on the south.

Denver's unique mountain parks comprise about five square miles at an altitude of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet. From the foothills to the summit the "Lariat Trail" winds in sinuous loops up precipitous cliffs. It is protected by parapet walls. The visitor may circle the parks by automobile in a few hours, but it



The Parapet Wall, Denver's Mountain Parks



On the Heights, Denver's Mountain Parks



Long's Peak, Monarch of Rocky Mountain National Park. Altitude 14,255 feet

would require weeks to know all their beauties. The additional area proposed for Rocky Mountain National Park is just beyond Denver's mountain parks and linked to them by a broad highway. This scenic territory covers 152 square miles, including Mount Evans, one of Colorado's highest peaks. It contains also seventeen other named peaks over two miles high. The center of the park is about thirty miles from the western city limits.

Northern Colorado Outings

ELDORADO SPRINGS—Scenic Eldorado Springs is twenty-seven miles northwest from Denver, near the entrance to South Boulder Canyon. It possesses hot and cold springs, a hotel, cottages, dancing pavilions, an outdoor warm-water swimming pool and other attractions.

BOULDER—Boulder, the seat of the State University, is twenty-nine miles northwest from Denver, and is reached by steam and electric lines. The Colorado Chautauqua is held here annually in July. Westward from Boulder the railroad known as "The Switzerland Trail" ascends a picturesque canyon to the gold and tungsten mines of Boulder County. Daily excursions are conducted over this route during the summer; the round trip to

Eldora and Ward, western termini, is a day's jaunt. Boulder and the mountain resorts near by are well supplied with hotels and boarding houses. Trout abound in the lakes and streams. Boulder is one of the automobile gateways to Rocky Mountain National Park.

GREELEY—Greeley is about 100 miles from Denver. It is in a great garden valley. The original colony was organized by Horace Greeley, from whom it took its name. Here is the State Teachers' College. There are adequate accommodations for travelers. Greeley has automobile service to Rocky Mountain National Park.

FORT COLLINS—Fort Collins, seventy-four miles from Denver, on the Cache la Poudre River, is the seat of the Colorado Agricultural College. From here, by stage, are reached Keystone, Livermore, St. Cloud, Zimmerman's and Campton's Cherokee Park resorts, from twenty-one to fifty-five miles up the river, and each having good hotels. Cherokee Park also is connected by an auto route with Hermosa, Wyoming. Rocky Mountain National Park is forty miles distant from Fort Collins and is reached by auto coaches through Big Thompson Canyon.



Notch Top Mountain, Rocky Mountain National Park

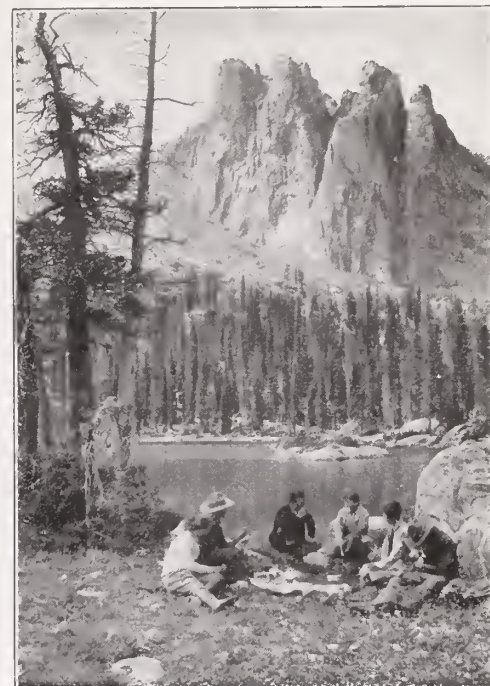
Mountain Parks Transportation Company. The trip is through the Big Thompson and St. Vrain canyons. The village of Estes Park, on the eastern edge of the park boundary, is the center of activities, with stores, schools, churches, garages, liveries, etc. In Estes Park village and throughout Rocky Mountain National Park are large resort hotels, ranch inns, boarding houses, and cottages. Camping grounds also are available.

What to do here may be briefly summed up: motoring, horseback riding, hiking, mountain climbing, fishing, snapshotting, and the enjoyment of the health-giving mountain air. Tennis, golf, croquet, etc., also may be indulged in. Horseback riding, hiking and mountain climbing, however, are the favorite pastimes because of roads and trails that lead to the apparently inaccessible heights. Automobile roads practically gridiron the lower levels.

There are about 200 ice-cold lakes in Rocky Mountain National Park. There are fifty-one snow-capped peaks nearly two miles high. Some of them rival Long's Peak (altitude 14,255 feet.)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—Rocky Mountain National Park represents the typical scenery of the higher Rockies and includes about thirty miles of the Continental Divide, which parts the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. While this is one of the newest of our national parks, its visitors for a single season have exceeded 100,000. It is readily accessible from Denver and main lines of transcontinental travel. Located near the geographical center of the country, it can be reached in a day and a half from Chicago or St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley, and it is equally easy of access from other sections.

From the railroad terminal the traveler enjoys a restful ride, amidst inspiring mountain scenery, in comfortable auto coaches, built especially for this service and operated by the Rocky



Lake Nanita, Rocky Mountain National Park

Among the glaciers are Hallett's and Tyndall, visited by hundreds every season. The Park is literally dotted with flowers of a thousand varieties. They even grow in profusion far up towards the summits of the peaks and beyond timber line. The Park is rich in wild animal and bird life, as well as in the immensity of its forest areas. Mountain sheep, elk, deer, beaver and other animals may be observed by the patient watcher. Some of the best trout streams in Colorado are found here, stocked annually from the fish hatchery.

The Park is reached from Denver by auto all the way or by rail to Loveland, Longmont, Ft. Collins, Ward or Lyons, thence by auto coach. Diverse routes are permitted. The Park is accessible at nearly all times, but the season is from May 1st to November 1st.



A Golf Green, Rocky Mountain National Park



Into the Fastnesses of Rocky Mountain National Park



The Georgetown Loop—a Feat of Modern Engineering

Over the Georgetown Loop

One of the most inviting one-day railroad trips from Denver is that up Clear Creek Canyon and around the Georgetown Loop to Silver Plume, fifty-four miles—leaving Denver in the morning and returning in the evening.

GOLDEN—Golden is just within the mountains, twelve miles west of Denver. It is the seat of the Colorado State School of Mines. In the early days it was the territorial capital. The northern entrance to Denver's mountain parks is at Golden, the southern being at Morrison, and each of these points is connected with Denver by auto road. Golden, with its adjacent Lookout and Genesee mountains, is a favorite locality for short excursions, and it is here that the railroad enters Clear Creek Canyon for the trip to the Loop.

CLEAR CREEK CANYON—Leaving Golden the train enters the gorge and follows the course of the rushing river. Turn after turn is made, and still new and fantastic rocky walls come into view. At one curve a ledge, named "Hanging Rock," extends over the track; at another point is "Mother Grundy," and many other unique formations may be descried.

IDAHO SPRINGS—Idaho Springs, well known for its radioactive mineral hot springs, is located in Clear Creek Canyon, thirty-seven miles from Denver. Three miles from the town is

Russell Gulch, where still may be seen the log cabin built by George M. Pullman in 1860, during the ups and downs of his mining days. Excellent hotel and bath house facilities will be found at Idaho Springs.

GEORGETOWN and THE LOOP—Georgetown is an attractive little city in the midst of the Clear Creek mining district. It is fifty miles from Denver, at an altitude of 8,476 feet. It has a number of good hotels. Just above Georgetown is the famous Loop, of which one writer gives the following description: "Passing above West Clear Creek, with just a glimpse of the picturesque bridge that spans Devil's Gate, the road runs under the great viaduct and rises and rises until you have left the city hundreds of feet below; and to the north, but with a sudden turn, it is again seen, with the train this time rushing toward the city and still climbing; again a turn to the east; now, ninety feet below is the track just passed. Away again on the farther side of the mountain; again crossing to the west side, suddenly turning to the east until the "Big Fill," seventy-six feet high—too sharp a curve for a bridge—has given another circle to the track; then, with a turn to the west, around the slope of Mount McClellan; still another view of Georgetown with all the tracks in view, each seeming to have no relation to its neighbor, until another valley in the mountains discloses the pretty village of Silver Plume, the close ally and best friend of Georgetown."



On the Higher Slopes near Boulder

SILVER PLUME—Silver Plume is the upper terminus of the Loop trip, being four miles above Georgetown by railroad—this because of the intervening Loop; by the wagon road it is but one mile. The Mendota Mine is located at Silver Plume and is visited by large numbers of tourists.

Up the Platte Canyon

PLATTE CANYON—This popular outing section, like other Colorado gorges, presents a great variety of scenery. Between Denver and Grant, a distance of 66 miles, there are more than twenty mountain resorts, including Strontia Springs, South Platte, Foxton, Buffalo Park, Pine Grove, Insmont, Bailey's, Glenisle, Shawnee and Cassell's. Platte Canyon contains many attractive hotels and numerous furnished cottages and bungalows, which may be rented by the week or month. Because of the excellent trout fishing, that form of sport is the one most indulged in; but horseback riding and mountain climbing come in for their share of attention.

BRECKENRIDGE—After passing through the resorts of Platte Canyon, westward, a climb is made over Kenosha Hill into South Park, and from the station of Como the ascent of Boreas Pass (elevation 11,485 feet) is made to the Continental Divide.



A New Outing Diversion at Steamboat Springs



Yankee Doodle Lake, near Corona

From this point the descent is gradual to Breckenridge, where extensive placer-mining operations are being conducted. From Breckenridge on to Leadville one sees a panorama of peaks, passes and canyons.

MORRISON—Fourteen miles southwest from Denver is Morrison, with its enormous red rocks in the "Garden of the Angels," rivaling the similar formations near Manitou. Morrison has good hotel accommodations and is the southern gateway to Denver's mountain parks, having auto-road as well as railroad connection with that city.

To Grand Lake and Steamboat Springs

CORONA—On the way from Denver to Corona there is a varying array of Rocky Mountain scenery—the wonders of canyons, valleys and mesas may be beheld within a day's journey. At a distance of only 65 miles is Corona (altitude 11,660 feet), upon the crest of the main range, the highest point reached by a standard-gauge railroad in the United States. Up there, on the top of the world, are lovely stretches of verdure, bespangled with myriads of flowers, alternating with snow drifts. Near the top of the Divide are Dixie and Yankee Doodle Lakes.



Trout Fishing in Fraser River



A Vista of Grand Lake and Its Attractive Summer Homes

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS—This resort is located on the upper Grand River, 109 miles from Denver. Here are many springs with a temperature of 110 to 117 degrees. The town is surrounded by rugged precipices and forest-clad hills. The altitude is 7,665 feet.

GRAND LAKE—Grand Lake (elevation 8,400 feet) is about two miles in length by one mile in width. The distance from Denver is ninety-nine miles by rail to Granby and thence seventeen by auto-stage. For years past this most attractive resort has been the outing place of many prominent people whose summer homes are here. There are numerous cottages that may be rented. Boating and swimming are favorite pastimes, and an annual event is a regatta of private yachts. There are ideal camping grounds in the vicinity of Grand Lake, and the surroundings generally are most delightful. This is the western gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS—The important town of Steamboat Springs, 214 miles from Denver, is in the heart of the Rockies. It is located on the banks of the Yampa River. The principal hunting and fishing resorts of northwestern Colorado are reached from this central point. Automobile highways lead in all directions. Guides and pack outfits may be secured for excursions into the mountains. There are here, in a small area,

more than 150 distinct mineral springs noted for their curative properties, including one of the richest lithia springs in the world.

Within two miles of Steamboat Springs is a young ladies' summer dancing camp—a unique departure in outing life, where outdoor dancing, lyric and interpretative, dramatic work and pantomime are combined with rest and recreation. Other activities are horseback riding, swimming, amateur theatricals and mountain climbing.

Here is one of the fastest ski courses in the world; the ski carnival, held each winter, attracts nation-wide interest among devotees of the sport. The world's record for ski-jumping (203 feet) was made on this course by Henry Hall on March 2, 1917.

In the Pike's Peak Region

COLORADO SPRINGS—Colorado Springs is the gateway to the Pike's Peak region, with numerous roads—auto, steam and electric—leading into the mountain country. Here one may obtain all the conveniences of city life in combination with the restfulness of the mountains. The population of Colorado Springs is officially given as 38,965, and the altitude is 5,992 feet. In summer especially tourists come here from all parts of the country, for a long or short sojourn, being attracted by the typical cool but sunny Colorado climate and the picturesque surroundings.



The Narrows, Platte Canyon

Institution for Deaf and Blind. Included in the municipality of Colorado Springs is Colorado City, the first territorial capital, easily reached by electric cars. Manitou and its iron and soda springs are a few miles beyond, at the foot of Pike's Peak, being the western terminus of the electric line. Both towns are also reached by railroad. From Colorado Springs may be visited the gold-mining camp of Cripple Creek, distant fifty-eight miles, affording a pleasing diversion for the tourist. This includes the attractive trip up Ute Pass and through the picturesque summer resorts of Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Woodland Park, and the wonderful windings of the track down the mountains on the Cripple Creekside. There are ample hotel accommodations at Colorado Springs, and of all grades, to fit any pocket book.

MANITOU—Five miles west from Colorado Springs lies Manitou, just inside the Rampart Range of the Rockies, reached by both steam and electric lines.



Fishing in Platte Canyon

Westward, lofty Pike's Peak dominates the city, while Cheyenne Mountain is a close neighbor. The latter possesses two noted canyons, in which are the Seven Falls and other features of interest. At the entrance to South Cheyenne Canyon is Stratton Park recreation ground. In this vicinity also are the Broadmoor golf links and lake, with Cheyenne Mountain for a background. Also available for golfers are the turf links of the Colorado Springs Golf Club and the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club; in addition, the latter has a polo field.

In another direction is Monument Valley Park, including an outdoor swimming pool, while northwest of the city are the Garden of the Gods and Glen Eyrie. In the city or close at hand are located Colorado College, the Modern Woodmen's Sanatorium, the International Union Printers' Home, and the State

In the Ute language "Manitou" is the name for the Deity, and here in the early days the Indians brought their sick to partake of the healing waters. Much of the fame of this popular resort is due to these springs, soda and iron, but its location, at the very base of Pike's Peak, and the many adjacent natural attractions, have helped earn for Manitou its enviable reputation among American summer resorts. There are ample hotel facilities; one of the largest hotels here remains open throughout the winter.

The numerous near-by attractions are easily reached. A little journey through Mushroom Canyon brings the visitor to Balanced Rock, at the western entrance to the Garden of the Gods; several miles more complete the trip through the Garden, among the curious formations, to its eastern entrance, the Gateway, formed by two great monoliths of red sandstone.



Glenisle, Platte Canyon



Insmont, Platte Canyon



Gateway to the Garden of the Gods—in the Distance, Pike's Peak; Altitude 14,109 Feet

Again, proceeding from Manitou up the narrow defiles of Williams Canyon, the Cave of the Winds, with its stalactites and stalagmites, rivaling those of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, may be visited. In still another direction are Ute Pass and Rainbow Falls, marking the route taken to Leadville by the old-time miners of the seventies. An incline railway reaches to the top of Mount Manitou, whence a comprehensive view may be obtained. The Cog Road up Pike's Peak and the Pike's Peak Auto Highway attain the summit of the big mountain over entirely different scenic routes.

PIKE'S PEAK—Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, of the United States Army, discovered this mountain in 1806, but it was not until many years later that the hardy American pioneers made permanent settlement in that locality—1859, to be exact, when the Pike's Peak gold excitement brought the first band of eager searchers from the East. Lieutenant Pike did not climb the peak; he made an attempt, but failed, and stated in his diary that "no human being could have ascended to its pinnacle."

A number of years ago some energetic railroad men conceived the idea of a railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak (altitude, 14,109 feet) to supersede the horse and the burro. And the spectacular Cog Road, following the old-time trail, was the result. Since then a multitude of visitors to Colorado, who would not have attempted the old methods of locomotion, have secured

comfortable rides to the top and have thoroughly enjoyed the mountain scenery along the way—an all too brief half-day trip. There is a small observatory on the summit, also a lunchroom.

Not many years ago still other daring projectors became convinced that automobile transportation up the Peak also would be appreciated by the public, and an excellent auto road eventually was constructed. Now one can avail himself of the Auto Highway Company's conveyances, or he can use his own auto upon payment of toll. This road is eighteen miles long and twenty to fifty feet wide; the grade averages only 7 per cent. It follows a romantic route through the Pike National Forest.

The visitor who desires a new thrill should not miss getting to the top of Pike's Peak by some one of the means available. In addition to the scenery along the way, the great granite blocks on the summit, the accumulations of everlasting snow, the view out over Manitou, Colorado Springs and the plains beyond, also backward over the neighboring ranges, together with the floating clouds close at hand and far below, produce an impression that years cannot dissipate.

PALMER LAKE—Northward from Colorado Springs twenty-three miles is Palmer Lake, on the summit of the divide between the Platte and Arkansas rivers. It is a popular summer resort, with lake, hotel and cottages. Adjoining it are Glen Park and Pine Crest, with numerous Swiss chalets nestling among the pines.



Pike's Peak Cog Road

Pueblo, Trinidad and Westward

PUEBLO—Pueblo is the second city in size in the State, having a population of 65,000. It has been called "The Pittsburgh of the West," and a visit to its smelting and steel works is of great interest to the tourist. Pueblo possesses well-paved and well-lighted streets, good hotels and a union station of ample size. In the heart of the city is located a mineral spring hotel and sanatorium, noted for its radio-active waters. In the San Isabel National Forest, near Beulah and Rye, resorts southwest of Pueblo, the Forest Service has set aside a hundred-acre camping ground for the city of Pueblo, which is available for visitors. The Arkansas River flows through the city; this stream has its rise near Leadville and emerges from the mountain wall above Cañon City.

TRINIDAD—Trinidad is at the foot of Raton Pass, in the southern part of Colorado, bordering on New Mexico. It is an important commercial city. Its interests are largely in the production of coal from the adjacent mines and the manufacture of coke; but it possesses a number of attractions for the tourist, among which are Stonewall Valley, much frequented by excursionists, and the scenic highway over Raton Pass, following the old Santa Fe Trail.

CANON CITY—Cañon City is located at the entrance to the Royal Gorge, to the top of which a splendid auto drive has been



Pike's Peak Auto Highway

constructed, whence one may look straight down into this mighty chasm, half a mile below. The return trip is made over the Sky-line Drive, a unique, well-constructed road following the top of a long, narrow mountain adjacent to the town. The River Drive and the Tunnel Drive also are very interesting, and recently there has been added the Phantom Canyon Highway, en route to Cripple Creek. In this canyon wild mountain sheep sometimes are seen. The iron and soda springs of Cañon City, its clean and well-shaded streets, its attractive residences, together with its proximity to beautiful mountain scenery, combine to make this a most delightful summer resting place.

THE ROYAL GORGE, GRAND CANYON OF THE ARKANSAS—A few miles west of Cañon City the railroad enters the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, the narrowest, deepest portion of which is the Royal Gorge. The following description is by a well-known writer: "The train rounds a long curve and rushes into the celebrated Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. The steep, sagy hills, between which hurries the dashing green water, give place to rock, and following the immense breach in the granite the train seems to be penetrating the very bowels of the earth. This, the Grand Canyon, through which the Arkansas pours from the high country to the lower, is ten miles long, and the railroad, by a marvel of engineering enterprise and dint of

much blasting and ballasting, has made of it a thoroughfare renowned the world over. Clinging close to every twist and turn the train proceeds. There is scarce space betwixt wall and river for the single track. The narrowest portion of the passage, the wondrous Royal Gorge, has been reached. The red granite and gneiss walls, sparkling with mica, tower aloft on either hand 2,627 feet; the sky is a thread, almost obliterated by the jagged ramparts, and the stars may be seen at midday. At one point, the Hanging Bridge, the width is but ten yards, and the roadbed has been built out over the water. The river boils madly through; the engine sways now to the right, now to the left, dragging the train; the vista ahead, momentarily blocked, opens again; a way is always found."

BUENA VISTA and the COLLEGIATE RANGE—After passing through the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas and turning northward from Salida, the train enters Brown's Canyon. Next the town of Buena Vista, with its hot springs and ample hotel accommodations, is reached. Westward is the Collegiate Range: Mount Princeton, Yale and Harvard, each above 14,000 feet. Nine miles from Granite station, reached by stage, is the attractive resort of Twin Lakes, at the foot of Mount Hayden.

LEADVILLE and MOUNT MASSIVE—Leadville, although a mining city, always is of interest to the tourist, being the highest modern city in the world, and possessing rich gold and silver mines from which half a billion dollars have been taken. Mount Massive and its sister peak, Mount Elbert, stand out among the surrounding mountains. These are two of the most impressive peaks in the Rockies. North from Leadville is Fremont Pass, altitude 11,330 feet. Turquoise and Evergreen lakes, abounding in trout, are popular fishing places.

TENNESSEE PASS—This pass (altitude 10,240 feet) is west of Leadville, being the Continental Divide, separating the eastern and western slopes of the Rockies. At the summit the train enters a tunnel, at the eastern entrance of which a little stream may be noticed starting on its course to the Atlantic Ocean, while at the western entrance another brook is commencing its long journey to the Pacific.

RED CLIFF and EAGLE RIVER CANYON—From Red Cliff, on the Eagle River, a journey on horseback may be made to the Mount of the Holy Cross, twelve miles southward. The enormous cross is formed by the snow in two transverse canyons. Just west of Red Cliff the train enters Eagle River Canyon, where some of Colorado's richest mines may be seen on the sides of the cliffs. The Eagle is a fine stream for trout fishing. Near Gypsum is a wide expanse of bristling black lava, deposited by an extinct volcano.

CANYON OF THE GRAND RIVER—The Eagle joins the Grand River near Dotsero, and shortly thereafter the train enters the Canyon of the Grand. In places the opposite walls approach each other very closely, but the general feeling in this canyon is

one of breadth. The red walls present an excellent simulation of masonry, as if the strata were laid by human hands. For fifteen miles the canyon opens, closes, opens again; and the immense walls, half a mile in height, are cut in fantastic figurations. From Shoshone a small side gulch leads up to the Hanging Lake and the fairyland of its moss-grown falls.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS—At Glenwood Springs the Canyon of the Grand River has widened into a small valley, with towering mountains of red and green on all sides. Glenwood is one of the best known pleasure resorts in the West. Here the Roaring Fork, a good fishing stream, enters the Grand River. The remarkable hot sulphur springs have been modernized with extensive bathing pavilions and an immense outdoor swimming pool, as well as a resort hotel of the highest class. Bathing, fishing, big-game hunting, tennis, polo, and excursions into the adjacent country combine to make Glenwood, during the season, a tourist rendezvous.

From here both railroad and auto trips may be made through the Grand River Canyon, up the Roaring Fork to Aspen, and up the Crystal River to Redstone.

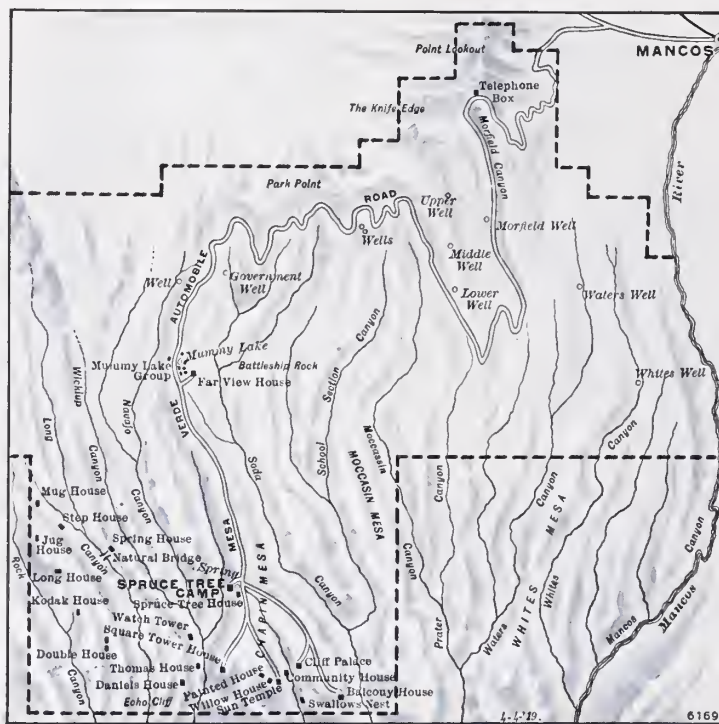
MEEKER is reached by stage, forty miles, from the railroad station of Rifle. It is on the White River, in the midst of some of the finest fishing and hunting country in the State. A few miles east is the White River National forest, noted for its big game, trout streams and good camping sites. Those who prefer hotel accommodations can be provided for at Meeker, or at the game and fish resorts known as Idlewild, Marvine Lodge, Elk Lodge and Patterson's Home, from twenty-seven to thirty-five miles distant. Trapper's Lake, Marvine Lake and Big Fish Lake are reached from Meeker.

GRAND JUNCTION and the COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT—Grand Junction is the city adjacent to the Colorado National Monument, which is situated twelve miles to the west, near Fruita. This Government reservation has a great extent of enormous

monoliths and perpendicular rock walls—a profusion of wonderful formations. One of the most prominent is Independence rock, a gigantic ledge placed edgewise, which rears its head 800 feet above the bottom of the canyon. This locality is easily reached by team or automobile.

The Around-the-Circle Trip

The railroad journey Around the Circle, comprising a thousand miles of travel, was instituted many years ago in order to provide a systematic method for the tourist to view the scenery and visit the towns in the western, southwestern and southern portions of the Colorado Rockies. This scenic trip starts at Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and returns to the same points. Practically all of the important places in those sections of the State are thus reached, and therefore a brief description will be given of the resorts and scenic attractions en route, excepting those already described.



Mesa Verde National Park



Ute Pass, near Manitou

shed of the continent. At such a height vegetation is stunted; below are the tracks, successive steps like terraces; from the summit all the mountains of the Rockies seem visible—range after range, dark green, gray or snowy white. The grand old crater crest of Mount Ouray looms magnificent. After the halt, the train rolls down the farther slope by gravitation, and with brakes set." The track now follows Tomichi Creek through a fishing and hunting country. From the station of Doyle the radioactive Waunita Hot Springs may be reached by stage, eight miles.

GUNNISON—This locality is a rendezvous for sportsmen, especially those devoted to the rod and line. It is at the junction of the Gunnison River and Tomichi Creek, two well-stocked trout-fishing streams. There are many smaller creeks in the vicinity and northward toward Almont and Crested Butte. Small fishing resorts are plentiful and well conducted. In the town are located the headquarters of the Gunnison National Forest, where information on roads, trails, camping and fishing grounds may be obtained. West-

ward, along the railroad, are the fishing resorts of Iola, Trout Haven, Cebolla and Sapinero.

LAKE CITY and LAKE SAN CRISTOVAL—At Sapinero, near the entrance to the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, a side trip may be made southward to Lake City, just beyond which lies Lake San Cristoval, one of the largest bodies of water in the State. Mountain climbers may try their skill on the precipitous Uncompahgre Peak, a few miles to the west.

BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON—Going westward, immediately after leaving Sapinero, the Black Canyon of the Gunnison is traversed for sixteen miles. The canyon walls reach a height of 2,000 feet above the stream, in which industrious fishermen may be seen at intervals. Chipeta Falls burst out



Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek

MARSHALL PASS—Leaving Salida, 215 miles from Denver, southward lies the Sangre de Cristo ("Blood of Christ") Range; northwest, the Collegiate Range; southwest, Mounts Ouray and Shavano, between which is Marshall Pass, altitude 10,856 feet. As described by one author: "Two engines take the train in tow. In a serpentine trail the track goes wriggling on, seizing every advantage, weaving in and out and doubling on itself. Each turn occupies higher ground than the preceding, and thus by a series of loops the great divide is scaled. It is up, up, up, with the air growing rarer and the view over the tops of the timber steadily expanding, until, having climbed 211 feet per mile for many miles of the advance, * * upon the summit the train pauses, more than two miles in the air, and almost at timber line. The Atlantic slope is behind, the Pacific is before. This is the water-



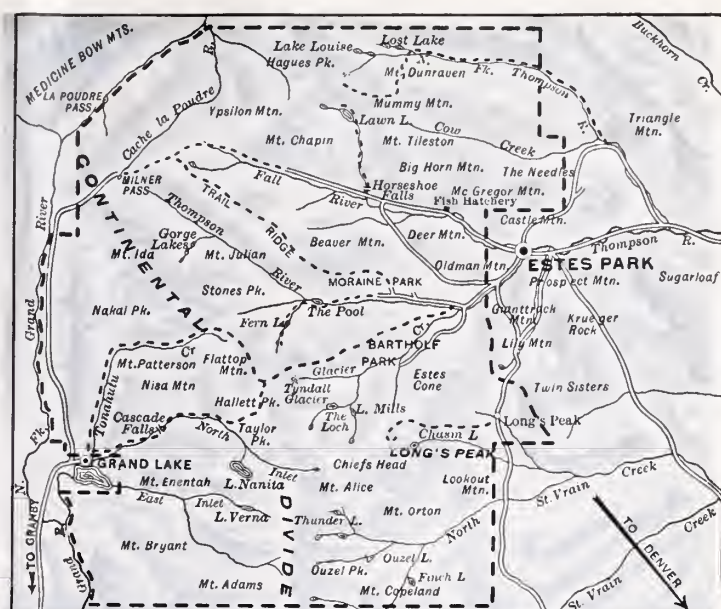
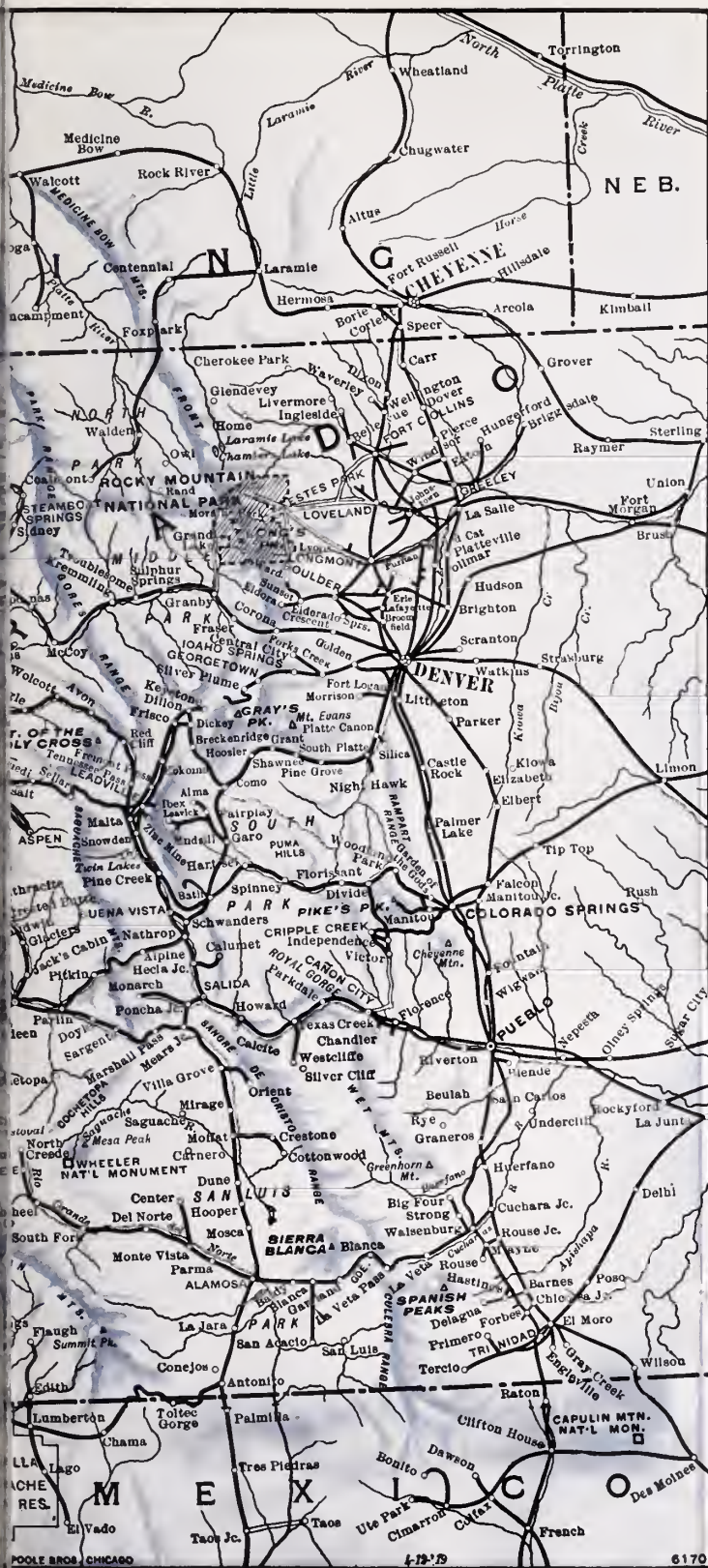
In Stonewall Valley, near Trinidad



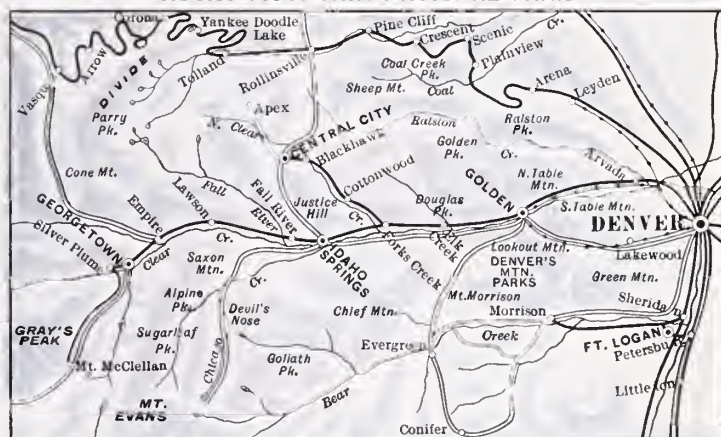
The Sky Line Drive, Cañon City

—●— RAILROADS == STAGE LINES AND WAGON ROADS - - - TRAILS

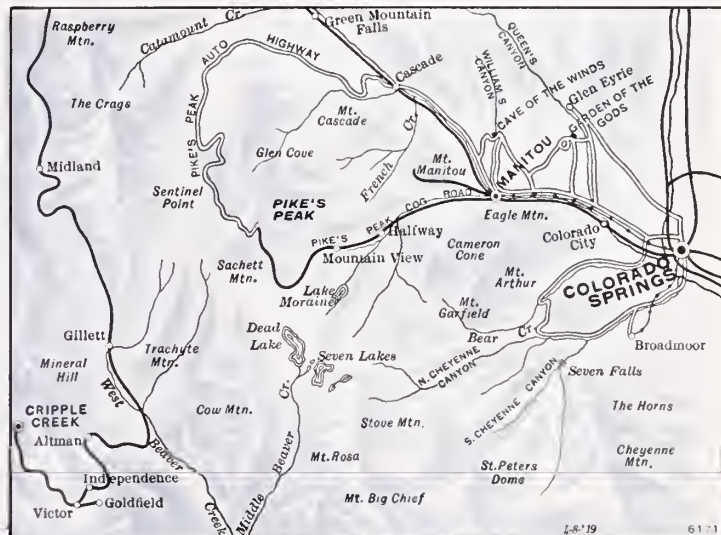




ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



DENVER and VICINITY



PIKE'S PEAK DISTRICT



The Royal Gorge, Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. The Walls Rise Half a Mile above the Track; at the Bridge the Width is Only 30 Feet

high upon the wall to the right, and Curecanti Needle is an isolated spire on the left. After emerging from the Black Canyon, northward may be seen the great tableland where the Grand Mesa Lakes (reached from the town of Delta) offer a constant lure to the sportsman and the camper.

MONTROSE to RIDGWAY—At Montrose the Around-the-Circle tour turns southward. The stately Sneffels Range is in the distance directly ahead, while the jagged Sawtooth Mountains lie to the left. Ridgway is the dividing point on the Circle tour, from which one may continue southwestward on the all-rail journey up to Telluride and on to Durango, or southeastward to Ouray, thence via stage to Silverton, where the railroad is resumed for Durango. The all-rail trip will be described first.

RIDGWAY to TELLURIDE—Passing up Pleasant Valley, presently, by a sinuous trail, the train is climbing the Dallas Divide of the Horsefly Mountains. On this portion of the trip a superb view is afforded of snowy Mount Sneffels and its neighbors, comprising probably the longest rocky range, devoid of intervening green, in Colorado. Far to the east may be seen the serrated tops of the Uncompahgre Mountains.

TELLURIDE—All trains, in both directions, stop over night at Telluride, so that tourists are afforded the opportunity of

viewing all of the scenery in the daytime. Telluride is an important gold-mining town, located in a basin encompassed by rugged peaks. Ore is transported from the mines down to the town by pack mules, which present a most interesting sight winding around the mountain sides. Among the scenic features are the Bridal Veil Falls at Pandora and the road leading far above the town to the "Tom Boy" and "Smuggler" mines.

TELLURIDE to MANCOS—On the way from Telluride to Mancos, one of the striking features is Cathedral Spires, rising on the left near the mining town of Ophir. Here the circuit of the Ophir Loop is commenced, being finished far above, where the upper track parallels the lower. Swinging southward again, placid Trout Lake is partially encircled. Next comes Lizard Head Pass, and then Lizard Head Peak (altitude 13,156 feet), with nose pointed defiantly upward. Not far from Dolores are the prehistoric castles and towers of Hovenweep, which may be visited by automobile. After passing through Lost Canyon, the train arrives at Mancos.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK—Mancos is the railroad gateway to Mesa Verde National Park, the Land of the Cliff Dwellers. The Park is easily reached in three hours by auto service over a new government road thirty-two miles long, of



In the Canyon of the Grand River. There are Fifteen Miles of these Red Walls, Changing Aspect at Every Turn

great scenic beauty. The terminus is at Spruce Tree Camp, where meals and lodging are provided, under Government supervision, at reasonable prices. Spruce Tree House, one of the most interesting ruins, is situated close to the camp. Cliff Palace, the largest, is two miles distant, as is also Sun Temple, in another direction. Balcony House is two and one-half miles, and Far View House four and one-half. Good roads lead to all the ruins named. There are very many other interesting prehistoric dwellings in the Park, but the above have been cleared of debris and may be seen in one day, although a longer stay is desirable. The Park is open from May 1 to October 31. Tickets may be purchased to Mancos, Colorado, or through to Mesa Verde National Park.

DURANGO—Returning by auto from Mesa Verde to Mancos, the railroad is resumed to Durango, the metropolis of southwestern Colorado. Here a stop over night is made, leaving for the East in the morning. There are good hotel accommodations. From Durango a trip may be made up the Animas Canyon to Silverton or southward to the prehistoric ruins at Aztec, N. M.

OURAY—At Ridgway (mentioned above), if desired, instead of the all-rail trip described, the rail-and-stage journey may be chosen to cover that portion between Ridgway and Durango, being by rail to Ouray, auto stage to Silverton, and rail to Durango. Ouray is set like a gem in an amphitheatre of the mountains.

Upon one side the cliff is banded with various shades of red from pink to maroon and topped with orange; upon another, a limestone white predominates; and upon still another the white and the more vivid hues are overcast by the darker pines and cedars. From high up on one striated cliff gushes a waterfall. At the opposite limits of the town is an area underlaid by hot springs. Beyond is Box Canyon.

CIRCLE ROUTE STAGE LINE—At Ouray a transfer is made to auto-stage for the trip southward. The road is constantly changing; here it is buttressed with fragments, and here it is hewn out of the solid rock. Where Bear Creek is crossed, directly beneath, the water falls a straight, uninterrupted 286 feet. Sometimes a pack train of burros, coming down from the mines, will be met upon the way. Bold Mount Abram is close beside the stage road. Red Mountain, one of the old-time mining camps, near the peak of that name, is passed, and after a most delightful ride through a more open country Silverton is reached, where a stop is made over night.

ANIMAS CANYON—Each of Colorado's more important canyons has its own characteristics, and the Animas is no exception to this rule. The complete Spanish name of its stream is Rio de las Animas Perdidas (River of Lost Souls). The upper portions, dominated by the Needle Mountains, are rather open and



Glenwood Hot Springs

beautifully wooded. Farther down, the walls close in and in places extend perpendicularly down to the water, the train hugging the side of the cliff far above the stream. After thirty-four miles of this descent, the road enters the placid agricultural valley of the Animas, extending practically to Durango. En route is Trimble Hot Springs, an attractive resort.

PAGOSA SPRINGS—From Durango the Around-the-Circle route turns eastward. After passing the Southern Ute Indian Agency at Ignacio, Pagosa Junction is reached, whence a branch line extends northward thirty-one miles to Pagosa Springs. These springs were the "pagosa" or "healing waters" of the Utes. Besides the waters, the locality offers hunting and fishing and fine scenery.

CUMBRES DIVIDE—After a journey across the boundary line into New Mexico, passing en route the Jicarilla Apache Indian Agency at Dulce, the train returns to Colorado and begins the ascent of Cumbres Divide (altitude 10,015 feet), another pass which separates the waters flowing to the Atlantic and the Pacific. For fourteen miles the rise is an average of 225 feet per mile.

TOLTEC GORGE—Gradually descending and dropping across the border into New Mexico again, another gigantic chasm is reached. This is Toltec Gorge. Here may be seen the granite memorial marking the spot where services were held at the time



Shawnee and its Pine-Clad Mountains



The Pool at Glenwood Hot Springs

President Garfield was buried at Cleveland in 1881. The gorge is as clean cut, as narrow and as deep as though an earthquake had split the resisting rock. Just a few scattered pines cling to precarious footholds; 1,500 feet down is a stream, imprisoned among huge, icy boulders.

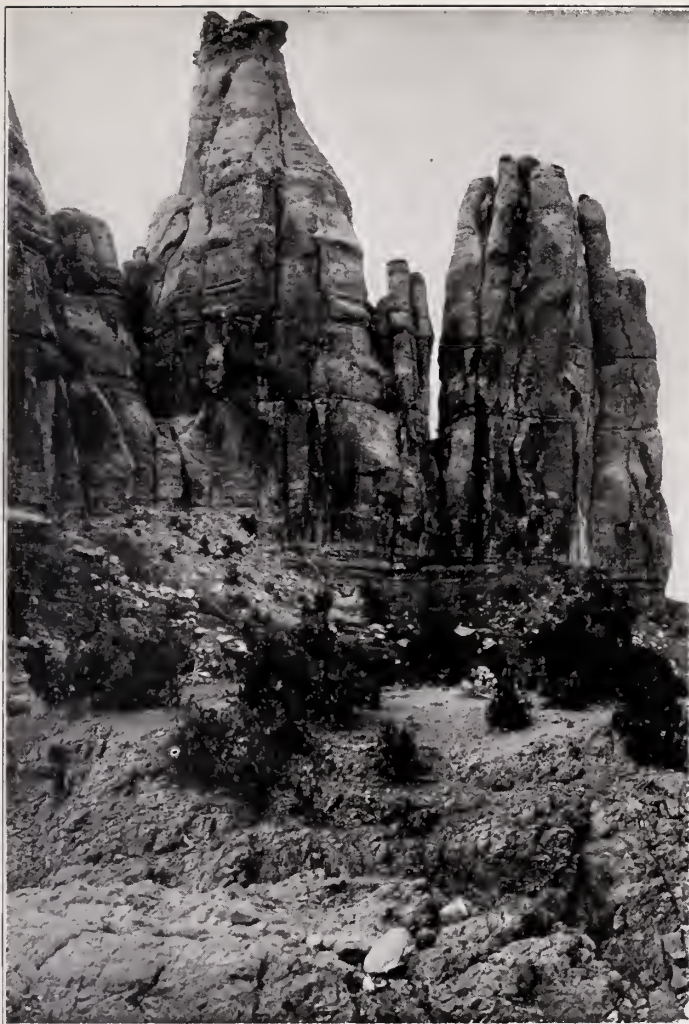
PHANTOM CURVE, LOS PINOS CANYON—After leaving Toltec Gorge the railroad describes an immense curve, miles in length, beside a portion of which stand weird monoliths, singly and in groups. Far below stretches the broad Canyon of Los Pinos River.

ALAMOSA, WAGON WHEEL GAP and CREEDE—From Alamosa a branch of the railroad leads northwestward through the resort of Wagon Wheel Gap, on the upper Rio Grande del Norte. Its springs are said to have been the "little medicine" of the Utes, as the Pagosa springs were the "big medicine." They are hot and cold. The Rio Grande is a fine trout stream, while game is found in the surrounding hills. Wagon Wheel Gap has a large hotel and cottages, as well as a modern bath house with swimming pool. Creede, farther up the line, is the old-time mining camp where Cy Warman wrote the lines:

"It's day all day in the daytime,
And there is no night in Creede."



Marshall Pass, the Continental Divide



The Court Group, Colorado National Monument

WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT—From Creede and Wagon Wheel Gap is reached the Wheeler National Monument, comprising an extensive group of strange rock formations. These are undoubtedly the result of outpourings of lava and showers of volcanic ash, after the hardening of which erosion has worked the deposit into most fantastic shapes. The numerous canyons, broken ridges, pinnacles and buttes make this spot one of exceptional beauty, and, in addition, it is of great interest from a purely geological point of view. Saddle horses are used from either Creede or Wagon Wheel Gap, the distance being about thirteen miles from the former point and seventeen from the latter.

SIERRA BLANCA, LA VETA PASS—As the distant mountains bordering the San Luis Valley are viewed from Alamosa, the most prominent is Sierra Blanca, altitude 14,390 feet. Of this mountain a poetic western writer has said: "With his pose of isolation, his bared head rising to above timber, and his triple peak, he is indeed a king." From Alamosa the way is over La Veta Pass (altitude 9,242 feet), with the Spanish Peaks, the "Wahatoya" ("twin breasts") of the Indians, on the right, and northward to Pueblo, which completes the Around-the-Circle trip up to the Pike's Peak Region already described.



The Ghosts, Wheeler National Monument

Utah—The Bee Hive State

Utah is reached from the east by two routes, through either Colorado or Wyoming.

RUBY CANYON—Entering Utah from Grand Junction, on the Colorado side, the first scenic attraction of note is the Ruby Canyon of the Grand River, a continuation of the stream traversed in Colorado. The rocks here are much more brilliant, and very curious formations appear along the way.

NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT—This monument, located in southeastern Utah, contains three great arches—the Sipapu, also known as the Augusta Bridge, the Kachina, or Caroline, and the Owachomo, or Edwin. The bridges connect the high walls of White Canyon and are the result of remarkable and eccentric stream erosion. They are among the largest of their kind, the Sipapu having a height of 222 feet and a span 261 feet long, while the top of the arch is 65 feet thick and 28 feet wide. The two other bridges are nearly as large, and all three are within a distance of five miles. The monument also includes many prehistoric ruins, a dwelling having been found under the abutment of one of the bridges. There are two routes by which the Natural Bridges may be reached. In Utah the gateway is Thompson, where daily auto-stage is taken to Moab, 38 miles, and from there to Monticello, 59 miles. From the latter point the journey is on



Pavilion and Bathers at Saltair Beach, Great Salt Lake, 22 per cent Salt. It is Impossible to Sink

horseback, the distance being 75 miles, and requiring a camping outfit and guide. The other route is by auto from Dolores or Mancos, Colo., to Monticello, the distance being 69 miles from Dolores and 89 miles from Mancos, to which should be added the 75 miles horseback from Monticello to the Bridges, as given above.

RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT—The Rainbow Bridge National Monument is located within the Navajo Indian Reservation, near the southeastern corner of San Juan County, Utah. It is 160 miles southwest from the Natural Bridges National Monument and may be reached by team and pack outfit. The bridge is 309 feet above the water, and its span is 279 feet. Among the known natural bridges of the world, this one is unique, in that it is not only a symmetrical arch below, but presents also a curved surface above, thus having the appearance of a rainbow. The trail from the Natural Bridges to the Rainbow Bridge affords opportunity for getting off the beaten path and enjoying an unusual outing. The Rainbow Bridge also is reached from Gallup, N. M., by auto to Chinle and Kayenta, Ariz., thence with saddle and pack animals and guide, the total distance being about 250 miles. Ex-President Roosevelt made the trip several years ago.

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT—The Dinosaur National Monument is in Uintah County, northeastern Utah. It is eighteen miles from Vernal, which is reached by auto-stage

from Watson, distance 54 miles, or from Helper, distance 115 miles. Here is located an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian fossil remains, which are of great scientific interest and value, the monument having been created in 1915 to prevent their unauthorized excavation and removal. In August, 1909, Prof. Earl B. Douglass, in charge of an expedition sent out by the Carnegie Museum, of Pittsburgh, found here a skeleton of a dinosaur in excellent preservation, which was the first complete one ever discovered. It is 100 feet long and 20 feet high, as it now stands in the museum. Excavation incident to the removal of the skeleton resulted in the location of the most extensive deposit of such fossils known to science. The work under the direction of the museum has reached large proportions, and a great quarry has been gradually developed.

CASTLE GATE and SOLDIER SUMMIT—At Castle Gate, a remarkable formation of red sandstone rising 500 feet on each side of the track, the railroad enters Price Canyon. There are nine miles of this, the sandstone changing shade and shape with every rod. It was called by the pioneers, "Entrance to the Promised Land." The ascent of the Wasatch Range has now commenced and is completed at Soldier Summit, whence there is a gradual descent to the fertile Utah Valley. Here, parallel with the track, may be seen the works of the Strawberry Valley Project of the United States Reclamation Service.



Uncompahgre Peak

UTAH LAKE, PROVO CANYON and the HOT POTS—After emerging from Spanish Fork Canyon near Springville, the railroad for about twenty miles skirts the shore of Utah Lake, a large body of fresh water, thirty miles long by eight miles wide. From Provo, third in size of Utah's cities, there is a branch leading northward through Provo Canyon, and from the terminus, Heber City, a three-mile drive enables one to visit the strange country of the Hot Pots. These are extinct geyser formations, but still containing medicinal springs of hot water; there are two bathing resorts in the vicinity.

MOUNT TIMPANOGOS—Mount Timpanogos, pride of the Wasatch Range, a glacier-crowned peak 11,957 feet in altitude, is reached from Provo. The trip to the top requires two days, being by automobile to Wildwood, the furthestmost camp, from which



Ouray in its Mountain Amphitheatre

point the climb begins, through Aspen Grove past Emerald Lake to the top. The climbing of the glacier is an annual event of the Mount Timpanogos Club of Provo, and may be indulged in any day during the season. Guides for this trip may be arranged for in Provo.

SALT LAKE CITY—Salt Lake City and Ogden are the gateways to points of scenic and historic interest in Utah.

Arriving in Salt Lake City, the visitor will find a metropolis built on broad lines, with up-to-date depot facilities, wide paved streets and hotel accommodations of the best. At the Information Bureau in Temple Square, where stands the Mormon Temple, the traveler may join a party and be taken through the grounds and buildings by a guide. The tour includes a view of the interior of the Tabernacle, with its organ, one of the largest and most beauti-

ful-toned in the world: a brief descriptive lecture concerning the Mormons and their beliefs; a tour of the Temple grounds and an explanation of the Sea Gull Monument; concluding with a visit to the Deseret Museum, with its interesting relics of the pioneers and prehistoric races. The Tabernacle has remarkable acoustic properties. A whisper or the dropping of a pin at the speaker's rostrum can be distinctly heard in any part of the spacious amphitheatre, which has a seating capacity of 8,000. Free recitals on the great organ are given during the tourist season.

A sight-seeing company conducts automobile tours to all points of interest in and about the city, among which is the Wasatch Drive trip. The cars leave Temple Square, proceed up Main Street to the Capitol grounds, thence over a boulevard which leads up City Creek Canyon. Four miles up the canyon the Natural Bridge of Pleasant Valley is passed. Returning down the canyon, the cars emerge at Point Lookout. Here one may take a panoramic view of the Great



On the Ouray Stage Line



Canyon of the Animas



Curecanti Needle, Black Canyon

and American Fork canyons. Leaving Point Lookout, the tour continues along the high line drive to Fort Douglas, returning past the University, to Liberty Park, and on to the business district.

A portion of Salt Lake City's recent \$2,000,000 bond issue for public improvements will be utilized to reconstruct Warm Spring Baths as a municipal institution for health and sport. The water is also piped to the Sanitarium Baths, in the heart of the city.

Three miles north is Beck's Hot Springs, with similar accommodations. Eleven miles still further north is Lagoon, a cold-water bathing resort. All of these resorts, reached by trolley, added to the beaches of Great Salt Lake, make this region pre-eminent as a center of recreational bathing.

EMIGRATION CANYON

During the summer season, daily automobile trips are available up Emigration Canyon and to the hotel at its head. It was down this canyon that the Mormon pioneers came when they first glimpsed the Great Salt Lake Valley.



Cathedral Spires, Ophir Loop

Salt Lake Valley and surrounding points of interest, and to fix these in the mind of the visitor, they will be pointed out in order.

Across the canyon the Capitol stands in an imposing setting at the crest of one of the foothills at the northern limits of the city. Beyond it, to the west, may be glimpsed the shimmering waters of Great Salt Lake. Southward from the lake is the Oquirrh Range, at whose northern base are the Utah Copper mills and smelter, while within its confines are the mining camp of Bingham and the big steam-shovel mine. Several miles eastward from Point Lookout, at the foot of the sentinel Wasatch Range, on a high plateau overlooking the city, is Fort Douglas, one of the most important of western Army posts. A short distance southward from Fort Douglas, cleaving the range, is Emigration Canyon, and beyond this, following the contour of the hills, are Parley's, Big Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood, Provo

PARLEY'S CANYON—Just south from Emigration breaks Parley's Canyon, another scenic retreat that leads to Park City, Utah's great old silver-mining camp. A railroad operates through this canyon to Park City, which may also be reached from Echo, Utah, just east of Ogden.

BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON, BRIGHTON RESORT—South from Parley's Canyon is Big Cottonwood Canyon, notable among the many beautiful canyons tributary to Salt Lake City. It is reached by an auto ride of fifteen interesting miles through Salt Lake City and its suburbs. Here we enter between towering granite cliffs, and begin the upward climb through the pines, quaking asps and other mountain growth, until at last, thirteen miles from the mouth, we reach the Alps-like resort of Brighton, where the wayfarer may find excellent accommodations at the



Spruce Tree House, Mesa Verde National Park



Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde National Park



Mount Timpanogos, the Glacier-Crowned Peak of the Wasatch Range

two rustic hotels, located 9,000 feet above sea level in a lake-gemmed, cliff-locked basin.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD CANYON—Twenty miles southeast of Salt Lake City is Little Cottonwood Canyon. A day's trip is available by auto-stages from principal hotels. The ride takes the tourist through Salt Lake Valley. Reaching the mouth of the canyon, the scenery becomes rugged. At intervals along the road rich mines are passed, which may be visited. After an inspiring ride of about eighteen miles, the automobile reaches the mining camp of Alta. This is one of the rapidly passing frontier towns, a collection of scattered cabins, occupied by booted flannel-shirted miners of picturesque types. Among the best known mines of this camp is the Old Emma, which was prominent in the annals of the seventies, producing millions of dollars in wealth.

BINGHAM CANYON and MINES—The mine of the Utah Copper Company at Bingham is said to be the largest in the world. The engineering feats accomplished here are only comparable with those of the Panama Canal. Sight-seeing cars take the traveler from his hotel door to the mine, or it can be reached by rail. After a ride of twenty-five miles from Salt Lake City, the tourist is greeted by a spectacular sight—an immense mountain terraced by lines of railroad tracks, with trains of cars, laden and empty, speeding from and to the mine workings.

Fully as interesting as the wonderful Utah Copper Mine operations is the camp of Bingham—approximately one hundred feet wide and five miles long. It is a one-street town, and in places the street is so narrow that there is room for a sidewalk on one side only.

Another marvelous engineering accomplishment in the Bingham district is the railroad which carries the ore to the smelters at Garfield. The track leads over trestles and bridges hundreds of feet high, through long tunnels and along sheer cliffs. The expense of building this line was enormous, one mile having cost nearly \$600,000.

SALTAIR BEACH and BIRD ISLAND—Saltair Beach, with its great Moorish pavilion and fine dancing floor, on the eastern shore of Great Salt Lake, is one of the most novel of Utah's many attractions. A railroad ride of thirty minutes from Salt Lake City brings one to the resort. The water of this inland sea contains 22 per cent salt, being a brine so dense that no animal life can exist in it, with the single exception of a minute shrimp. A swim in the lake is full of surprises. It is possible to float on the water without the slightest exertion. It is not necessary to be a swimmer. The buoyant waters hold one afloat indefinitely.

Motor boats make trips from Saltair to Bird Island, in the center of the lake, where ocean bird life abounds. Seagulls, pelicans



The Edwin Bridge, Natural Bridges National Monument

and cranes have established a rookery on this island, and the sight of the thousands of birds which inhabit it is a remarkable one. In feeding their young, the parent birds must transport food forty miles from the mainland river mouths, as none is available on the islands or in the waters of the lake.

OGDEN and OGDEN CANYON—Utah is entered from Wyoming through Echo Canyon, which leads into Weber Canyon. The erosion of ages—the action of glacial ice and the washing of the torrents—has left a mark in the fantastic rock formations of the mountain range. Towering turrets and spires and deep embrasures are visible on every hand.

Ogden is situated thirty-seven miles north from Salt Lake City. Scenically it is famed for its beautiful setting at the base of grand mountain cliffs. From the station may be seen the pink crags of Observation Peak, six miles east, elevation 10,000 feet.

Electric cars operate from the depot and from leading hotels to and through Ogden Canyon, in the Wasatch Range, just to the east of the city. This is the scenic feature which above all else makes Ogden attractive. For a city to have at its dooryard its own deep-cut gorge, and that one of the most beautiful of all Utah's remarkable canyons, with a broad boulevard and trolley line skirting the noisy river for seven miles, lends it a very unusual distinction. In the canyon are several first-class resort hotels.

GREAT SALT LAKE CUT-OFF—Just west of Ogden is the famous Great Salt Lake Cut-Off, where trains run across the northern arms of the inland sea on thirty miles of trestle, saving forty-three miles of distance over the old line north of the lake, and a 1,500-foot climb over Promontory Hill.



Rainbow Bridge National Monument

BEAR LAKE—Bear Lake is a three hours' auto ride from Logan, through a big canyon, alongside a mountain stream. Here again cliffs tower thousands of feet above on either side—great walls carved into innumerable shapes by the eroding hand of time. Leaving the canyon, the road winds up among the mountains until we cross the divide, where we get a superb view of the lake lying like a blue gem in the distance, hundreds of feet below.

Among the resorts of Bear Lake are Ideal Beach, Rich Hot Springs, Lakota and Fish Haven. Of these, Ideal Beach is most aptly named, for here we have a sandy beach sloping gradually from the highlands to the bottom of the crystal-clear waters.

Tent cottages and hotels provide the comforts that one associates with outdoor summer life. The high altitude of Bear Lake—5,924 feet—assures weather that is pleasant all summer, and, with camping, fishing, hunting and swimming, it offers diversified amusement.

ZION NATIONAL MONUMENT—Zion National Monument comprises 15,520 acres in Washington County, Utah. It may be reached from the railroad station of Lund, a good automobile road leading to the portals of the canyon; and beyond the Government has added a road passing into the very heart of this wonderland, thus placing a scenic paradise within easy reach.

The canyon walls are smooth, vertical sandstone escarpments, from 800 to 2,000 feet high, between which flows the north fork of the Virgin River. Upon the faces of many of these gigantic cliffs Nature has established an art gallery of stupendous proportions, for here are carved figures and forms of varied character and remarkable color contrast.



Salt Lake City and Vicinity



Break in the Western Wall, Zion National Monument



Castle Gate, Price Canyon



Temple Square, Salt Lake City



In Ogden Canyon

AMPLE AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Years of experience on the part of Colorado and Utah in catering to tourists have resulted in the best of hotels in cities, towns and resorts, and visitors may rest assured that their desires in this direction will be fully realized.

A VACATION IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The National Forests of Colorado and Utah offer exceptional inducements for the recreation-seeker. Here, amidst the Rockies, is a playground of twenty million acres, in which are scenic attractions unsurpassed, excellent auto roads leading to Nature's beauty spots, streams and lakes well stocked with gamy trout, attractive camp sites and big game. In the National Forests you are free to come and go at will, to camp where fancy strikes you, and to fish and hunt without restrictions, except those imposed by the State game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart, and shelter cabins and comfort stations have been built. If you wish a summer home in the mountains, the Government will lease you an attractive site on which you may build your cabin. If you do not care to rough it, there are numerous hotels and resorts within and adjacent to the National Forests of the Rockies.



In Big Cottonwood Canyon

Those desiring to visit Zion National Monument can secure tickets to Lund, Utah. From Lund ten-passenger automobiles operate over a hundred miles of road to the Wylie Camp in Zion Valley. This consists of cottage tents similar to those in Yellowstone National Park, equipped with every convenience for the comfort of guests. Season, May 15 to November 1.

THE NATURAL SALT BEDS—At the extreme western edge of Utah, very near to the Nevada line, are the Natural Salt Beds, sixty miles long, eight miles wide, one to fifteen feet thick, and 98 per cent pure. The railroad crosses near the center, and, the salt being perfectly white, hard and level, the appearance is that of a great Polar ice-field, while mirage-like images of lakes and land merge into the very real distant mountains.

The following publications may be obtained free upon application to the District Forester, New Federal Building, Denver, Colo.:

Vacation Days in Colorado's National Forests.
Mountain Playgrounds of the Pike National Forest.
Outdoor Life in the Colorado National Forests.
The Ouray Mountains of the Uncompahgre National Forest.
Out-of-door Playground of the San Isabel National Forest.
Vacation Trips in the Cochetopa National Forest.
Vacation Days in Routt National Forest.
A Summer Vacation in the Sopsris National Forest.
Vacation Days in the Battlement National Forest.

SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

During the season, round-trip summer excursion tickets are sold at the principal stations in the United States and Canada to Colorado and Utah. These tickets are good for stop-over at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.



Wasatch Mountains, from Liberty Park, Salt Lake City



One of Bear Lake's Charming Beaches



Lake Blanche and Castle Peak



Bingham Canyon and Utah Copper Workings

PRINCIPAL PEAKS AND RANGES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN COLORADO

(Note:—None of the many peaks below 13,500 feet are shown in this list.)

FRONT RANGE

HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
14,341	Gray's Peak...	Georgetown	14,046	Mt. Bierstadt..	Idaho Springs
14,336	Torrey's Peak..	Georgetown	14,109	Pike's Peak.....	Manitou
14,260	Mt. Evans...	Idaho Springs	13,575	Mt. Rosalie.....	Georgetown
14,255	Long's Peak....	Estes Park	13,506	Arapahoe Pk.....	Eldora

BLUE RIVER RANGE

13,825	Silverheels.....	Como	13,565	Mt. Guyot.....	Breckenridge
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PARK RANGE

14,296	Buckskin.....	Alma	14,000	Mt. Democrat.....	Alma
14,287	Lincoln.....	Alma	13,902	Horseshoe.....	Fairplay
14,256	Quandary.....	Breckenridge	13,797	Arkansas.....	Alma
14,233	Mt. Cameron.....	Alma	13,736	Ptarmigan.....	Fairplay
14,163	Bross.....	Alma	13,580	Mt. Evans.....	Leadville
14,038	Sherman.....	Alma	13,541	Buffalo Peak.....	Fairplay

SAGUACHE RANGE

HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
14,402	Mt. Massive.....	Leadville	14,196	Princeton.....	Buena Vista
14,402	Mt. Elbert.....	Granite	14,187	Yale.....	Buena Vista
14,375	Harvard.....	Buena Vista	13,978	Holy Cross.....	Red Cliff
14,332	LaPlata Peak.....	Granite	13,956	Ouray.....	Marshall Pass
14,245	Antero.....	Salida	13,956	Grizzly.....	Crested Butte
14,239	Shavano.....	Salida			

ELK MOUNTAINS OR ASPEN GROUP

14,259	Castle Peak.....	Aspen	13,970	Snowmass.....	Aspen
14,126	Maroon Peak.....	Aspen	13,885	Pyramid Peak.....	Aspen
13,997	Capitol Peak.....	Aspen	13,532	White Rock.....	Marble

SANGRE DE CRISTO RANGE

14,390	Sierra Blanca.....	Garland	14,100	Kit Carson.....	Crestone
14,233	Crestone.....	Crestone	14,041	Humboldt.....	Crestone
14,176	Old Baldy.....	Garland	13,729	Gibson Peak....	Hot Springs

CULEBRA RANGE

14,069	Culebra Peak....	San Acacio	13,623	Spanish Peaks}	}.....La Veta
13,546	Trinchera.....	La Veta	12,708	(two)	



In Emigration Canyon



Brighton Resort, Big Cottonwood Canyon

UNCOMPAGRE MOUNTAINS

HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
14,306	Uncompahgre	Lake City
14,020	The Wetterhorn.....	Lake City
13,589	The Matterhorn.....	Lake City

PRINCIPAL PEAKS AND RANGES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN UTAH

WASATCH RANGE

11,957	Mt. Timpanogos	Provo
11,887	Mt. Nebo.....	Goshen
11,563	Twin Peak.....	Salt Lake City
11,000	Provo Peak.....	Provo

UINTAH MOUNTAINS

13,428	Emmons Peak.....	Heber
13,422	Gilbert Peak.....	Heber
13,250	Mt. Lovenia.....	Heber
13,200	Tokewanna Peak.....	Heber
13,095	Wilson Peak.....	Heber
12,834	Burro Peak.....	Heber
12,750	LaMotte Pk.....	Heber
12,460	Mt. Agassiz.....	Heber
12,219	Marsh Peak.....	Heber
12,013	Leidy Peak.....	Heber



Sea Gulls on Bird Island, Great Salt Lake



In Weber Canyon

SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS

HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
14,149	San Luis Peak...	Lake City	14,008	Handies Peak	Lake City
14,050	Red Cloud.....	Lake City	13,870	Vermilion Peak.....	Ophir
14,032	Stewart Peak...	Lake City	13,740	Pole Creek.....	Lake City
14,018	Sunshine Peak...	Lake City	13,550	Whitecross.....	Lake City

NEEDLE MOUNTAINS

14,084	Sunlight Peak...	Needleton	13,830	Rio Grande Pyramid.	Needleton
14,084	Mt. Windom.....	Needleton	13,706	Mt. Ozo.....	Durango
14,079	Eolus.....	Durango	13,695	Grizzly Peak.....	Needleton
13,961	Pigeon Peak.....	Durango	13,550	King Solomon.....	Silverton

SAN MIGUEL MOUNTAINS

14,250	Mt. Wilson.....	Ophir	13,890	Unnamed.....	Rico
14,158	Mt. Sneffels.....	Ridgway	13,738	Grizzly Peak.....	Lizard Head
14,026	Wilson Peak.....	Ophir	13,502	Dolores Peak.....	Telluride

OQUIRRH MOUNTAINS

This is the beautiful range of mountains that skirts the western shores of Great Salt Lake and extends north and south parallel with the Wasatch Mountains. It has no prominent peaks, the entire range averaging 9,000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.

HENRY MOUNTAINS

HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
11,485	Mt. Ellen.....	Green River	11,320	Mt. Pennell...	Green River
13,089	Mt. Peale.....	Thompson	12,271	Mt. Tomaski...	Thompson
12,319	Mt. Waas.....	Thompson	11,445	Abajo Peak....	Thompson
12,004	Mt. Tukuhiyivatz.	Thompson			

LA SAL and ABAJO MOUNTAINS

TUSHAR MOUNTAINS

12,240	Mt. Delano.....	Marysvale	12,146	Tushar Mtn....	Marysvale
12,200	Mt. Belknap.....	Marysvale	12,000	Baldy Peak....	Marysvale



Natural Salt Beds at Salduro—60 miles long, 8 miles wide



The Great Salt Lake Cut-Off

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

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The following publications may be obtained free on application to any Consolidated Ticket Office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:

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California for the Tourist.
Colorado and Utah Rockies.
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
Glacier National Park, Montana.
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California.
Zion National Monument, Utah.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

Antiquities of the Mesa Verde National Park: Spruce Tree House, by J. W. Fewkes. 58 pages, illustrated. 40 cents.
Antiquities of the Mesa Verde National Park: Cliff Palace, by J. W. Fewkes. 82 pages, illustrated. 45 cents.
Excavation and Repair of Sun Temple, Mesa Verde National Park, by J. W. Fewkes. 32 pages, illustrated. 15 cents.
National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, 270 illustrations; descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.
Panoramic View of Mesa Verde National Park; 22½ by 19 inches. 25 cents.
Panoramic View of Rocky Mountain National Park; 14 x 17 inches. 25 cents.
The Geologic Story of Rocky Mountain National Park, by Willis T. Lee. 89 pages, 101 illustrations, 5 maps. 30 cents.
Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountain National Park, by Roger W. Toll. 48 illustrations, 2 maps. (In preparation.)

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at prices given:

Map of Mesa Verde National Park; 31 by 46 inches; scale, one-half mile to the inch. 20 cents.
Map of Long's Peak Quadrangle, which includes the greater portions of Rocky Mountain National Park; 13½ by 17½ inches; scale, 2 miles to the inch. 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the superintendents of the parks.

Circular of general information regarding Mesa Verde National Park.
Circular of general information regarding Rocky Mountain National Park.
Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.
Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments, and railroad routes thereto.

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 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex. 112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo. 601 17th St.
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Helena, Mont. 58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex. 904 Texas Ave.
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 Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb. 104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark. 202 W. 2d St.
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Los Angeles, Cal. 221 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis. 99 Wisconsin St.
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Oakland, Cal. 13th St. and Broadway
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 131 W. Grand Ave.
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 318-328 North Broadway
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Birmingham, Ala. 2010 1st Ave.
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Louisville, Ky. 4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va. 722 Main St.
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New Orleans, La. St. Charles Hotel
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Paducah, Ky. 430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla. San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C. 305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va. 830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga. 37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala. Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla. Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss. 1319 Washington St.
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Among the Glaciers

ATTRACTIVE PHASES OF OUTDOOR LIFE IN THE ROCKIES

The WILDERNESS NEXT DOOR

AN APPRECIATION OF

The Northern Lake Region

By ALBERT BRITT, *Editor Outing*

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

THE BIG WOODS! Wilderness Lakes! These are magic words. To most of us they represent the distant, the unattainable, the inaccessible. But they needn't. In reality, forest lakes, ringed round with virgin forest, lie next door to the metropolis of the Middle West. A few hours by train from Chicago and you are among the lakes of Wisconsin, where bass and trout and muskies thrive and where deer still tread the forest paths.

A few hours more and you are among the Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota, where you can have more fish, more deer—and moose and bear to boot. The Lord planned wisely when He designed this lake country of the Middle West. It is mostly a land of high ridges and rolling plateaus, with lakes and streams sparkling in all the basins and valleys. It is the land of the Ojibways and many of the tribe still linger. If you can have an Ojibway paddler in the stern of your canoe, you will be a fortunate man.

This near Northwest has another charm for the city-dweller—a variety of living conditions. It is wilderness to be sure, but if you want the taste of woods and waters without the labor, it is yours. There are cottages with rocking chairs on the piazzas and a telephone inside just as there are lonesome trails and hidden lakes. You can eat your civilized breakfast at a real table and step thence into a cushioned boat to be rowed by a well paid guide to the carefully selected fishing ground.

Or you can bend your back to the burden over long portages and beach your canoe on lonely, rocky shores that hardly know the pressure of human feet. And it is only a step from one condition to the other. The same county may offer the summer cottage and the genuine wilderness.

Every man to his taste. But in my memory lingers the picture of a chain of lakes along the boundary between Minnesota and Canada. It had been a long day and a hard one, with a five mile portage to be doubled over. Darkness fell as we paddled through Little Gunflint and Little North and as the light faded, the wooded shores crowded close upon us until we seemed floating in the forest itself. We were tired but we sang unmelodiously but with spirit.

And then we came to the cabin that the rangers had built just below the Canadian line. I thought I liked it then, but the next day when I stood in the door and saw the waters of North Lake shining in the sun, I was fascinated. As my thought turns back to it from an untidy desk in a steam-heated office, I am fairly homesick. Some day soon I'm going back, if not to that lake and that cabin and those trails, then to others like them. And I shall fish and paddle a canoe and carry a pack and perhaps shoot a little. But most of all I shall watch for the new beauty that lies around the next turn of the trail or over the next portage and be glad that I'm alive.

Albert Britt



The Land o' Lakes and Wooded Trails

IN THE center of North America, half-way between the Atlantic and the Pacific, is situated the Lake Resort Region of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois. This summer vacation region has, perhaps, become better known in recent years than any district of like character in the United States.

The accessibility and the climatic, scenic and recreational advantages of this outing region have annually attracted summer visitors from near and far to enjoy its health-giving pleasures, its solitude and relaxation. It offers to the business man an outing full of healthy recreation. To the little folks, too, summer time in this region is a continual joy, bringing the glow of health to their cheeks and building sturdy bodies. Both big and little folks will return from a summer outing here, with health to withstand the rigors of the winter season. Family parties, taking advantage of the special rates for extended vacations, spend whole summers here comfortably housed in cottages, a large number of which are available at most of the lakes.

Immense tracts of virgin pine, hemlock and second-growth timber provide an appropriate setting for the thousands of lakes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the

Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This vast area of timber, known as the Big Woods district, is the natural home of big game and gamy fish. A sojourn in this forested belt offers every opportunity for the vacationist, hunter or angler to pursue his favorite form of sport. Approximately twenty thousand lakes, large and small, are to be found in the heavily forested parts of these states.

This land of enchantment, through a part of which Hiawatha once roamed, has been wonderfully endowed by Nature, and the increasing number who annually make their pilgrimage to this region for rest and rejuvenation, coming from every state in the Union, speaks eloquently of its indefinable charm and recreational resources.

The clear, cool waters of the myriads of lakes abound with "muskies," bass, pike and every game fish common to this region; the numerous streams, well stocked with trout, offer in return for reasonable effort, a full creel. In the forested districts a variety of wild game is found in great abundance and the hunter in season will experience little difficulty in bagging the legal limit.

To the lover of the great out-of-doors, the primeval beauty of these lakes, streams and virgin forests has an irresistible appeal. Here are scenic delights in great variety. The "outer" may take his favorite form of recreation in the improved sections, with their park-like stretches, or he may choose the wilderness districts of the towering pine and hemlock, where he may tramp for days without seeing a human habitation.

The rivers which penetrate the timbered belt, connect large numbers of lakes, and provide a variety of attractive canoe trips, a most fascinating form of recreation. The angler wielding a paddle in these streams, enjoys exciting sport en route, while exploring new regions. Paddling through leafy thoroughfares by day, the constant change of scene, the preparation and eating of meals in the open, the making of camp and the social camp fire, the sleep and rest beneath the arches of the forest—make canoe trips a joyful outing never to be forgotten. Competent guides, who possess intimate knowledge of the territory and who may be relied upon to care for the essential needs of the canoeist, can be procured.

Because of the elevation of this region of lakes and forests there prevails a dryness of atmosphere which tempers the heat; the air is pure and bracing, the days are bright and the nights cool and refreshing. Fogs and sultry weather are almost unknown.

Sojourners who take in the area stretching back from Lake Superior and embracing the timbered district, find relief from hay fever, asthma and bronchial troubles.

Resort centers are of easy access by rail, and individual resorts and summer hotels are conveniently reached by autos. Accommodations are available at all



Attractive Drives Through Leafy Thoroughfares Penetrate the Outing Region



Bringing Home the Evidence

of the resorts and camps, and the services of guides are easily procurable.

Summer hotels, where comfortable quarters may be obtained, are numerous, and if a long stay is contemplated, cottages are available at a great many of the lakes. Modern resorts, where every accommodation is provided the sportsman and vacationist, are many and conveniently reached. There are numberless wilderness camps, ideally situated in the heart of the forest district, where finned, furred, feathered and antlered game abound in great variety. For those who wish to wield a paddle, fish or hunt, where these things are not commonly done, an outing "back-a-ways" in the big timber district can be conveniently accomplished by a brief journey from any of the large cities of the West Central States.

Here and there, on the shores of many of the most attractive lakes, one will find cottage colonies. At present these lake homes generally represent but a small investment and a great deal of summer comfort; but with the rapid strides being made each year in developing this region, the investment will prove desirable. It is suggested that the matter of summer homes be looked into during the summer trip this year.

In northern Illinois and Iowa, also, may be found lake

resorts with hostelries of the most modern construction and luxurious appointments, where every convenience and innovation are provided for the individual or for family parties.

Resorts in this Illinois and Iowa district are of easy access by rail or auto. Splendid roads stretch through a rolling country, traversing small but frequent areas of timber, winding around the shores of lakes, over hills and through valleys, connecting the centers of population with the summer resorts and offering many delightful drives.

The lakes here are kept well stocked with fish. Lovers of aquatic sports will find recreation to their liking on the sandy beaches, diving ladders, roller coasters, slides and water baseball diamonds. Canoeing, boating and excursions on the steamers and power boats provide enjoyment for young and old. The golf greens, tennis courts, short jaunts on horseback, and other out-of-door sports, provide a wide choice of diversion.

Rates in this resort region vary according to the character of the resort chosen and the accommodations provided. (See pages 63 to 78 for hotel and boarding-house list.)

A great number of the resorts make reduced rates for children, and a substantial reduction can usually be arranged where a long stay is contemplated.

The rental charge for boats ranges from 50 cents to \$1.00 a day. Power attachments for rowboats are obtainable at most of the larger resorts at a reasonable charge. The rental charge for motor boats and launches for excursions and fishing parties varies with the size of the boat. The services of competent guides, who possess dependable knowledge of the lakes and streams, are procurable at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a day.

For lack of space the following descriptions of individual resort centers have been limited to the barest facts. The northern lake country is generally so beautifully picturesque, and the lakes all crystal clear, with sand and gravel beaches, that one description fits all. Adjectives have therefore been eliminated.



Real Birch-Bark Canoes Are Still to Be Seen



Douglas Lodge. Itasca State Park

AKELEY, MINN. (D-5)—Located in pine woods country—is the going-in point for numerous fishing lakes, some being linked by rowboat and canoe channels. Here are found bass, pike, pickerel, crappies and muskellunge. Numerous shore camps provide opportunity for camping and other out-of-door pleasures. Resort hotels are of easy access, many of them new and modern.

The following lakes are reached from Akeley: Ten-Mile, Shinglebee, Lake Howard, Bass and the string of Crow Wing Lakes, eleven in number, all connected by channels.

ALEXANDRIA, MINN. (C-7)—Is 1,400 feet above the sea level, topping the divide between the Mississippi and the Red River of the North, assuring a dryness of atmosphere which prevents the summer heat from becoming oppressive.

The excellent resort accommodations, the variety of scenic delights and the splendid fishing have earned for this city its reputation as an ideal recreational center.

Many of the lakes are connected by channels and this chain is navigated by numerous launches, sailing craft and rowboats.

The lakes reached from Alexandria are: Agnes, Victoria, Winona, Cowdry, Carlos, Geneva, Lakota, Andrews, Jessie, Le Homme Dieu, Merger, Ida, Minnie, Mud, Darling.

AMBERG, WIS. (O-9)—Amberg, Athelstane, Pembine and Wausaukee, all in the midst of the hemlock, pine, balsam, cedar and fir country, are convenient to numerous lakes and streams.

All varieties of northern game fish, including muskellunge, are plentiful and the woods afford good deer and partridge hunting in season. Excellent camping spots.

AMERY, WIS. (I-9)—Sixty miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis, in a wooded country. Beautiful lakes and splendid trout streams. There are resorts to suit every purse and all offer comfort and good fishing. Five lakes and four trout streams.

AMHERST, WIS. (M-11)—Several good bass fishing lakes are easily reached. The trout fisherman will find numerous streams plentifully stocked with speckled, rainbow and brown trout. Good hotel accommodations.

ANNANDALE AND CLEARWATER, MINN. (D-8)—There are seventeen lakes in the vicinity, the largest being Clearwater. Its shores are a succession of bays, with high, wooded banks, sloping to the water's edge. All of the lakes are spring fed, with sandy beaches. Finely kept roads lead to all the resorts and the country round about is a paradise for the motorist. Summer hotels are above the average. Lakes: Pleasant, Clearwater, Cedar, Sugar, Pass, John, Augusta, French, Granite and Sylvia.

ANTIGO, WIS. (M-9)—Excellent early season bass and muskellunge fishing. Numerous streams well stocked with trout. Partridge are plentiful and deer are to be found. Hotel accommodations are good.

ANTIOCH, ILL. (O-14)—A popular summer resort, beautifully situated, healthful and irresistibly attractive to visitors. Well-kept roads lead

to all near-by lakes and resorts. Lakes nearest town are: Channel, Petite, Bluff, Grass, Marie, Catherine and Cross.

ASHLAND, WASHBURN, BAYFIELD, WIS. (K-7)—**Chequamegon Bay District**—On the shores of Chequamegon Bay are the cities of Ashland, Washburn and Bayfield. Near by is the Apostle Island group, of which Madeline Island is the largest and best known. On this island is located "The Mission," a historic landmark which has been turned into a family resort. Cottages have been erected on Hermit, Sand and other islands. Relief from hay fever.

Frequent launch and steamer service between Bayfield, Washburn, Ashland and the Apostle Islands offers ample opportunity for visiting and excursions.

Oppressive heat is unknown. The summer climate in this land of the pine and balsam is highly enjoyable. Lake fishing for trout offers exciting sport.

ATHELSTANE, WIS. (O-9)—(See Amberg, Wis.)

BACKUS, MINN. (D-6)—Kabekona Camp will not be open to the public for the summer season of 1919.

BALD EAGLE, MINN. (F-9)—Bald Eagle Lake, but a short distance from St. Paul-Minneapolis, has become increasingly popular in recent years as a summering place. Its proximity to the Twin Cities makes it possible to leave them in the morning, spend the day at the lake, returning on an evening train.

There is a large cottage colony and the hotels provide excellent accommodations. There are many shaded camping sites. White Bear Lake, a larger sheet of water, with varied resorts and cottage colony, is located but one mile distant.

Boating, bathing and allied sports are popular forms of recreation at Bald Eagle and White Bear. Bass, pike, crappies and pickerel are plentiful.

BARABOO, WIS. (M-12)—The bluffs, enclosing a charming valley, are the striking features of the Baraboo region. Picturesque Devil's Lake is located three miles from the city.

The region is a State Park. Other places of interest are Durwards Glen, Parfreys Glen, Lower Narrows of the Baraboo River, and Mirror Lake.

BATTLE LAKE, MINN. (B-7)—Is located on the shores of a lake of the same name in the center of the Lake Park Region. Close by are thirty small lakes, containing black and small-mouthed bass, pike and pickerel. The surrounding territory is especially adapted to camping.

On the shores of many of the near-by lakes may be found modern and suitable pleasure resorts, well-arranged camps and hotels.

BAYFIELD, WIS. (K-6)—(See Ashland, Washburn and Bayfield.)

BEAVER, WIS. (O-9)—Located in Marinette County. Beaver River, distant one-half mile west, offers good trout fishing. In Bass Lake, one and one-half miles west, and in Horseshoe Lake, three miles west, bass and pickerel fishing. Deer are numerous in the fall, and parties desiring to camp will find attractive sites.



Golf with Ideal Surroundings



An Early Morning Dip Starts the Day Right

BEAVER DAM, WIS. (N-13)—Located in Dodge County close to Beaver Lake. The lake is thirteen miles long and one and one-half miles in widest part. Steamers ply around the lake. Pickerel and bass plentiful.

BEMIDJI, MINN. (C-4)—Bemidji is located in the pine woods forest directly on the shores of Lake Bemidji. Surrounded by dozens of other lakes, Bemidji is the gateway to a particularly fine vacation country. Here is where the Mississippi has its beginning. Soon after the river starts on its long journey from Lake Itasca to the Gulf, it flows into and through Lake Bemidji.

Bemidji has excellent in-the-city hotels, and it is but a step to the south beach or to the pier, where there are launches, motor boats, sail boats, row-boats and canoes.

Pike, pickerel, bass and trout abound in the smaller lakes, while large whitefish and muskellunge are caught in the larger lakes, particularly in the Red Lakes north of Bemidji.

Lakes reached from Bemidji: Lake Plantagenet, Long, Big Bass, Little Bass, Turtle River, Mowille, Fox, Net, Big Turtle and Julia lakes. The famous State Park is at the headwaters of the Mississippi, on Lake Itasca, thirty-three miles southwest.

The Birchmont Beach Springs Summer hotel, at the head of Lake Bemidji, with its tennis courts, golf links and saddle route, offers the vacationist an abundance and variety of recreation.

The above lakes, and several rivers, may be reached also from Turtle River, Northome and Big Falls.

BIG BAY, MICH. (L-3)—In the forested belt of balsam, pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, maple and birch, and within sight of the Huron Mountains. Near Big Bay, on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Yellow Dog River, is Camp Sosawagaming, a high-class boys' recreation camp, which provides healthy outdoor training and diversion during the summer vacation. Two miles inland is Lake Independence, to and from which the boys make canoe trips on the Yellow Dog River.

BIG STONE LAKE, S. D. (A-8)—(See Ortonville, Minn.)

BIRCHWOOD, WIS. (J-8)—Located in the center of a sportsman's paradise. The heavily wooded shore lines of the lakes in this vicinity provide an ideal setting for the cottage colonies and hotels.

The wealth of large and small game and game fish has annually attracted the vacationist in increasing numbers. Resort accommodations are excellent.

A number of the lakes are connected. Big and Little Sissabagamo Lakes provide the angler with good "muskie" fishing. Rainbow and speckled trout are to be found in the streams.

Lakes reached from Birchwood: Chetac, Summit, Birch, Balsam, Red Cedar and Hemlock lakes, all near by.



Embarking for a Great Lakes Cruise

Top—Municipal Pier, Chicago

Bathing Beaches Line Chicago's Waterfront

BOULDER JUNCTION, WIS. (M-8)—In the midst of the northern Wisconsin Lake Region, near Boulder Lake, a fine resort, reached by stage from Boulder Junction. High Lake is six miles northwest.

Both lakes afford good game fishing, boating and resort accommodations.

BRAINERD, MINN. (D-6)—Located on the Mississippi River, where that stream flows out of the "Pine Woods" country. In the neighborhood are a score of lakes that have made Crow Wing County noted. High-class resorts afford fine fishing for pike, black bass, pickerel, crappies and perch.

The Gull Lake chain comprises fifteen lakes, from one-quarter mile to twelve miles in length. Gull Lake lies centrally in the chain and with its series of small bays and fine beaches, makes a fine inland water course. Pike fishing is particularly good in Gull Lake.

Other lakes quickly reached from Brainerd are Long, Rice and Gilbert.

On most of these timbered lakes there are recreation hotels or lodges, some of them of exceptional excellence. Gull Lake is particularly well off in this respect.

At Parkerville there are numerous furnished cottages.

Hubert is on Hubert and Clark lakes, a little further north. There are a large number of lakes in the vicinity, and Minnewawa and Pukwana lodges are roomy and good in every way.

BRIGGSVILLE, WIS. (M-12)—Reached from Portage (ten miles distant), Briggsville, on Lake Mason, is considered an excellent fishing spot. Jordon Lake is also accessible and the "Dells" at Kilbourn are but eleven miles away.

BROWN'S VALLEY, MINN. (A-8)—Brown's Valley district embraces Big Stone Lake, on the south, and Traverse Lake, on the north. Distance from station, two miles to either lake. Good catches of black bass, pike and crappies have been made in these lakes. Jacksnipe shooting is good in the spring. Geese and ducks are plentiful during September, October and November. Hotel accommodations good.

BRUCE, WIS. (K-9)—In the Chippewa Valley. A number of lakes, stocked with game fish, and many trout streams assure plenty of sport.

BUFFALO, MINN. (E-9)—This district is dotted with lakes. Timber, good roads, adequate hotel and resort accommodations.

Lake Pulaski is one mile distant, and Lakes Constance, Pelican and Charlotte, all of easy access.

BUTTE DES MORTS, WIS. (N-11)—(See Winneconne, Wis.)

BUTTERNUT, WIS. (L-8)—In the heart of the north Wisconsin woods.

The lakes are: Butternut, Bear, Turtle, Rivers, Flambeau and Chippewa. There are numerous trout streams.

CABLE, WIS. (K-7)—In the "Big Timber" belt of upper Wisconsin; numerous lakes and streams.

Bass, pike, pickerel, and "muskie" in the lakes, and deer, bear and a variety of small game in the forest. Numerous trout streams, from one to four mile from Cable.

Lake Owen Platform, at Lake Owen, four miles from Cable, is a train stop, and launches from the resort meet guests at the platform.

Resort accommodations good. Cottages available and camping outfits can be had.

Lakes reached from Cable: Cable Lake, Twin Lakes, Big Bass Lake, Wiley Lake, Lost Lake, Lake Owen, Hamill's, Namakagon, Price and Perry lakes.

CAMBRIDGE, WIS. (N-13)—Lake Ripley lies about three miles southeast of London station, and contains black bass, pike, pickerel and silver bass. This is an ideal, quiet, summer home for families.

CASS LAKE, MINN. (D-4)—Near the headwaters of the Mississippi and deep in the northern pine country. Linked to Cass Lake by the Mississippi are Andrusia and Wolf lakes and Little Wolf Lake, and to the northward, linked to Cass, is the Turtle River chain of lakes.

Muskellunge throughout Cass Lake and its tributary-linked waters that scale forty pounds, are occasionally hooked. Pike, bass, pickerel, whitefish and crappies are also found.

By canoe from Cass Lake town you can voyage up the Mississippi to Bemidji Lake and city. Down the Mississippi you can go to Lake Winnibigoshish, and up the Turtle River you can canoe to and through the Turtle Lake chain.

Lakes reached from Cass Lake: Cass, Windego, Kitichie, Winnibigoshish, Little Wolf, Big Wolf, Buck, Long, Big Lake, Big and Little Rice lakes.

CECIL, WIS. (N-10)—At the east end of Shawano Lake. Boats, guides and teams readily obtained. This lake, Berry Lake, six miles from Cecil, about one and one-half miles long by one mile wide, and Whiteclay Lake, Pausaukee lakes, Chain lakes, three miles from Cecil, contain black bass, wall-eyed pike and pickerel. Loon Lake is about four miles from the station. Good duck hunting in season. Launches ply between Shawano and North Beach.



On Lake Shore Drive—Chicago



Neptune's Daughters

CEDAR LAKE, WIS. (O-13)—(See Schleisingerville, Wis.)

CHANNING, MICH. (K-4)—A country of woods, rivers and lakes. Good fishing for bass, pike, pickerel and trout, and in the woods are deer, bear and smaller game.

Sawyer Lake, four miles distant, provides summer resort accommodations.

CHETEK, WIS. (J-9)—Lake Chetek is right at the station, and lakes Pokegama and Prairie are connected, and excursions from one lake to another can be conveniently made. Lake Chetek has a number of cottages and some very desirable summer resort hotels.

Bass, wall-eyed pike, crappies and pickerel are plentiful, and trout are found in near-by streams.

CHICAGO, ILL. (P-15) Chicago owes its popularity as a summer resort to the same influence that has made it great commercially. Some three hundred miles long and more than sixty wide, Lake Michigan extends north, south and east of the city, an immense reservoir of cooling and invigorating air, Nature's pulmotor to revive those exhausted by the heat and enervating influences of long summer weeks in inland cities.

The lake breeze is no myth, although at times it seems a miracle. It comes sometimes at dawn, sometimes in mid-afternoon, sometimes in the evening; it blows steadily, often for days, and it makes mere living a joy.

But Chicago can offer the summer visitor much more than an ideal climate. For the women there are, first and foremost, the shops, the finest shops, Chicago believes, in the country. Great stores, and little ones; immense establishments supplying every feminine want, and little places, specialists in some particular of the sex's raiment. Visitors to Chicago in summer can secure the correct autumn and winter styles in everything that has a style and alternate their shopping with trips to the country, with bathing or visits to great art institutes and museums.

Chicago has hotels innumerable: some in the loop, lofty structures where visitors may sleep far above the dust and din of the city, and yet within a few minutes' walk of stores, restaurants and railways; others stand beside the lake with the waves lapping the sands, a stone's throw from their verandas; others again look out across the green acres of the parks or watch the ceaseless traffic of the boulevards sweep past their doors. There are hotels for everyone, no matter what the limitations of his purse.

The lake affords wonderful bathing and delightful trips in sailing boats or magnificent steamers. The city's whole lake front is dotted with bathing places, and there on pleasant afternoons crowds gather that rival the throngs that made famous the French and Belgian resorts before the blight of war devastated them. The trips on the lake are innumerable. Steamers leave the city every morning for points farther north or along the Michigan shore,



Chicago's Front Yard—Michigan Boulevard and Grant Park

returning in the late summer dusk. Or longer trips may be taken to Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, and many other pleasant places.

In the city itself the visitor is offered entertainment both varied and endless. First there are the city parks with admirable golf courses free to all. Lincoln Park boasts a wonderful zoo, the delight of children—children both big and little. In the parks, too, are lakes, affording the safest of boating, and restaurants where one may dine with green trees all around and blue sky overhead. The boulevards that link the parks are great broad highways of delight where the visitor who brings his car, and the visitor who rents one of the countless cheap and comfortable taxis may ride for hours. The Field museum and the Municipal pier are other points which will entertain, in widely different ways, the guest in the city.

The suburbs of Chicago are one of its greatest charms for the summer visitor. North along the lake shore is a succession of alluring towns where one may spend a day. Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes Naval Training station are places everyone should visit; and the same is true of Camp Grant at Rockford. All these places may be reached in an hour or a few hours by train, trolley or motor.

Farther afield are still more places that lure the Chicago visitor. To the south are the wonderful dunes of Indiana, ever shifting, changing, mountains of sand, with deep, dark ravines where grows a wonderful variety of plants, shrubs, and grasses. No one should fail to take this trip; and a stop can be made at Gary, a wonder of the industrial world. Southwest is the valley of the Illinois, the pathway to the Mississippi of the earliest French explorers. Below Ottawa are Starved Rock and the canyons, well worth a day's trip. West and northwest stretches a region of beautiful country, dotted with lakes and ribboned with rivers. Fishing is excellent, hotels are comfortable, roads are shady and smooth, the whole region is a delight of the tourist.

More urban amusements, such as the theaters and the amusement parks, are open all summer. There are the two great ball clubs, White Sox and Cubs,

and each summer sees national tournaments for golf, tennis and many other sports.

Such, briefly, are some of the advantages Chicago possesses as a summer resort. If by chance what appeals most to you is not set forth here, you can find it, nevertheless, in Chicago—the city you cannot see too often.

CHISAGO CITY, LINDSTROM, CENTER CITY, MINN. (F-8)—The Chisago Lakes, five of them, are known individually as Green, Big, Lindstrom, Chisago and Sunrise lakes.

The lakes contain bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. The water-fowl, geese, mallard, teal, etc., hatch their young here, and the shotgun, in season, as well as the rod, is a part of one's outfit.

Chisago City, Russel Beach, Lindstrom and Center City, on these lakes, are near together and connected by both water and rail.

CISCO LAKE, MICH. (J-3)—There are numerous lakes here and camps are reached by steam launch, which meets trains at Cisco Lake station, or by automobile at State Line station, when advance notice is given. Guides, boats, etc., easily obtainable. The streams have been made navigable for canoes.

The waters are tributary to Lake Superior, and are noted for their small-mouthed bass and lake trout. High Lake, Fish-Trap and Wild Cat lakes are excellent muskellunge waters.

Excellent accommodations are available at the resorts on the shores of the lakes.

CLEAR LAKE, IOWA (E-13)—This sheet of water, seven miles in length, and from two to three miles in width, is clear, with timber-lined shores. Parks and camps provide for summer visitors. Game fishing is good. Town has abundance of hotel and cottage accommodations.

CLEARWATER, MINN. (D-8)—(See Annandale and Clearwater, Minn.)

CLITHERAL, MINN. (C-7)—On Lake Clitheral, four miles long by one mile wide, where there is good pickerel, pike and bass fishing. Its

shores are of white sand, well-shaded, gently sloping. Four smaller lakes near by. The hotels are conveniently situated. There are old Indian battlefields in the vicinity. There are many grassy lakes in the vicinity that are much frequented by water fowl in the fall, and afford good shooting.

COLD SPRINGS, MINN. (D-8)—Pike, black bass, pickerel and crappies, in the Sauk River, game brook trout in the smaller streams, and large fish of every indigenous variety in Big Fish Lake, three miles from town. Also excellent hunting at Big Fish Lake. Launches and rowboats on Sauk River. Good accommodations at the hotels, and cottages available along the Sauk River for longer vacations.

COLERAINE, MINN. (F-5)—Coleraine is on Trout Lake, in the Mesaba Iron Range. A "going in" point for those who visit other range points and the iron mining region. A well-appointed hotel, convenient to the lake, serves everybody. Excellent bass, muskellunge and trout fishing in the many lakes and streams, which are easily accessible.

In the fall there is big game for the hunter.

CONOVER, WIS. (M-8)—Ten fishing lakes near by, using Lakota as a base. The drive from Conover is through a forest of pines and maples. Brook trout, muskellunge, black and Oswego bass, pike and pickerel are abundant, with duck and deer shooting in season. Easy portages for boats; a good supply of canoes, sailboats, a steam yacht and guides are available.

CRANDON, WIS. (N-9)—Sand Lake, Stone Lake and Lake Metonga are all located at Crandon, at the head waters of the Wolf River. Good fishing and numerous hotels. Deer shooting throughout this region, and, owing to the large number of wild rice beds close at hand, it affords good duck hunting.

CROSBY, MINN. (E-6)—Seven lakes within four miles of Crosby and good fishing in all of them. Hotel accommodations first class.

CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL. (O-15)—About forty-three miles from Chicago. Splendid bathing beaches, and lake is celebrated for the quality of its bass and pickerel.

CUMBERLAND, WIS. (J-9)—On the shores of Beaver Dam Lake, a short distance from the Twin Cities.

Beaver Dam and near-by lakes abound with bass, pickerel and crappies; and excursions from one lake to another can be made.

The in-town hotels and resorts offer good accommodations. Beaver Dam and a number of near-by lakes are connected by channel and the numerous streams in the immediate vicinity offer exceptional fishing for trout.

Besides desirable hotel accommodations, comfortable cottages are available on Beaver Dam Lake.

Lakes: Beaver Dam, Sand, Vermillion, Dummy, Granite.

DALTON, MINN. (B-7)—Country dotted with lakes, and timber enough to make it pleasant. Four miles from Dalton are the Ten-Mile Lakes,



Where the Rainbows Leap

noted for pike and small-mouth bass, and a fine duck pass. Guides not necessary. During the season, September to November, ducks of nearly every American species are found at these lakes. Camp Prohosky, including hotel and cottages, new pavilion and bath-house, provides excellent accommodations.

DANBURY, WIS. (I-8)—Wooded country, surrounded by lakes and streams. Several lakes near the village and a number of summer hotels. Pike, bass and muskellunge fishing.

DEER RIVER AND MARCELL, MINN. (E-5)—A prime place for fishing and hunting. Partridges plentiful, and ducks by the thousands. The lakes in this vicinity are Bowstring, Big Jessie, Turtle Moose, Island, Deer, Ball Club, Chase and White Oak. Camping on these lakes is excellent. White Oak Lake and Bowstring Lake are extensive rice-feeding grounds for ducks and other game, large and small. This is a comparatively new region and is easily accessible. The hotels at Deer River have been enlarged and new ones have been added.

Camp Idlewild, at Marcell, Minn., is located in the heart of the Lake Park Region, and will appeal to those who want to go where it is wild and where fishing and hunting is of the best, or where families want to spend the summer in the cool north woods. The accommodations are good.

DEERWOOD, MINN. (E-6)—About three hours' ride from Duluth, and there are thirty tributary lakes which can be conveniently reached, which contain black bass, pike, pickerel, whitefish, muskellunge and crappies.

Many summer homes in the vicinity, and sites for camps are numerous. Directly south from Deerwood lies Mille Lacs, one of the three large lakes in the State.

Fair deer and bear hunting to be had, and grouse, ducks, partridges and rabbits are plentiful in season. The hotel accommodations are quite satisfactory.

DELAVAN, WIS. (N-14)—Two miles from the town of Delavan and five and one-half miles from Williams Bay, is Delavan Lake, five and one-half miles long by one and one-half miles wide, with wooded shores sloping to a clean gravel beach. Good fishing to be had; also a desirable course for the golfer. Excursion steamers make trips around the wooded shores. Comfortable hotels and cottages.

Weekly yacht races, and the Northwestern Regatta, held early in August by the Delavan Yacht Club.

DELTON, WIS. (M-12)—Three and a half miles from Kilbourn, Wis., on Dell River. The upper dam forms what is known as "Mirror Lake." The banks are high, bold, rocky, covered with evergreens and interspersed with dells and canyons. A quiet and healthful place for summer recreation. Mineral springs, with tonic properties; bass and pickerel fishing.



"Barefoot Boys with Cheeks of Tan" Goin' a-Fishin'

DEVIL'S LAKE, WIS. (M-13)—For years this district has been a popular one, the summer outers visiting it in ever-increasing numbers, to enjoy the many attractions it offers. The State of Wisconsin, realizing what this region meant to its citizens, has made the entire district a State Park.

The lake is surrounded by great crags and bluffs. On the summits of the bluffs the cactus grows, while at the bottom of the northern slopes the pink orchid is found. Fur-bearing animals and deer still inhabit the hills and wooded slopes.

This region is ideal for the tourist who loves to make excursions to unusual points of interest that are picturesque and enchanting; where one may enjoy delightful camps or the comfort of hotel accommodations. Many cottages and summer homes are scattered around the shores of Devil's Lake. Facilities are provided to angle for bass in these waters, and for excursions by launch, row boat and canoe to explore the weird rock formations. There is motoring, driving and horsebackriding—in a word, every means of relaxation to which country, open air and summer-time invite one.

On the upper end of the lake Chautauqua meetings are held annually.

DETROIT, MINN. (B-6)—The Detroit Lakes Country offers the tourist fine fishing, hunting and a favorable region for outdoor enjoyment.

Detroit has excellent hotels, and resorts of modern character are found on the shores of the lakes.

Tennis, canoeing, swimming, trap shooting, horseback riding, golfing, motoring and motor-boating all are at hand. A steamer makes regular trips through the chain of lakes with the aid of canals and locks.

The waters of the Detroit lakes provide the fishermen with a beautiful setting to enjoy "exciting moments." Pike, pickerel, crappies and black bass are found in abundance.

Lakes reached from Detroit are: Detroit, Monson, Floyd, Sally, Melissa, Eunice, Pelican, Cormorant, Lizzie, Lida, and others.

DETROIT HARBOR, WIS. (P-10)—(See Sturgeon Bay and Door County, Wis.)



"Where the Falls of Minnehaha Laugh and Gleam among the Oak Trees"

DORSET, MINN. (C-5)—Located in the heart of the fishing region of northern Minnesota. Big and Little Sand Lakes, Mantrap, Eagle, Potato, Elbow, and Bottle are within a short distance of the town of Dorset and easily reached by automobile.

Mantrap and Big Sand Lakes have long been noted for their "muskie" fishing, and fishermen often land twenty- and thirty-pound "muskies." The lakes afford the angler a variety of sport—bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. Boats, tackle and guides can be had.

At the larger lakes comfortable accommodations may be had on the main-hotel-dining-room-and-cottage-plan. Among the tall pines and on the sandy beaches there is ample opportunity for the family to enjoy themselves and the "kiddies" to play. The food is wholesome, well served, and the cottages are neat and clean.

During the hunting season there are deer, geese, ducks, snipe and prairie chickens in the vicinity of these lakes.

DRUMMOND, WIS. (K-7)—Excellent resort accommodations are available. The wooded districts and surrounding lakes and streams offer excellent fishing and hunting. Brook trout, bass, pike, crappies and pickerel are plentiful. Deer and other large game.

DULUTH, MINN.—SUPERIOR, WIS. (G-6)—Duluth stands at the head of the biggest of all of Minnesota's ten thousand lakes—the mighty fresh-water sea of Lake Superior. Located on a high elevation overlooking one of the world's greatest inland ports, it is situated to provide the tourist and vacationist with views, jaunts, and excursions in a territory unusually gifted for sight-seeing.

Duluth is Minnesota's third largest city. At the busy harbor scores on scores of ships that hail from all the ports of the Great Lakes steam in heavily-laden with merchandise and coal for the Great Northwest and load up with grain and flour and iron ore for the downward trip.

Superior, just across the Bay from Duluth, is a well laid-out city, with a superb water front, which during the tourist season presents a scene of activity with its boat and rail warehouses, ore and coal docks and gigantic elevators.

But few cities in the country possess within their immediate vicinity so many out-of-door things to see and do as do these Twin Ports. Interesting and educational sights and diversions in great variety will entertain the "outer," and if the "lure of the wild" proves strong, splendid fishing, hunting and canoeing is available at the inland lakes conveniently reached but a short distance away.

There's the Boulevard Drive—a dozen winding miles atop the high headlands, overlooking the waters of Superior all of the way to the far horizon line; the Aerial Bridge spanning the harbor entrance; Minnesota Point, a seven mile strip of land forming the harbor; parks of which there are many of wild and rugged beauty; the most modern steel making institution in the world; grain elevators, coal and ore docks of immense size and capacity. Duluth and Superior offer the tourist much to see and do that only a brief mention of the more important can be touched upon.

The leading hotels in Duluth and Superior offer splendid accommodations and are located near the railway stations, docks and business districts.

Northward along the north shore of Lake Superior the out-of-door enthusiast will find ample opportunity to explore new trails and tread upon soil as yet new to any of his kind. There's the enchanting short jaunt by boat up the St. Louis River to Fond du Lac, once a station of the Hudson's Bay Co., and back. And there's the pilgrimage—by steamer to Isle Royale and back—an island that's a hundred miles out in Lake Superior and a summerland of rockbound harbors, big trees and tiny lakes-in-the-woods and clear-water trout streams.

EAGLE RIVER, WIS. (M-8)—From Eagle River the chain of lakes and streams known as the "Eagle Waters" is reached. These afford excellent muskellunge, bass and pike fishing. On various lakes gasoline launches and other boat liveries are maintained. There are good hotels and fishing resorts about four miles from the station, on the Eagle chain of lakes. These, with their connecting thoroughfares, offer attractive canoe or launch trips.

ELBOW LAKE, MINN. (B-7)—Elbow Lake is within a short distance of Pomme de Terre, Barrett, and Ten Mile Lakes. All are within a radius of ten miles of the village. Pike, pickerel, black, Oswego and rock bass, and crappies are abundant. Ducks and grouse plentiful in the fall.



On Lake Calhoun—Minneapolis

ELKHART LAKE, WIS. (O-12)—Elkhart Lake is two miles long and about one mile wide; about one and a half miles from Elkhart Lake Station is Crystal Lake. Excellent places for camping. Two islands are located in Crystal Lake. On one of these is the Crystal Lake Resort. Fishing in this vicinity—black bass and pickerel.

ELKHORN, WIS. (N-14)—(See Lauderdale Lakes.)

ELLIS JUNCTION, WIS. (O-9)—A fishing center within easy reach of Thunder River, Peshtigo River, Medicine Brook and their tributaries, all noted trout streams. Lake Noquebay, a beautiful body of water, is about three miles distant. Both sail and rowboats can be hired, and good accommodations will be found at the lake. Black bass, pike and pickerel are found in abundance.

ELLISON BAY, WIS. (P-9)—(See Sturgeon Bay and Door County.)

ELY AND WINTON, MINN. (G-3)—In the real "north country" of Minnesota, where those who enjoy hunting will find moose, elk and caribou. Numberless still lakes that the bass and the pike inhabit.

Burntside Lake lies to the westward of Ely and Winton and White Iron Lake to the eastward. Lake trout and brook trout, wall-eyed pike, black bass, whitefish, muskellunge and pickerel are abundant.

On White Iron Lake there are many cottages and tent houses for rent. Motor boats, rowboats and canoes can be obtained.

To visit all of the lakes that outspread beyond Burntside and White Iron, and which may be reached, would mean an all-summer vacation. Ely and Winton are starting places for many fascinating canoeing and camping trips.

The climate of this region is especially invigorating and refreshing for those whose occupations keep them indoors, and is also beneficial to those suffering from hay fever.

ELYSIAN, MINN. (E-10)—On the shores of Lakes Francis and Elysian, with several other nice lakes near by. All have heavily wooded shore lines, providing excellent camping sites. Good fishing for bass, pike, pickerel and crappies.

Lake Francis, the gem of these lakes, with its high promontories of red granite at one end and gently sloping beaches at the other, is very deep, clear and free from green scum at all seasons.

Good hotel and cottage accommodations.

EPHRAIM, WIS. (P-9)—(See Sturgeon Bay and Door County.)

ESCANABA, MICH. (P-8)—The city is located on Little Bay de Noquette, below the mouth of the Escanaba River. On the shores of the bay are numerous resorts reached by steamer or stage, and the city maintains a free bathing beach for the use of residents and guests.

There is trout and deep water fishing. Black bass, pickerel and other fish are found in the near-by lakes.

FAIRMONT, MINN. (D-11)—Interlaken Park is three miles from Fairmont. Located on a wooded eminence, overlooking Hall and Amber lakes, it offers an ideal recreational spot where vacationists can enjoy every outdoor diversion.



Playing—

Picturesque bluffs, lagoons dotted with islands, sandy beaches and shaded gravel drives alternate with open park-like stretches.

The hotel accommodations are exceptionally good and modern cottages may be had for family parties who prefer them.

Pike and bass will reward the skillful angler while the crappie may be caught from the shore.

Lovers of aquatic sports will find ample diversion on the diving ladders, roller-coasters, floats and water baseball diamond.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN. (B-7)—There are many lakes within a short distance. The country is an attractive one, with good roads from which to radiate on pleasure fishing and hunting trips. Cottages on Long Lake, eleven miles from town.

Lakes: Jewett, Swan, Ten Mile, Fish, Long, Stalker and Norway.

FIFIELD, WIS. (L-8)—This resort center is in the part of the north country that goes to make up a paradise for the summer visitor who wishes to get away from conventionalities. The fishing in the lakes, which are numerous, is excellent, the best catches being of bass, pike and muskellunge. Trout streams are plentiful and good catches are common.

Lakes tributary: Pike, Round, Springstead, Cochrane, Long, Round, Mason, Price, Pickerel.

FOREST LAKE, MINN. (F-8)—Twenty-five miles from St. Paul is a very attractive lake. Good hotels, plenty of fishing, quite uniformly good. Bass, pickerel and pike are plentiful. Near by, in the streams tributary to the St. Croix River, there are trout.

Lakes close by: Forest, Clear, Big and Doctor's.

FOX LAKE, ILL. (O-15)—Fox Lake, about six miles long and two miles wide, connects with ten large lakes and a number of smaller ones. Three yacht clubs, a motor boat club and an automobile club are located there. Grass Lake is noted for its extensive beds of lotus flowers. Petite Lake is connected by a channel with Fox Lake. On these many of the hotels, large and capable of accommodating a great number of guests, are located. These lakes are reached from Fox Lake and McHenry, Ill. Long Lake,

reached from Long Lake Station, less than two miles southeast, offers good fishing.

FOX LAKE, MINN. (D-11)—In southern Minnesota, on the shores of a beautiful body of water of the same name. Containing bass, pike and crappies. Good recreational spot, hotel accommodations and camping grounds.

FOX LAKE, WIS. (N-12)—Situated near two large lakes (one, Fox Lake, is five miles long by two and a half miles wide) which are favorite resorts for wild ducks and geese; rabbit and partridge shooting in season. Steamboats connect with all trains. Splendid fishing for pickerel, pike, black bass, rock bass and crappies. Furnished summer cottages to rent; first-class boating and bathing facilities.

FRAZEE, MINN. (B-6)—Many of the lakes tributary to Perham and Detroit may be reached from Frazee. It is a fine section of the Lake Park Region, and hotel accommodations are good. There are good camp grounds, and excellent black and rock bass, pike, pickerel and muskellunge fishing.

Lakes close by: Graham, Murphy, Weymer, Long, Cotton and Rose.

FREDERIC, WIS. (I-8)—Between the Twin Cities and Duluth, in the lake and forest country.

Will appeal to the lover of the open who appreciates a bit of "roughing it," but wants comfortable quarters and good fare.

Lakes in the immediate vicinity: Spirit, Clam, Trade, Diamond, Round, Wood.

GLENWOOD, MINN. (C-8)—Minnesota's prominent Lake Minnewaska has a sandy beach and is lined with oak, maple, elm and linden trees. Lake Pelican is noted for pike and pickerel fishing and Shallow Pond is a natural black bass spawning ground. Both lakes connected with Lake Minnewaska.

Lake Minnewaska has a large variety of fish, affording the angler wonderful opportunities.

Excellent accommodations at the various resorts on the shores of these lakes. Arrangements may also be made to secure private cottages.

"Sunset Beach" is a great attraction of the "Sunset Beach" summer resort hotel on the east shore of Minnewaska, a delightful four-mile drive from the city.

GOGEbic LAKE, MICH. (I-3)—Reached through Lake Gogebic or Marenisco stations—Gogebic Lake has a national reputation as a health and recreational center, the climate being especially beneficial in hay fever, asthma and bronchial troubles. The lake is noted for the size and quantity of its fish, especially small-mouthed bass.

A wild and rugged surrounding country offers every opportunity to the sportsman and outer to pursue his favorite sport in primitive environment.

GORDON, WIS. (J-7)—The charming lakes and trout streams, the timber and natural beauty of the district, together with the splendid fishing and hunting, make this region very desirable. Excellent hotel accommodations and good roads. Bass, pickerel and pike await the fisherman.

Lakes reached from Gordon: Fillinger, Safford, Bass, White Fish, Leader, Bond, Eau Claire and Persons lakes.

GRAND MARAIS, MINN. (G-2)—On the north shore of Lake Superior on the edge of a heavily timbered belt dotted with hundreds of lakes and with many small trout streams. The lakes contain game fish, landlocked salmon predominating. The country is wild and picturesque. The timber is in its primeval state, and harbors moose, deer, bear and smaller wild game. Good hotel accommodations.

GRAND RAPIDS, MINN. (E-5)—A new recreational center on the upper Mississippi River. Pokegama Lake—with the Pokegama Lake Club—where there is white fish, muskellunge, bass and lake trout fishing, is near by.

Many small lakes in the pine forests have not been much frequented, and excellent bass and pike fishing can be had. There are cottages and sites for camping. The canoeist may also make short trips in this vicinity.

Besides Pokegama and Winnibigoshish lakes, there are seventeen others.

GRANDVIEW, WIS. (K-7)—In the heart of the great "North Woods" Grandview is a desirable "going in" point for vacationists, anglers and hunters who wish to pursue their sport in a timbered wilderness.

The numerous streams which penetrate this heavily timbered section are plentifully stocked with trout of several varieties, while muskellunge, bass and pike are found in abundance in the lakes.

Wilderness camps and resorts are found on Clam Lake, Diamond Lakes and the Chippewa River.

GREEN BAY REGION. (O-10)—There are many who prefer summer recreation in a region rugged and picturesque, where they may enjoy the cool breezes from the water and breath deeply of the fragrant pine, and yet enjoy it all without hardship and with homelike accommodations. Such an environment may be found in the Green Bay Region. One may enjoy excellent fishing, bathing, boating, and pleasurable excursions to quaint villages and delightful camping spots. The climate is invigorating and the sufferer from hay fever and bronchial maladies finds immediate relief.

From Green Bay, Marinette and Menominee transportation companies maintain good steamer service to the Door County Peninsula, across the harbor. The peninsula is of limestone formation, and with its irregular shore lines, wooded bluffs and craggy headlands, the scenery is most enchanting. The quaint villages on the peninsula are all reached by boat from the above named points.

GREEN LAKE, WIS. (N-12)—One of the most charming and popular summering places in Wisconsin.

Splendid hotels stand half hidden in the oak forests that skirt the cool, clear waters; there are sloping sandy beaches, and some of the finest black bass and pickerel in the State are caught here. The nine-hole golf course of the Tuscombia Club is fine, and the hotel guests enjoy its advantages.

GREY EAGLE, MINN. (D-7)—Grey Eagle is twenty-four miles west from Little Falls, on Birch Lake. Other fine fishing lakes near by—bass, pike and crappies. Cottages are available, also motor and rowboats. There are satisfactory accommodations at the hotels and cottages.

HACKENSACK, MINN. (D-5)—Located on the shores of Birch Lake, the region about Hackensack offers most attractive recreational features.

Fine resorts are located on the shores of many adjacent lakes.

Norman, Whitefish, Stony, Portage, and Woman are other lakes whose waters abound with muskellunge, bass, pike and pickerel, and are conveniently reached from Hackensack.

Ten Mile Lake, between Hackensack and Walker, is a most attractive lake. From Ten Mile station Ya-man-na Island is reached by launch. It is a spot of beauty and restfulness. Good fishing is found there.

HARTLAND, WIS. (O-13)—Within two miles from Hartland are five inland lakes—Pine, Beaver, North, Pewaukee and Nagawicka. Still farther a chain of ten more bodies of water is found. The shores are lined with summer resorts and cottages with good accommodations.

Charming landscapes, good fishing, good roads, boating, bathing, golf and tennis are enjoyed.

HAUGEN, WIS. (J-8)—Haugen is one-half mile from Bear Lake, offering good fishing and good resort accommodations. A delightful point for sportsmen who delight in Nature's primitive state. Bass, pike and pickerel are plentiful.

HAYWARD, WIS. (J-8)—Ideally located in the timber belt, Hayward is the gateway to a delightful outing region. To the lover of the out-of-doors the environment of forest, lake and stream will strongly appeal.

The great number of lakes, together with the natural advantages of the region, offer exceptional outing possibilities. Here the seeker for healthy recreation can breathe the pine-scented air and enjoy every outdoor diversion.

Here are resorts on a great number of fine fishing lakes to suit the taste and purse of the individual outer. One may enjoy the privacy of delightful cabin cottages and dine in rustic dining halls, where well-ordered service is the rule. There is the type of resort that will give you every modern convenience with a fine lake but a few feet distant, and there are wilderness resorts and camps "back-a-ways" in the timber, where a fly may be cast or a paddle wielded where these things are not done by the multitude.

An abundance of muskellunge, bass, pike, pickerel and every game fish common to this region are to be found in the water stretch of this vicinity. Lakes: Round, Spider, Teal, Grindstone, Bass, Spring, Twin, Sand, Court O'Reilles, Whitefish, Chief, Lost Land, Crane, Moose and Ghost.

HAZELHURST, WIS. (M-8)—Within five miles of Lake Katherine of the Big Tomahawk chain in a beautiful and attractive Lake Region are five trout streams, and twenty-two fine lakes, in whose waters are found muskellunge, bass and pike.

At an elevation of 1,500 feet, the water-tempered air and fragrance of pine makes the summer climate very enjoyable.

Excellent resorts and cottages are available.



—Singles

INGLESIDE, ILL. (O-15)—(See Fox Lake, Ill.)

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN. (E-2)—(See Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods.)

ISLE ROYALE, MICH. (J-1)—Isle Royale, nearly fifty miles long, is located in Lake Superior near the Canadian border. Averaging from ten to twelve miles in width, an island where lakes, rivers and even mountainous elevations are found, it is to all an earthly paradise.

The rare charm which Nature has bestowed upon it makes it a region of unsurpassed beauty. It is here that the famous "Greenstones" and "Thompsonites" of Lake Superior are found.

Isle Royale is fringed with hundreds of scenic islands, each a natural gem in the silvered sea, rock-anchored and foliage-wreathed, many of a size and character that invite cottagers or campers as annual habitants.

Ample accommodations for guests can be found at Washington Harbor, Tobin's Harbor, Belle Isle, Rock Harbor and other landings at reasonable prices.

Fishing is good at Isle Royale; trout streams abound, and the lake white-fishing cannot be excelled. Pike, pickerel and other game fish are found in these island waters. For rest and health, Isle Royale is ideal. The air is pure and the temperature of the summer months delightful. There are wonderful places to explore, heights to climb and rivers to trace to their sources.

The locality appears to be absolutely free from hay fever. This seems to be an established fact, whether owing to the character of the island vegetation, the lake breezes, the fact that the land is in mid-lake, or a combination of these.

ITASCA STATE PARK, MINN. (C-5)—A vast area of virgin forest, peopled by preserve-protected game—deer, elk, beaver—and penetrated by fascinating bough-roofed thoroughfares and trails, with Lake Itasca, the source of the "Father of Waters," within its confines—such is Minnesota's State park.



The Big Woods District—a Hunters' Paradise

It contains about one hundred million feet of standing timber, the finest in the State. Within the park are scores of beautiful lakes unmarred by logging roads or human habitation.

The waters of the lakes are fished for bass, trout, muskellunge, pike and crappies. They are well stocked and the fisherman is generously rewarded.

On Lake Itasca is Douglas Lodge, an attractive log hotel, and cottages owned by the State and leased to private management for accommodation of the park visitors. Many wish to spend their outing in the park in camp, and can do so by securing a permit from the Superintendent at a cost of fifty cents. Bemidji, thirty-six miles, and Park Rapids, thirty-two miles distant, are gateways to Itasca State Park.

JENKINS, MINN. (D-6)—Piney Ridge is a large and attractive outing spot that caters to a good class of tourists and travelers. There is a large number of nice log cottages, also wall tents, on the shores of Whitefish and adjoining lakes. Fishing opportunities are good.

KANSASVILLE, WIS. (O-14)—Eagle Lake is one mile north of Kansasville. Reached by buses. There are good camping grounds and sandy beaches for bathing. The lake abounds with bass, perch, pickerel and crappies. Hunting is good during the fall for duck, snipe, plover and rabbits. Hotel accommodations are good.

KASOTA, MINN. (E-10)—(See St. Peter, Minn.)

KELLY LAKE, WIS. (O-10)—(See Suring, Wis.)

KOSHKONONG, WIS. (N-14)—The natural beauty of Lake Koshkonong has suffered no loss of its primeval grandeur, for the hotel and cottages, half hidden on the timbered slopes, only serve to emphasize the native beauty of the surroundings. Pike, bass, pickerel and smaller fish abound. It is famous also for its duck shooting.

KILBOURN, WIS. (M-12)—"The Dells." The famous Dells of the Wisconsin River stand out conspicuously as a unique feature of the landscape. Its towering carved rocks and crags, its weird canyons and gulches, through which the turbulent waters find their devious ways, are invested

with a wildness and grandeur commonly associated only with savage mountain retreats.

The Navy Yard, Chimney Rock, Romance Cliff, Coldwater Canyon, Witch's Gulch, Stand Rock, Hornet's Nest, Inkstand Rock, and the Sugar Bowl are names highly suggestive of the whimsical and fantastic mood of Dame Nature, when in days primeval she wrought out titanic sculpture and architecture. In a softer mood, however, she hung those stern outlines with delicate draperies of ferns and vines, cushioned those witch haunted caves and grottoes with delicate mosses and flowers, and made the air musical with the splashing of waterfalls and the tinkle of half-hidden cascades.

From the moment the visitor leaves the station at Kilbourn, it is in a state of exaltation that he boards the launch or steamer and explores the winding narrows and grim corridors of the Dells.

A comfortable steamer with a capacity for five hundred passengers makes the trip. Two excursions are run daily. A number of launches also ply between the different landings.

Kilbourn is the doorway to the Dells.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WIS. (M-8)—Lac du Flambeau takes its name from an Indian reservation on which it is located, and is a radiating point from which scores of lakes, large and small, offering good accommodations, are reached from the station by good auto roads. Muskellunge, black bass and pike fishing is good. The Indian village and mode of living as seen on the reservation is well worth the trip itself. The route to Pike Lake leads through this village to the old Indian landing on Rice Lake; thence by launch.

LAKE GENEVA, WIS. (O-14)—In Walworth County, is a beautiful sheet of water, twenty-four miles in circumference, its shores forming charming scenery. Delightful auto roads have been built around the lake, and trails wind along the shore. Steamboats make regular trips. Few outing places equal Lake Geneva for natural beauty, surrounded as it is by sloping, wooded hills, which form a beautiful setting for the blue water dotted with the white sails of hundreds of pleasure craft. At Williams Bay, situated at the western end, are summer schools, Y. M. C. A. Camp, and other kindred associations which gain in favor each year and attract hundreds of summer tourists. The fishing is good, the famous cisco being among the species caught. Situated directly north of Lake Geneva is Lake Como, in which good bass and other fishing can be had.

LAKE MINNETONKA, MINN. (E-9)—Beautiful Lake Minnetonka, one of the most renowned resort lakes in all America, is fourteen miles from Minneapolis and twenty-four miles from St. Paul.

Minnetonka was named by the Sioux—"Big Water." It is fifteen miles long by two and a half miles wide, with an irregular coast line of one hundred miles. Here was the scene of Hiawatha's wooing, and out of the lake flows the stream on which is located the Falls of Minnehaha—"Laughing Water"—made famous by Longfellow.

There is no finer spot within a day's run of the two cities than this lovely sheet of water with its numberless bays and islands and densely wooded



Where Hotels Are Superfluous

shores. St. Paul and Minneapolis people have built splendid summer cottages all along the shores of the lake. At Minnetonka Beach is the handsome Club House of the LaFayette Club. Sailing, motor boating, tennis, golf and the like are nowhere to be better enjoyed. Excellent hotels.

LAKE NEBAGAMON, WIS. (J-7)—Lake Nebagamon is in the timbered belt of Northern Wisconsin. Much of the virgin timber in the immediate vicinity has been preserved in its original state, and a portion of this section has been parked. Summer cottages are available and the lake offers good fishing. Trout fishing is excellent in the Brule River, the outlet of the lake.

LAKE NOQUEBAY, WIS. (O-9)—Lake Noquebay, fifteen miles northwest of Marinette and Menominee, on the Menominee River, is two and one-half miles wide and five miles long, flowing into the Peshtigo River.

The lake contains black bass, pike and pickerel in abundance, and is reached by automobile or carriage from Marinette or Ellis Junction.

LAKES OKOBOJI, IOWA (C-12)—In the northwestern part of Iowa are a series of lakes connected with each other, known as Lakes Okoboji. Spirit Lake is a part of this chain.

These lakes afford excellent fishing for bass, pickerel, pike, crappies and perch. The hunting is also good in season. There are numerous hotels, resorts and camps and the accommodations are good.

Okoboji, Arnold's Park, and Spirit Lake, Iowa, are the railroad stations tributary to this group.

LAKE OWEN, WIS. (K-7)—In the vicinity of Lake Owen are a large number of small lakes, in nearly all of which are found bass, pike, pickerel, and muskellunge. Lake Owen is supplied with these game fish. A large number of splendid trout streams are of easy access from all resorts on Lake Owen. Cable, Wis., is nearest Postoffice.

LAKE PARK, MINN. (B-5)—Lake Park, west of Detroit, is another beauty spot of the Lake Park region. Near at hand are one or two small lakes, and six miles south is Cormorant, a large lake, where bass, pike, pickerel, etc., are caught in quantity. Good hotel accommodations are obtainable here and at Cormorant Lake.

LAKE VIEW, IOWA (C-14)—Wall Lake, four miles long and one and a half mile wide, abounding in pike, black and silver bass, is well supplied with boats and pleasure steamers.

LAKE VILLA, ILL. (O-14)—A popular resort near Chicago, at which to spend a week or two, a season, or simply the week-end. Beautiful lakes and good hotels. Near-by lakes are Cedar, Deep, Grau, Crooked, and Fox.

LAKE WINNEBAGO, WIS. (N-12)—Lake Winnebago, one of the largest inland lakes, is a remarkably clear body of water thirty-five miles long and ten miles wide. The shores are almost entirely occupied by summer resorts, homes, and hotels.

The waters of the lake abound with bass, pike and pickerel, with every facility for boating, bathing and other aquatic sports.



A Little Thrill Before Breakfast



A Type of a Rustic Lodge in the North Woods

OSHKOSH, on the western shore of the lake, is the headquarters of the Inland Lakes Yachting Association, whose annual regattas are one of the notable events of the yachting season.

The Association meeting is a championship affair, held during August and participated in by yacht clubs located in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. From Oshkosh a steamer service is maintained by which Lake Butte des Morts, Lake Poygan and the Wolf River are reached.

FOND DU LAC:—Charmingly located at the head of the lake. With the excellent roads radiating from Fond du Lac and fine fishing lakes near by, the city may well be used as a base for a summer's outing.

NEENAH and MENASHA are located at the northern end of Lake Winnebago, where the lake flows into Fox River. Here is one of the oldest fishing and summer resorts in Wisconsin. An electric line connects Neenah, Menasha and Appleton.

APPLETON is an attractive resort city situated on the Fox River. The principal recreational resources are to be found at Lake Winnebago, three miles distant, which is reached by electric railway.

LAKE ZURICH, ILL. (O-15)—Lake Zurich, one of Chicago's near-by resorts, is located about eight miles from Palatine (twenty-six miles northwest of Chicago). The fishing, boating and bathing are unexcelled.

LAUDERDALE LAKES, WIS. (N-14)—Reached from Elkhorn, Wis., by a drive of seven miles through wooded territory.

Mill Lake, Green Lake and Middle Lake are the trinity that form the Lauderdale waters. Bass, pike and pickerel are abundant, and the facilities for boating and bathing are excellent. Motor boat and sail boat races are popular.

Resort accommodations are excellent and sufficiently varied to suit the vacationist.



Getting Ready for the "Big Ones"

LINDSTROM, MINN. (F-8)—(See Chisago City, Minn.)

LITTLE FALLS, MINN. (D-7)—Located on the Mississippi River and the Jefferson Highway about one hundred miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

A score of lakes are accessible within a radius of as many miles. Good bass, pike, muskellunge and crappie fishing.

LUCK, WIS. (I-9)—Located about half way between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Duluth. Comfortable resorts and cottages, beautiful lakes, good fishing. Lakes, all within nine miles: Big Butternut, Little Butternut, Bone, Balsam, Pine and Straight.

McNAUGHTON, WIS. (M-8)—Is completely surrounded by pine hemlock and hardwood forests. Lakes are numerous and well stocked with muskellunge, bass, pike and pickerel. Good hotel accommodations.

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH. (O-4)—Mackinac Island is a well-known and most delightful summer resort on the Great Lakes. Situated in the Straits of Mackinac, it is the common meeting place for three of the Great Lakes—Huron, Michigan, and Superior. In circumference the island measures eight miles. Its main plateau is 150 feet above the water, and some of its highest points are more than three hundred feet above this level.

A wealth of natural scenery, an ideal climate, and a romantic atmosphere, growing out of an ancient association with Indian tradition, are attractions. Old Fort Mackinac still frowns upon the peaceful harbor.

The Island has been beautified by miles of fine roads, which wind their way through groves of maples and rugged oaks, where glimpses of the blue water is had, and past numerous interesting natural formations of the Island.

There are many excellent hotels and boarding houses. The fine roads and paths and the rocky heights give the pedestrian excellent opportunity to follow his bent, and boating, golf, tennis and all the usual summer sports are well provided for.

From the Island many one-day boat trips can be made—St. Ignace, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Sheboygan, Sault Ste. Marie, Les Cheneaux Islands—and there are many other short and delightful steamer rides.

MADLINE ISLAND (L-6)—(See Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield.)

MADISON, WIS. (M-13)—Madison, the State capital, is a charming city surrounded by a chain of lovely lakes, and is thoroughly equipped with good hotels and boarding houses.

The natural beauties of Madison are enhanced by beautiful parks and driveways constructed by private subscriptions donated annually by the citizens. Four lakes—Monona, Mendota, Kegonsa and Waubesa—surround the city. The University of Wisconsin, with its magnificent buildings and grounds—including also the fine Wisconsin Historical Society building—is located here; also the State fish hatchery.

These lakes abound in pickerel, pike, and black, yellow, silver, white and rock bass and whitefish. They are navigated by sailing and steam boats, and the opportunities for fishing, bathing, yachting and other aquatic sports are excellent. Lake Wingra is reached by street car.

MADISON LAKE, MINN. (E-10)—Located on Lake Madison, with well wooded shore line of thirty-three miles, and modern hotels and cottages. Here the vacationer may enjoy every form of outdoor recreation amid ideal surroundings of forest, lake and stream.

Other lakes in the vicinity are Duck, Ballantyne, Washington and Jefferson. Bass, crappies and pickerel are plentiful.

MANITOWISH WATERS, WIS. (M-8)—The region of the Manitowish waters comprises Rest, Stone, Manitowish, Clear, Island, Rice, Mud, Big, Round, Papoose, Boulder, Trout and innumerable lakes of lesser note. In their setting of virgin pine, this district attracts visitors in ever-increasing numbers to enjoy out-of-door diversions.

On the irregular shoreline of these lakes resorts are established where every comfort and facility for the fisherman, hunter and vacationist has been provided. Wilderness camps are many and ideally located.

Here are some of the finest bass and muskellunge waters in the country, while deer and an abundance of smaller game find a natural home in the timber.

The angler can make excursions from one lake to another in this region, as more than one hundred lakes are accessible by canoe and portage, using as a base the line of camps maintained along the Manitowish waters. Fish and game are very abundant; the camps are comfortable and well-equipped.

Manitowish is a "putting in" point for a canoe trip of forty miles through a chain of lakes and streams surrounded by a virgin forest.

The Manitowish Waters can be reached from Manitowish, Rice Creek, Oxley and Papoose, Wis.

MARCELL, MINN. (E-4)—(See Deer River.)



Fishing Is Not Alone for the Boys

MERCER, WIS. (L-7)—Pleasantly situated in a heavily wooded country where forests of pine, hemlock, cedar and maple stretch away on every side. Within reach are a hundred beautiful lakes and streams, comprising the famous Turtle Waters; all well stocked with bass, pike, muskellunge, and other fish. Deer and other large game are plentiful, while the smaller animals abound. A wild and beautiful region offering every opportunity to the outer to pursue his favorite sport.

First-class resorts are conveniently reached over good roads by auto stage.

MICHIGAMME, MICH. (K-3)—Lake Michigamme is a most attractive camping spot. The shores are thickly wooded with pine, oak, ash, spruce, balsam, fir, and cedar. The Peshekee and Spurr rivers flowing into the lake afford opportunities for delightful canoe trips. Several excellent girls' camps are located here.

MILLE LACS DISTRICT, MINN. (E-7)—Of all the lakes in Minnesota, one of the largest bodies of water is Mille Lacs.

Much historic and legendary interest attaches to Mille Lacs. Here were fought many of the battles between the Sioux and Ojibway Indians, and there are still many Indian villages where the old tribal customs are carried on.

Mille Lacs is twenty miles long and fifteen miles wide, with three hundred miles of unbroken water surface and one hundred miles of shore.

A fine road encircles the lake. Cottages can be rented for the summer season. Motorboat and sailing enthusiasts will find recreation.

Aitkin and Deer Wood are the northern gateways to the Mille Lacs District, and Wahkon and Onamia the southern gateways. In addition there are a number of small lakes where large and small-mouthed bass, pike, pickerel and crappies abound. Boats and guides are available.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. (O-13)—Situated on high ground, overlooking Lake Michigan and one of the Great Lakes finest harbors, Milwaukee possesses all of the advantages of a delightful summer resort with its cool lake breezes, excellent fishing and boating facilities, numerous near-by pleasure resorts and excellent hotel accommodations to suit the taste and purse of everyone.

A great number of pleasure boats make excursions from Milwaukee to other lake ports and short trips on Lake Michigan provide the tourist with a pleasant form of out-of-door diversion.

To the north of Milwaukee lies the great lake and resort region of Wisconsin and tourists journeying northward for their summer vacations can profitably spend a portion of their time in enjoying the recreational diversions this beautiful city has to offer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. (F-9)—(See Twin Cities).

MINOCQUA, WIS. (M-8)—Minocqua is the center of a chain of upwards of fifty lakes, altogether charming and well stocked with bass, pike, salmon and muskellunge. Easily followed trails wind through the forest,



Modern Hotels on the Edge of the Wilderness



A Little Bit o' Roughin' It

whereby all these lakes may be reached on foot. Some of the southern fishing grounds are best reached by way of Hazelhurst and Hixon, and those to the north from Velasco and Arbor Vitae. Minocqua lies at the center of Lake Kawaquesaga, a roughly U-shaped body of water eight miles long by five wide, its many coves affording sites for a great number of cottages and hotels.

Clear Lake to the east is popular with campers. Big Tomahawk Lake, to the south, is accessible from Kawaquesaga by means of a natural channel and is also connected with Lake Catherine by canal. The district is well supplied with good roads, one leading to the Wisconsin River, and to Lac du Flambeau in the reservation. A splendid golf course has been laid out on the south shore of Lake Kawaquesaga.

On Lake Tomahawk is located Camp Minocqua for boys, with accommodations for fifty. (See also Woodruff, Wis.).

MINONG, WIS. (J-8)—Much of the pine in this neighborhood is still uncut, and the country drives are very attractive. Shell Creek, Gilmore, Big Island, Pokegama, Rice, Red, Nancy, Bass and Horse Shoe lakes are all within easy distance, and contain an abundance of bass, pike and pickerel. Chicaug Lake is noted for its muskellunge. Deer are quite plentiful in season; many excellent resorts provide desirable accommodations.

MIRROR LAKE, WIS. (M-12)—(See Delton, Wis.)

MUNISING, MICH. (M-3)—Pictured Rocks and Grand Island. Munising, on Munising Bay, is one of the most beautiful bays on the Great Lakes. The Pictured Rocks are within an hour's launch ride from Munising. It is a modern city with excellent hotel accommodations. Good fishing.

NARROWS, WIS. (J-8)—Red Cedar and Hemlock lakes, with their heavily wooded shorelines, are most inviting, and provide good fishing for

bass and pike. A number of fine resorts providing excellent accommodations are located on the shores of these lakes.

Launches from all resorts meet trains at Narrows Platform, a stopping point for trains, or resorts can be reached by auto from Rice Lake or Angus.

NASHOTAH, WIS. (N-13)—Nagawicka, Nemahbin, Pine and Okauchee Lakes have good fishing for pickerel, bass and perch. An island in the center of Nagawicka Lake is used as camping ground. See also Hartland, Wis.

NEVIS, MINN. (D-5)—Elbow, Shallow and Deer Lakes, one-quarter mile from Nevis station, furnish excellent muskellunge and black bass fishing. From one to six miles farther from the station there are numerous lakes in which pike, crappies, pickerel and black bass abide. Good partridge, chicken, duck and geese shooting in season. Excellent resort accommodations. Guides and boats available.

NEW AUBURN, WIS. (J-9)—Located in a well-timbered country with numerous fine fishing lakes in the immediate vicinity, in whose waters there is an abundance of black bass, pike, muskellunge and crappies. The resorts on the shores of the lakes are well kept up and provide excellent accommodations. The resorts are all operated on the main-hotel-dining-room-and-cottage plan. Cottages and campers' outfits can be arranged for. Boats and guides are available.

Lakes reached from New Auburn: Long, Pine, Axhandle, Chain, Clear, McCann and Island.

NEW LONDON, MINN. (C-8)—On the Crow River in a very attractive outing section, a few miles distant from Green, Nest, Norway and Long Lakes. Nest Lake has good bass fishing; Norway Lake is favored for big game. Good hotels at New London and on Green Lake.

NISSWA AND PEQUOT, MINN. (D-6)—A wilderness of lakes and forests provide an opportunity to fish and hunt in this wild district. Game fish, wild fowl and big game exist in abundance. The dry atmosphere with the tonic of the pines offers relief to hay fever sufferers.

Pelican, Gull, Fishtrap and many other lakes are within easy distance.

Marquis, Ozonite Camp, Inwood, Grand View Lodge and Rocky Point resorts are noted for their good accommodations.

OCONOMOWOC LAKE REGION (N-13)—This region comprises a large number of fine lakes, among which the following take foremost rank—Oconomowoc, Okauchee, Pewaukee, Keesus, LaBelle, Fowler, North, Mouse, Alderly, Fries, Lowe, Plat, Hubertus, Pine, Nashotah, Nemahbin, Nagawicka and Silver.

Oconomowoc is a city of many exclusive residences owned by prominent society people, and is unusually well situated on the banks of La Belle and Fowler lakes.

Yachting is popular, particularly on Oconomowoc and Pewaukee. Steam boats and launches navigate most of the lakes and the river connecting Lac LaBelle, Fowler and Oconomowoc lakes. Bass and pickerel abound.

The hotels afford every accommodation and pleasure.

There are golf links and tennis courts. The roads are perfect for motoring. The beaches afford excellent bathing facilities.

The lakes are reached from several railroad stations—Oconomowoc, North Lake, Pewaukee, Giffords, Okauchee, Merton, Nashotah and Nagawicka.

OKOBOJI, IOWA (C-12)—See Lakes Okoboji.

ONTONAGON, MICH. (J-2)—Located on Lake Superior. The near-by streams and the lake offer fine fishing and game in abundance in season. A desirable location for a summer residence. Immediate relief from hay fever.

ORTONVILLE, MINN. (A-8)—At the foot of Big Stone Lake. The lake is thirty-five miles long, two miles wide and contains several wooded islands. The shores are dotted with resorts where good accommodations can be secured. Boating, fishing and hunting are the chief attractions. Passenger boats ply between the various resorts.

This resort region is also reached via Big Stone City, S. D.

OSAKIS, MINN. (C-7)—Osakis is one of Minnesota's best known summer resorts, in the Lake Park Region. It is a camping and fishing ground for business men and their families. Lake Osakis, a short distance from town, is twelve miles long by three miles wide, among the wooded hills.

Summer hotels, operated on the main-hotel-dining-room-and-cottage plan, and summer homes are numerous. The hotels are equipped for the entertainment of both big and little folks. The resort proprietors have their own vegetable gardens and also operate their private dairies, assuring fresh cream, milk, butter and eggs for the table. Launches, rowboats, yachts and guides are available.

Bass and wall-eyed pike are found in great numbers in Lake Osakis.

In the late fall ducks in thousands are to be found at Lake Osakis and vicinity. Chickens, jacksnipe and quail are plentiful.

OSCEOLA, WIS. (I-9)—On the shore of the St. Croix River, this locality is rich in scenery. Dells and waterfalls, bluffs and valleys offer charming little side trips from the village. The Dalles of the St. Croix and the Interstate Park are reached from Osceola by steamer. One of the show spots of Wisconsin. Fine hotel accommodations. There are several near-by lakes where there is good fishing.

PALMYRA, WIS. (N-14)—At the foot of Spring Lake, in Jefferson County. The lake is formed by mineral springs. At one place within a radius of twenty-five feet, are six springs, each one possessing entirely different mineral properties. Fishing is good and sail and rowboats can be obtained.



Up-to-Date Hotels on the Shores of Northern Lakes Are Many



The Grim Corridors and Winding Narrows of
"The Dells" of the Wisconsin River

PARK RAPIDS, MINN. (C-5)—The region round about Park Rapids is dotted with lakes and rivers, and is one of the most popular fishing regions in Minnesota. Almost every variety of Minnesota fish common to the waters of this region—muskellunge, bass, pike, pickerel and crappies—is found. It is visited annually by sportsmen from everywhere.

Resorts-among-the-pines almost encircle Park Rapids within a radius of from three to fifteen miles. They are all conducted on the main-hotel-dining-room-and-cottage plan and social formalities are forgotten. The family can be comfortably housed while you partake of the sport to be found, and unlimited opportunities exist for the camper.

The lakes tributary to Park Rapids are the Mantrap Chain, fifteen lakes; Crow Wing Chain, twelve lakes, and Fish Hook Chain, ten lakes.

Itasca State Park is also reached from Park Rapids over the Jefferson Highway, a distance of 32 miles.

PARRISH, WIS. (M-9)—In the region that includes Parrish, Pelican Lake, Monico and Rhineland are many fine fishing streams and lakes tributary to the Wisconsin River. The brook trout fishing in the Prairie River near Parrish is good. There is muskellunge fishing in several near-by lakes and duck, partridge and deer shooting in season. There are farmhouses where guides and good accommodations may be had.

PAYNESVILLE, MINN. (D-8)—Lake Koronis, an exceptional body of water, about one and one-half miles from town, has thirty-seven miles of shore line, with three large islands in it. These islands are covered with large shade trees, water is clear and deep, with fine bathing, making an ideal summer vacation ground, with black bass, pike, pickerel and other fish.

Other lakes in the vicinity are Rice, Piertz, Long, and Holifer.

Hotel and cottage accommodations are comfortable.

PELICAN, WIS. (M-9)—Pelican Lake is one of the largest, heavily timbered bodies of water in northern Wisconsin, and the resorts are not social centers. Bathing is ideal for children. Fishing for game fish, including the "muskie," is excellent.

Comfortable accommodations are provided at reasonable expense at hotels and boarding-houses. Cottages are available. Good hunting for deer, bear, ducks and partridges.

PELICAN RAPIDS, MINN. (B-6)—The region about Pelican Rapids is a delightful summer-outing country. Many hotels and cottages are situated at practically all of the lakes. There are exclusive summer hotels, main-hotel-dining-room-cottage resorts—cottages that can be rented for housekeeping and numerous camping sites.

This region has long been known as one of Minnesota's best black bass, rock bass, wall-eyed pike, Great Northern pike, pickerel

and perch fishing grounds. At Lakes Lizzie and Lida, small-mouthed bass are especially numerous.

Lakes tributary to Pelican Rapids are Lida, Lizzie, Crystal and Franklin. During the fall the duck shooting is good.

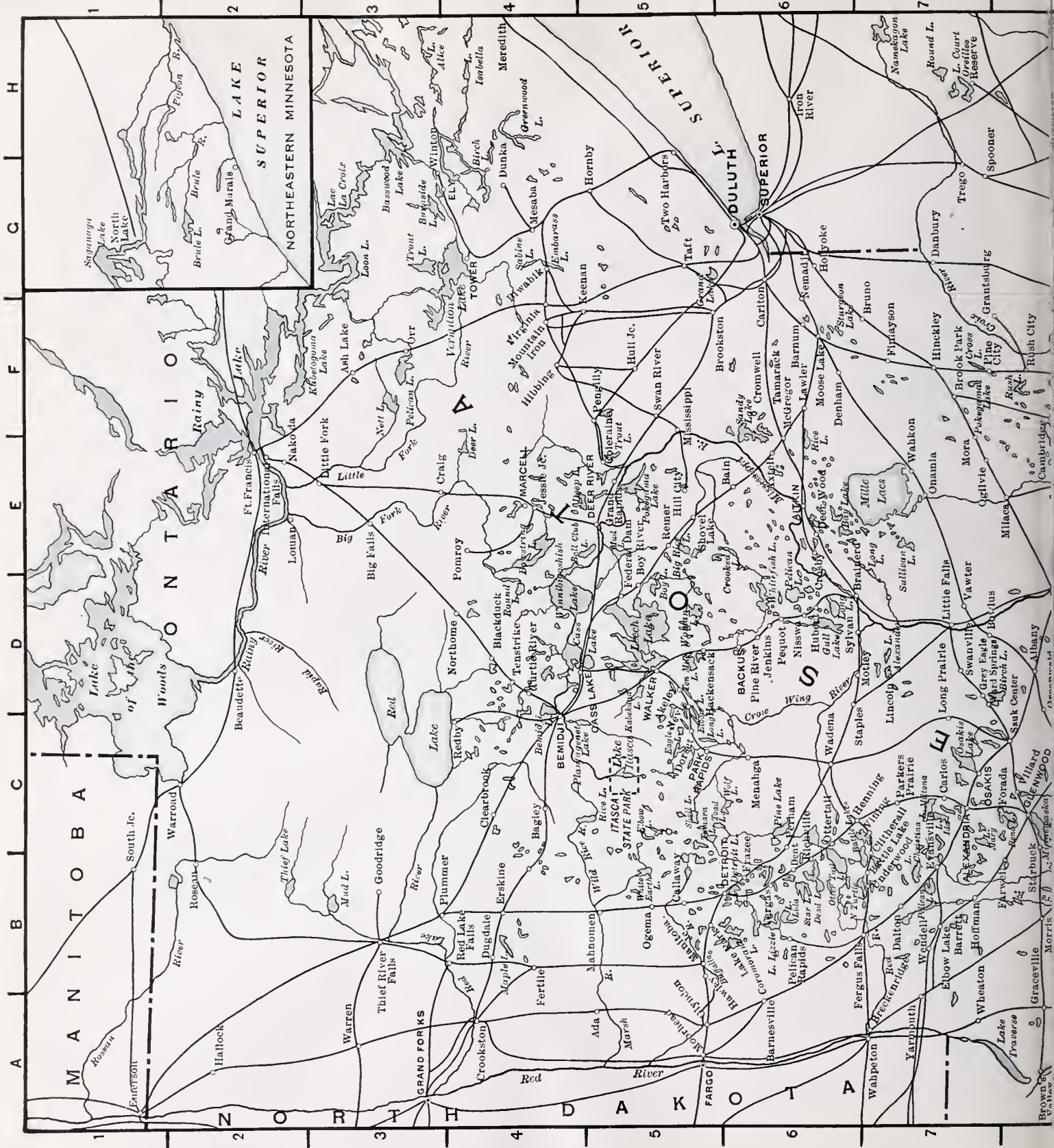
PEMBINE, WIS. (O-8)—On the Pembinee Bon Won River. Good trout fishing in the Pembinee and Pike rivers. Good hunting for deer, bear, partridge. Lindquist, Lundgren and Perch lakes afford excellent camping spots. A delightful summer climate.

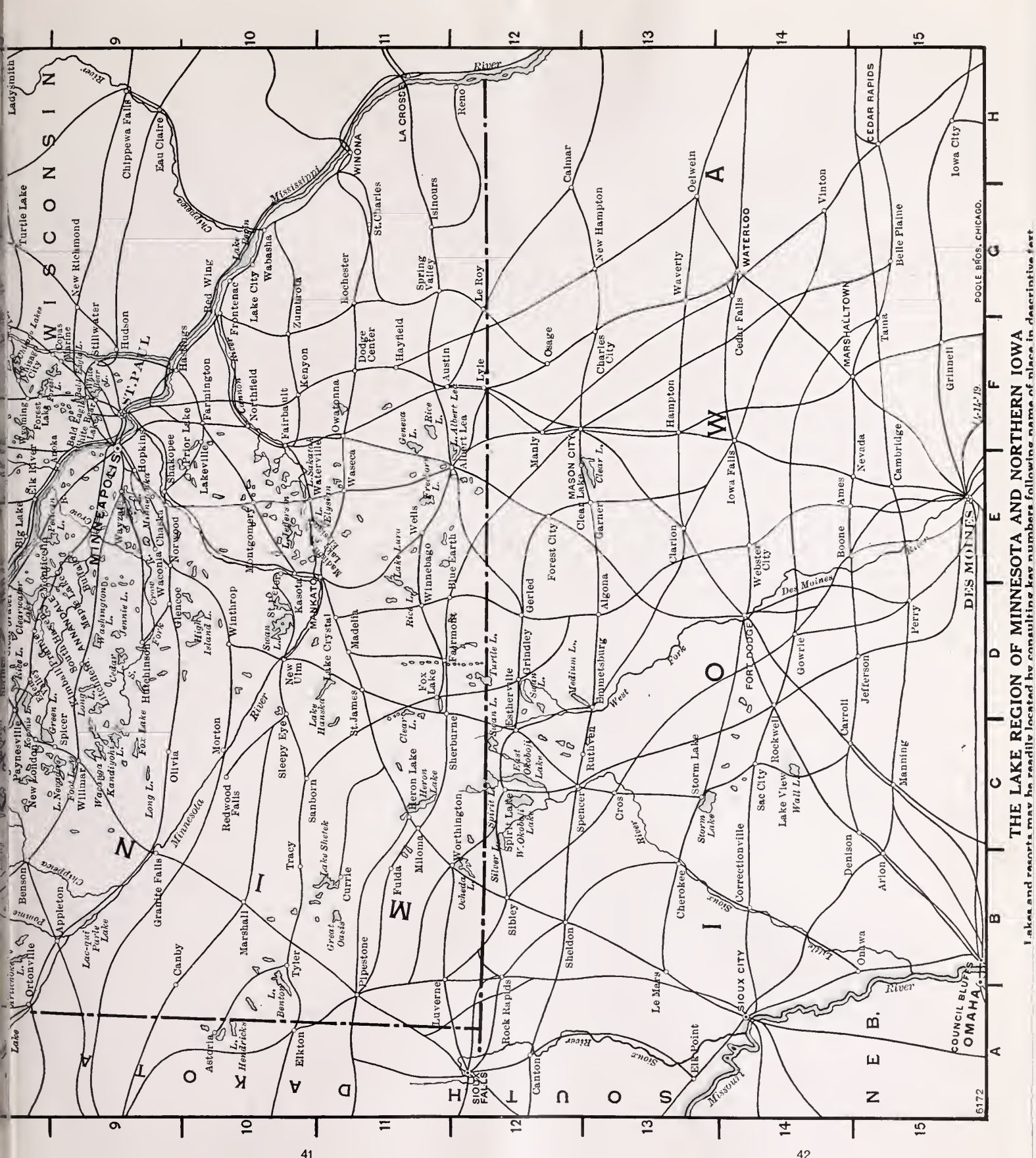
PENGILLY, MINN. (F-5)—A quarter of a mile from Swan Lake, which has a shore line of about sixty-five miles. There are many summer homes at the lake and also cottages for rent.

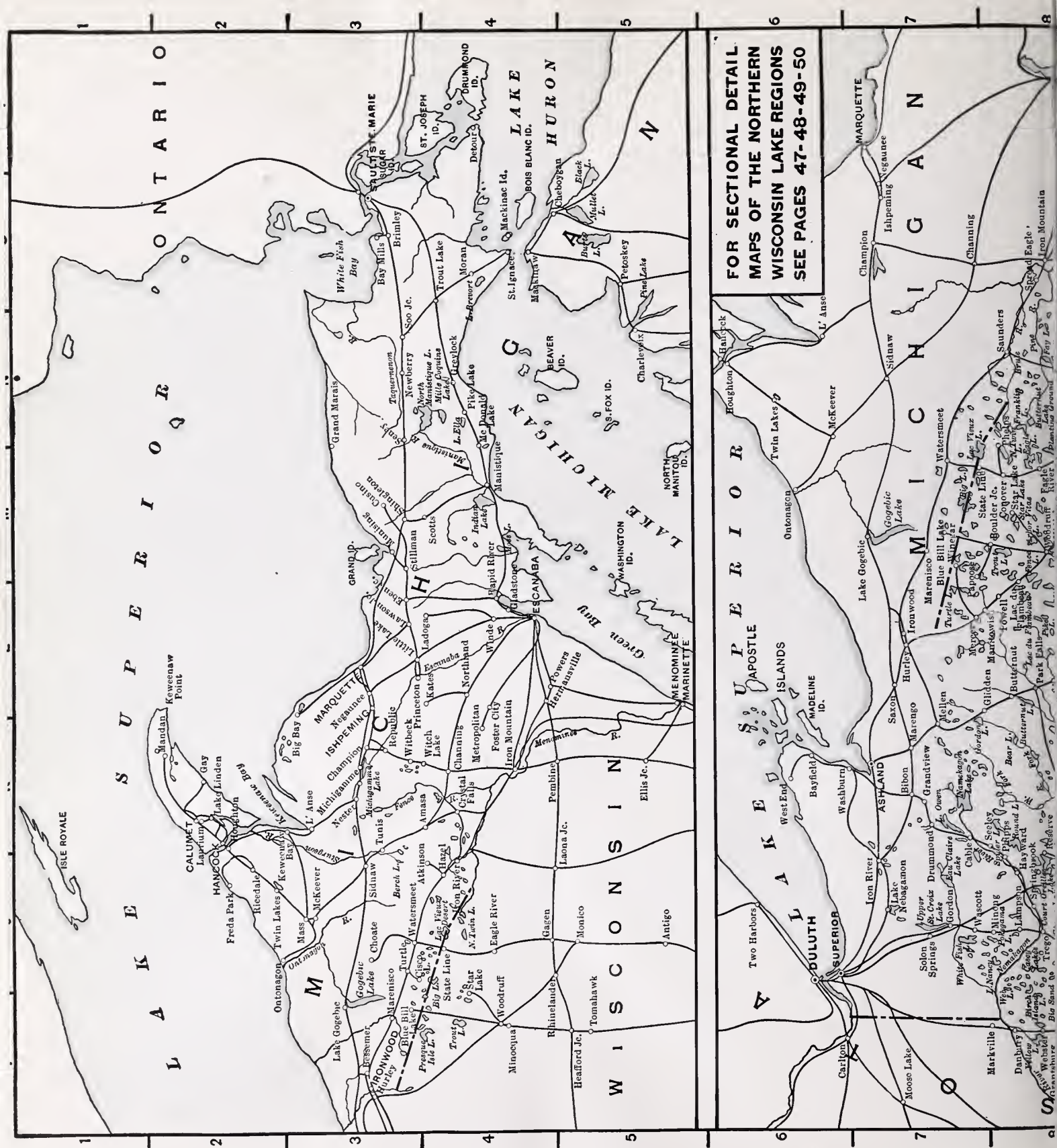
Ideal for bathing, boating and fishing. The lake abounds with pickerel, pike and white fish and has been stocked with steel-head trout.

Connected with Swan Lake is Hart Lake, in an unspoiled wilderness where black-bass are to be found in great numbers. At Oxide and Little Oxide lakes, good bass, pike, pickerel and crappie fishing is to be had.

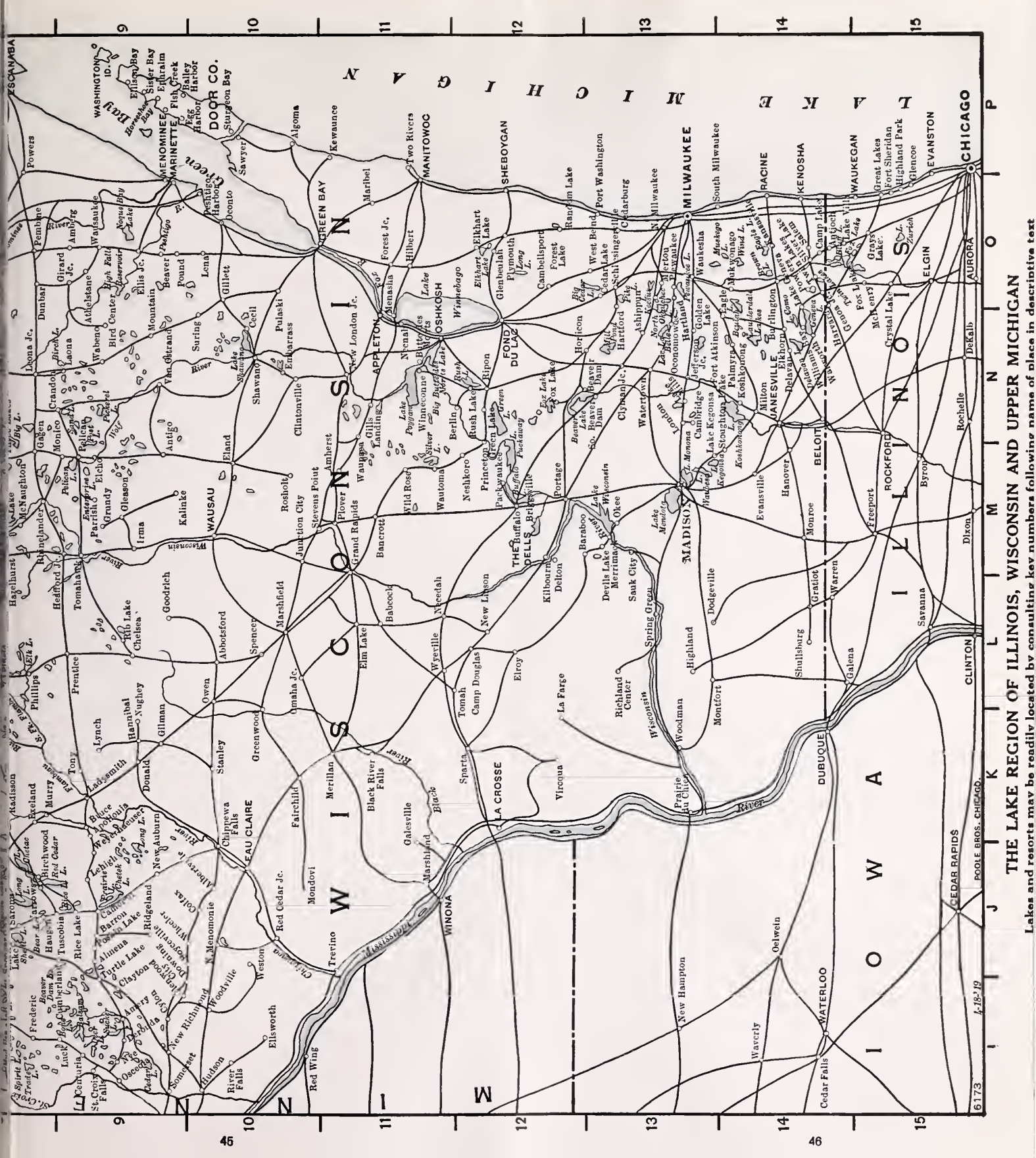
The climate at Pengilly is good for sufferers from hay fever. Accommodations, boats and guides can be had.





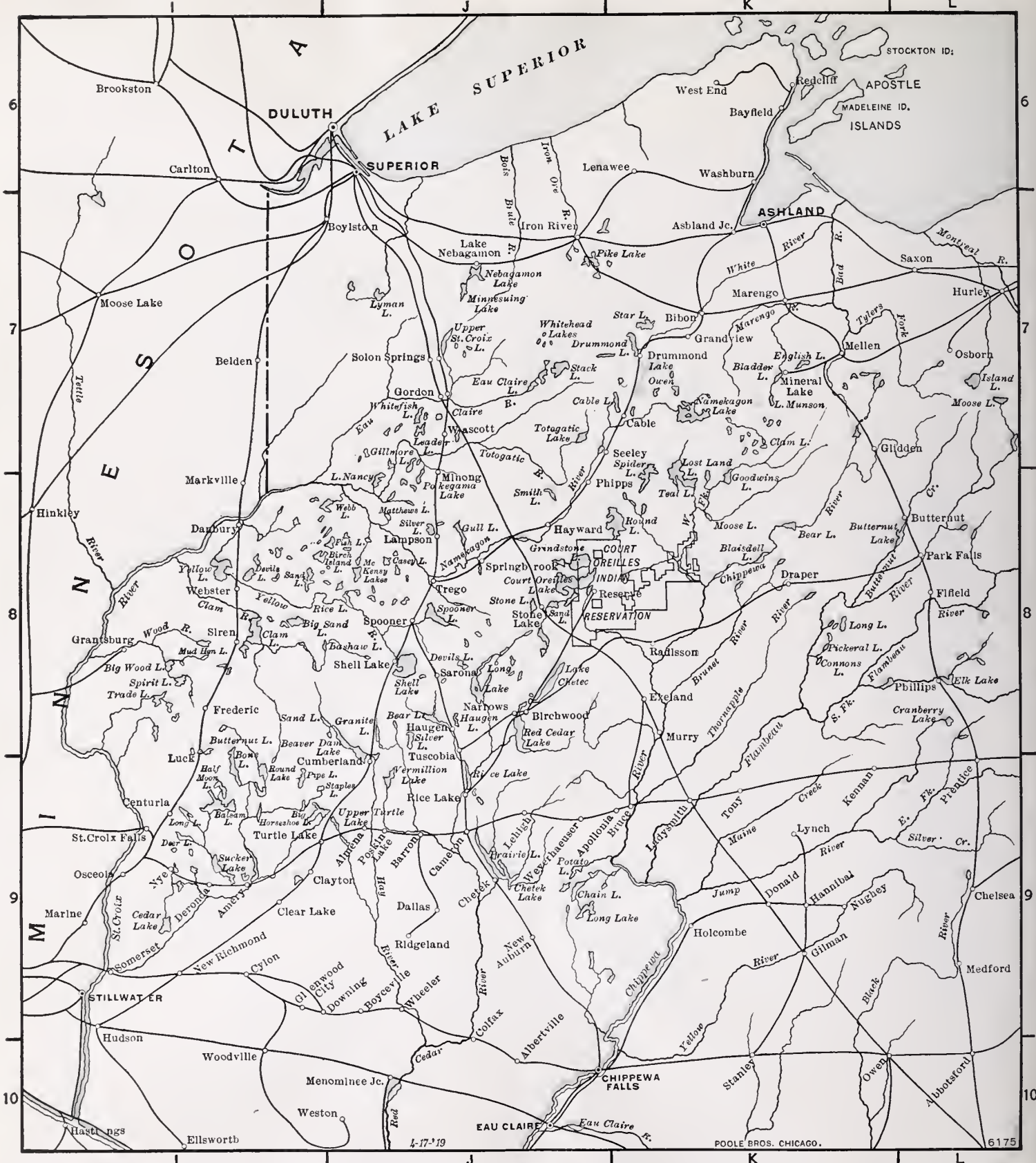


**FOR SECTIONAL DETAIL.
MAPS OF THE NORTHERN
WISCONSIN LAKE REGIONS
SEE PAGES 47-48-49-50**



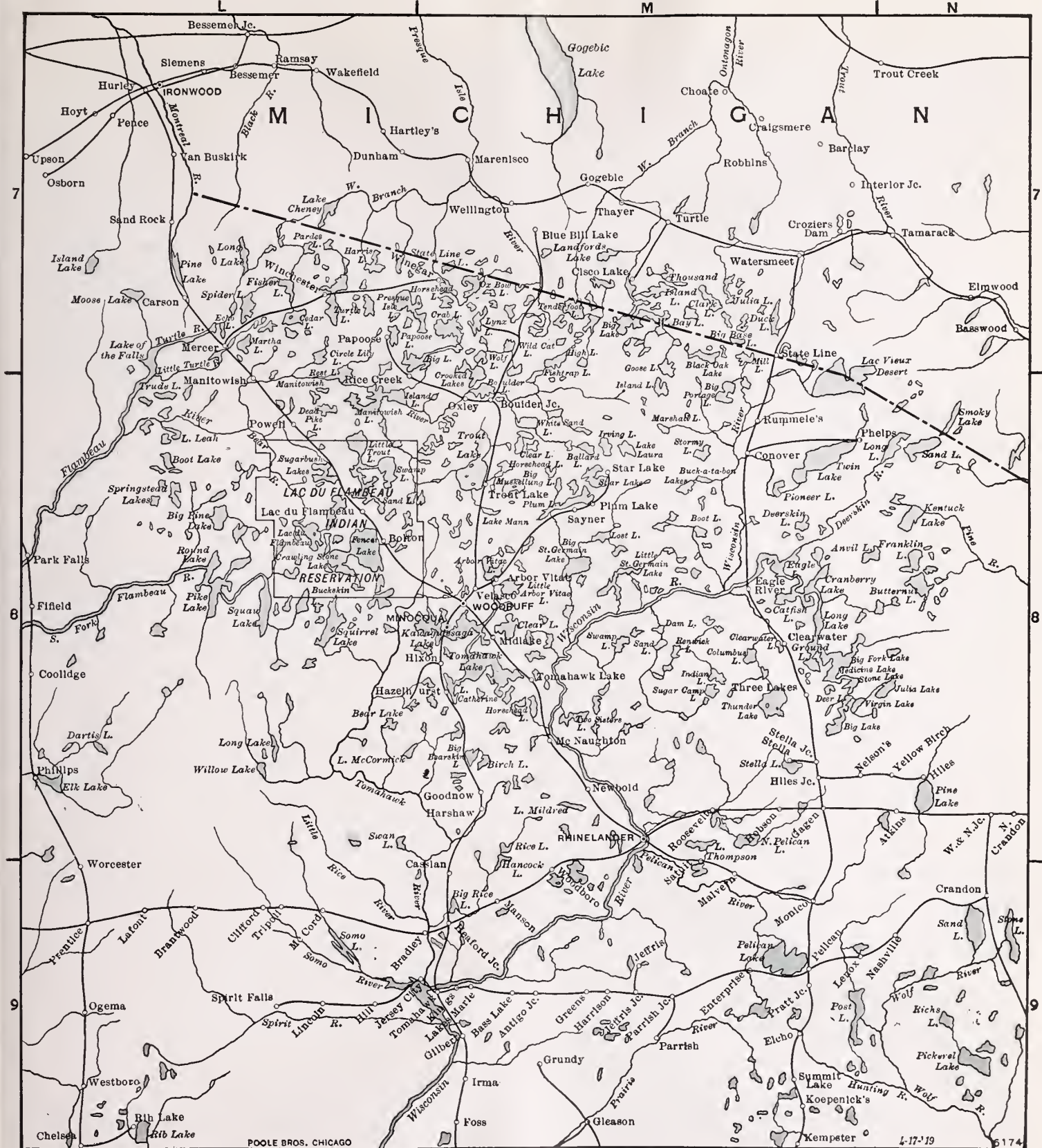
THE LAKE REGION OF ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN AND UPPER MICHIGAN

Lakes and resorts may be readily located by consulting key numbers following name of place in descriptive text



THE LAKE REGION OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

Lakes and resorts may be readily located by consulting key numbers following name of place in descriptive text



THE LAKE REGION OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN AND UPPER MICHIGAN

Lakes and resorts may be readily located by consulting key numbers following name of place in descriptive text

PERHAM, MINN. (C-6)—At Perham are many lakes which afford fine sport to the angler. Hotel accommodations are ample and good. Near Perham are Pine and Little Pine lakes, with modern lodges and cottages, while a few miles out is Lake Sybil, and the large Otter Tail Lake is within easy driving distance.

PHELPS, WIS. (N-8)—Heavily timbered district. An ideal resort center close to a number of beautiful lakes on whose shores are comfortable resorts with good accommodations.

In Long Lake, Sand Lake, Lac Vieux Desert, Big and Little Twin and other near-by lakes muskellunge, black bass, pickerel and pike are plentiful. There is also good trout fishing and deer and partridge hunting.

PINE CITY, MINN. (F-7)—Located on Cross Lake. The pine trees and the lake have made this vicinity an ideal place for those suffering from pulmonary trouble. An hotel and numerous cottages are available on the lake shores.

Pokegama, Devil and Cross lakes have bass, pike, pickerel and crappies.

PLUM LAKE, WIS. (M-8)—(See Sayner, Wis.)

POWELL WIS. (L-8)—From Powell a number of good lake resorts, in the midst of heavy timber, camps and lodges are reached. Good auto roads radiate from Powell, some of them penetrating the Manitowish and Lac du Flambeau regions.

POWERS LAKE, WIS. (O-14)—Four miles from Richmond and Genoa Junction and Twin Lakes stations; stages meet all trains. Good boat-ing. Bass, pike, pickerel and perch in abundance. First-class accommodations. The Twin Lakes are within a short drive. Mineral springs add to the attractions.

RADISSON, WIS. (K-8)—To those who enjoy life in the woods, this district will appeal strongly, as the existing conditions are practically those of the primitive days of the trappers. The Court O'Reilles Indian Reservation, on the shores of Court O'Reilles Lake, lends additional interest.

Muskellunge, bass and pike fishing may be had at the rapids in the Chippewa River. About six miles from Radisson is Muskellunge Pool. Deer and an occasional bear, as well as partridge, pheasants, etc., during the open season, to tempt the hunter.

RAINY LAKE AND LAKE OF THE WOODS DISTRICTS, MINNESOTA (E-1)—The Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts, in the extreme northern part of Minnesota, along the Canadian boundary, are still regions where the primeval forest guards its mysteries.

The Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts are the last great forests of the Middle West. There are moose, deer, bear, caribou, and all of the fur-bearing animals of the forest.

The canoeist who wants to get away from the cities into the true wilderness will find no better place than in this region. It is not a district of isolated



Horseback Riding Is an Attraction



Modern Dining Rooms—Typical of the Larger Resorts

lakes, but a connected lake-land where there are abundant camping sites.

International Falls is one of the towns of Minnesota farthest north, and is situated on the shore of the Rainy River at the Canadian boundary. It is the threshold to the country of primeval woods and waters.

The lake is a remnant of former Lake Agassiz. It is very irregular in contour, and has literally thousands of islands. At International Falls and Fort Frances steamers connect with trains and make trips down the Rainy River to Lake of the Woods. The lower lake is shallow and very little broken by islands, but the central and northern parts are thickly studded with them. The trip appeals especially to those who seek new fields for sight-seeing and exploration. Pike, pickerel, whitefish, lake trout, sturgeon, black bass and muskellunge are plentiful. The Rainy Lake district, which has within its boundaries several thousand smaller lakes, is still practically unfished.

In the Rainy Lake district is also situated the Quetico Forest Reserve, where are to be found some very fine camping sites.

RED CEDAR LAKE, WIS. (J-8)—(See Narrows, Wis.)

RHINELANDER, WIS. (M-8)—On the Wisconsin River, near Pelican Rapids. Bass, pike and muskellunge abound in the river and several lakes close by, including Lakes George, Julia, Thompson and Moon's Lake. One may enjoy a canoe trip in an attractive journey down the Wisconsin River. Cottages may be rented by the month or season at Lakes George, Moon and Sugar Camp.

RICHVILLE, MINN. (B-6)—In the heart of the timbered lake district and in a territory that has not been fished to any extent, there are six spring-fed lakes within a radius of three miles, stocked with bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. The hunting in season is particularly good.

Comfortable resort accommodations.

ST. CROIX FALLS, WIS. (I-9)—(Dalles of the St. Croix)—One of the "Geological Gardens of America." Twenty-five lakes within a radius of twelve miles and speckled trout streams come dashing into the St. Croix River. Good bass, pike, crappie and muskellunge fishing. A large concrete dam creates an eleven-mile flowage fifty feet deep above the park. The waters in this section are so cool that mid-summer angling is excellent.

ST. PAUL, MINN. (F-9)—(See Twin Cities.)

ST. PETER, MINN. (E-10)—Located in the Minnesota Valley a short distance from St. Peter, Mankato, Cleveland and Kasota, there is a charming group of lakes that offer a free and unconventional summer outing. Lakes Emily, Washington and Jefferson, with their irregular and wooded shore lines, are attractions for anglers, and large catches of bass and pike are made each season.



Indoor Diversion After Sunset

The country is rolling, and much timber still remains. Around the lakes are numerous summer homes and cottages, some of which have been built by Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota people.

Numerous resort hotels are on the shores of these lakes, where comfortable accommodations are provided and a vacation may be enjoyed for a modest outlay.

SALEM, WIS. (O-14)—Salem, on Hooker Lake, has excellent hotels, and on Paddock Lake are camping grounds and summer cottages for rent. Plenty of rowboats and ample fishing.

Silver Lake (Carter's platform) is west of Salem. There are good camping places and summer cottages on the east shore of the lake. Cross Rock and Camp lakes are easily reached from Salem.

SARONA, WIS. (J-8)—Long Lake, seven miles distant, is correctly named. Situated "back-a-way" just enough to give a real touch of the wilderness, it provides ideal conditions for bass, pike, pickerel and muskellunge fishing.

Resorts on the shores of the lake provide excellent accommodations.

SAUK CENTER, MINN. (C-8)—At south end of Sauk Lake, which is well stocked with fish. Also near Fairy Lake and Long Lake, and nine miles from Birch Lake and Ward Springs. Bass, pike and crappie fishing. Many cottages and several good hotels at Sauk Center.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH. (O-3)—Sault Ste. Marie is of interest to summer travelers as the gateway to the beautiful Georgian Bay country.

The "Locks" are the largest in the world—marvels of engineering skill. The sight of immense freighters and passenger ships "locking through" is of never failing interest.

Steamer service is maintained regularly between Sault Ste. Marie and Michipicoten Island, and a circuit tour of Georgian Bay is one of the most interesting journeys imaginable.

SAYNER, WIS. (M-8)—On Plum Lake, five miles long and one mile wide. The banks are high and covered with heavy timber. The fishing in this lake and neighboring waters is excellent. Big St. Germain, Little St. Germain, and Lost lakes are easily reached. These lakes are noted for large muskellunge.

Deer, duck and partridge hunting is good during season.

Hotel accommodations are good. A fine golf course is also here.

An excellent private camp for boys known as the Wisconsin Highlands Camp is located on Plum Lake.

Railroad stations at Plum Lake and Sayner are both on the lake.

SCHLEISINGERVILLE, WIS. (O-13)—Cedar Lake, two miles from Schleisingerville, also reached from Cedar Lake Station, is five miles long and one mile wide. Numerous cottages on the lake shore are reached by omnibuses which connect with trains. Steamboat service around the lake. Private cottages can be rented.

SHAWANO, WIS. (N-10)—The Shawano district embraces Shawano, Pine, Grass, Long, Round and Meshauquette lakes, besides many smaller ones, all well supplied with pike, black bass and pickerel. At Shawano are desirable hotels and private houses.

North of Shawano is one of the best brook trout regions in Wisconsin, traversed by hundreds of small streams; the Red River is near, the west branch of the Wolf River, and several branches of the Evergreen. They are practically unfished waters.

SHELL LAKE, WIS. (J-8)—Shell Lake town is on the lake of the same name, with clean, sandy beaches, and is one of the largest in Upper Wisconsin. It is well supplied with large and small-mouth bass and pike. There are good trout streams near by. "In the City" hotels provide good accommodations.

Chain lakes and Ripley lakes reached by short portage.

SILVER LAKE, WIS. (O-14)—(See Salem, Wis.)

SOLO SPRINGS, WIS. (J-7)—Solon Springs, on the shores of Lake St. Croix, is one of the favored outing points in Upper Wisconsin. A large and increasing cottage colony is evidence of its attractiveness, and the number and varying types of cottages for rent at moderate charges is one of the attractive features of this resort center. Black bass, rock bass, pike and pickerel are plentiful. Good trout fishing in the Brule River and smaller streams near by. Excellent hotel and cottage accommodations.

Near-by lakes are: St. Croix, at station; Twin Lakes, Bass, Muskrat, Loon, Sand and Lake Murray.

SOUTH BEAVER DAM, WIS. (N-13)—(See Beaver Dam.)

SOUTH HAVEN, MINN. (D-8)—South Haven is one of the best known places in the State for large and small-mouth black bass. Thirteen lakes four miles from town. The country is rolling and wooded, and the resorts are beautifully located on high shaded banks with sandy beaches.

Lakes surrounding South Haven are Sylvia, Pickerel, Big, Otter, Mary, Caroline, Francis, Union, John, Johnson's, Scott, Betsey, Farwell.

SPICER, MINN. (C-9)—Spicer is on Green Lake, four miles wide and six miles long, well wooded, a clean sandy beach, and connected with several smaller lakes. Green and adjoining lakes abound in bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. There are well built and well managed summer hotels. Log cottages have large screened-in porches. Green Lake beach rises several feet above the water, and young people and children can bathe in perfect safety. There are also tennis courts and other facilities for entertainment.

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA (C-12)—(See Lakes Okoboji, Iowa.)

SPOONER, WIS. (J-8)—In the timbered region of Northern Wisconsin, Spooner is a "Gateway" to an ideal lake and resort district.

A number of creeks and streams penetrate this territory in the immediate vicinity, and good catches of trout are the rule. The near-by lakes offer bass, pike and pickerel, and resorts on Lipsey and Big McKenzie lakes offer comfortable accommodations.

Lakes near by: Spooner, Cyclone, Big McKenzie, Lipsey, Casey, Lincoln.



You Can Ride a Horse to Water—



Beautiful St. Paul—a Gateway to the Northern Lake Region

SPREAD EAGLE, WIS. (O-8)—(P. O. Iron Mountain Mich.)—On a chain of thirteen lakes. An abundance of deer and partridge and excellent fishing. Good hotel accommodations.

SPRING BROOK, WIS. (J-8)—Located in a wooded district penetrated by many streams, and in easy reach of a number of fine fishing lakes whose resorts provide comfortable accommodations. Good fishing for bass, pike and pickerel in all of the lakes, and for trout in the streams.

Lakes: Spring Lake, Bass Lake, Hay Lake, Turenus Lake, Gull Lake, Sissabagamo Lake.

SPRING GROVE, ILL. (O-14)—(See Fox Lake, Ill.)

STAR LAKE, WIS. (M-8)—The country is rolling, covered with heavy timber and dotted with lakes of surpassing beauty. A hotel of rustic architecture has been erected on Star Lake. There are muskellunge, black and green bass, pike, pickerel, and deer, bear, partridge, duck and numerous other fish and game. Ballard Lake and Lake Buckatoban are not far from Star Lake. There are forests and lakes to the north of Star Lake, reaching most desirable fishing and hunting grounds, all easy of access from Star Lake, either by trail or portage.

STATE LINE, MICH. (N-7)—(P. O. Donaldson, Wis.)—On the boundary line between Wisconsin and the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, in a territory ideal in its environment, is a group of forest lakes and water courses. From State Line the famous fishing grounds at Lac Vieux Desert,

Little Portage, Big Portage, Black Oak, Pine and the Cisco group of lakes are reached over good roads.

Resorts provide excellent accommodations, and in the waters of these lakes are found muskellunge, wall-eyed pike, trout, bass and ciscoes. The region is one of the best for deer hunting.

STONE LAKE—RESERVE, WIS. (J-8)—Both points are gateways to the wonderful lakes in and bordering on the Lac Court O'Reilles Indian Reservation, and they are outfitting headquarters for a wide region. All of the lakes are known for their muskellunge. They also contain bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. There are several trout streams in the vicinity. The resort accommodations are excellent.

STORM LAKE, IOWA (C-13)—The lake is large and beautiful. Boats ply between the resort and the city of Storm Lake. Excellent facilities for camping may be secured at "The Casino," where tents may be pitched without rent of ground and where cottages are also obtainable.

STURGEON BAY AND DOOR COUNTY, WIS. (P-10)—On the eastern side of Green Bay, almost across from Menominee, lie several quaint villages which for rural beauty cannot be surpassed. Sturgeon Bay, Fish Creek, Ephraim and Sister Bay form an ideal country in which to relax and recuperate.

The natural location of this State park insures a healthful climate and invigorating breezes from Lake Michigan add to it. The irregular, weather-beaten bluffs and craggy headlands, alternating with sheltered coves and white

sandy beaches, form a continuous panorama of striking beauty. Bass and other species of game fish are plentiful. Boating and bathing, together with long walks through the primitive woods, form an unending attraction. Hotel accommodations are ample and strictly first-class.

From Green Bay rail transportation is maintained to Sturgeon Bay, from which point twelve passenger automobiles operate to and from Egg Harbor, Fish Creek, Ephraim and Sister Bay, making direct connections with trains. From Menominee good boat service is maintained across Green Bay to the various resorts in Door County. There is also daily stage and steamer service to Egg Harbor, Ellison Bay, Washington Island, Jacksonport, Bailey's Harbor and Rowley's Bay, affording a wide choice of ideal short trips.

TAYLOR'S FALLS, MINN. (G-8)—(Dalles of St. Croix)—Taylor's Falls, Minn., is located on the bank of the St. Croix River and is the entrance to the Inter-State Park and the Dalles of the St. Croix, which are noted for their geological interest and beautiful scenery. The hillsides are full of cool, bubbling springs.

The surrounding country is dotted with beautiful lakes which afford excellent fishing, boating and bathing. There are good trout streams within a short distance. The resort accommodations are good.

THREE LAKES, WIS. (M-8)—Located on the Lower Eagle Chain of Waters composed of twenty-seven lakes that may be reached without portage. There are a great many more inland lakes within a short distance. Bass, pike, muskellunge and pickerel provide the fishing, also many near-by trout streams.

Deer, partridge, duck and snipe shooting good in season.

Rowboats, launches, bait, guides, camping and complete tenting outfits may be readily obtained.

First-class hotels and resorts provide good accommodations.

TOMAHAWK LAKE, WIS. (M-8)—Tomahawk Lake has over forty miles of shore line. The Wisconsin River and many smaller lakes are easily reached. Boats, guides and camping outfits can be procured. Several fishing clubs have permanent quarters on its banks. Muskellunge, bass, Mackinaw trout and lake trout are abundant.

TOWER, MINN. (G-4)—A town on the threshold of a primeval land of virgin tamarack, spruce, birch and pine, where the moose, the caribou and the birchbark canoe flourish—that is the Minnesota "north country," and—that is Tower.

So many are the bays and inlets and islands, that the shore line of Vermillion Lake equals nearly seven hundred miles. The islands number three hundred and fifty-five, and here and there among them scenic cruises are waiting. In Vermillion's clear waters wall-eyed pike and muskellunge and land-locked salmon are also waiting. Numerous summer hotels offer comfortable accommodations, and there are camping places on a hundred islands.

Tower is the starting place for canoeing and camping trips that lead to the lakes and rivers that lie along the northeastern Minnesota and Ontario boundary.

TRACY, MINN. (B-10)—Hunting and fishing good at Lake Shetek, ten miles from Tracy. There are other lakes near by. Hotels at Lake Shetek and Tracy furnish good accommodations.

TROUT LAKE, WIS. (M-8)—Trout Lake, the headwaters of the south fork of the Manitowish River, abounds in muskellunge, bass and other game fish. Many beautiful groves of the virgin forest are standing, some of them preserved by the State. There are streams with brook trout and fine catches are taken. Lakes easily reached for a day's fishing from Trout Lake are: Muskellunge, Allequash, Spider, Silver, The Three Greshams, Bass and White Sand lakes. Canoe trips may be taken down the Manitowish River. There are summer hotels on Trout Lake and camps on many lakes.

TURTLE LAKE, WIS. (J-9)—Turtle Lake is a going-in point for a number of fine lakes and streams. Many resorts on the shores of the near-by lakes provide good accommodations. Good trout, bass, pickerel and pike fishing. Hunting in season for pheasants, partridge, prairie chickens and grouse is good. Guides, boats and fishing tackle are at hand.

Lakes easily reached from Turtle Lake are Horseshoe, Bear, Upper and Lower Turtle, Big Round, Little Round, Pipe, Blakes, White Ash, Staples.

TWIN CITIES, MINN. (F-9)—The Twin Cities, the portals to the great lake and resort region of Minnesota and Upper Wisconsin, are ideally situated on the Mississippi River and afford the visitor some scenic treats. Tourists and travelers should spend a few days in these interesting cities.

With their fine hotels and apartments; their beautiful parks and city lakes, splendid drives and many points of interest, historic and otherwise, it is decidedly worth while to the tourist to spend a day or two, and longer, if possible, in enjoying these beautiful cities.

The trolley lines between the two cities and Lakes White Bear and Minnetonka constitute a single system. These lines reach all interesting points, and a sight-seeing trip may suit one's own time and convenience.

ST. PAUL—White Bear Lake, the center of a suburban residence district extending completely around the lake. On the shores of the lake are located Wildwood Park and picturesque White Bear Village.

Stillwater, reached from Wildwood Park or St. Paul by steam road or trolley, is located on the St. Croix River. The river extends thirty miles north to Taylor's Falls and beyond.

Como Park—A wooded section surrounding Lake Como represents a fine example of formal gardening. Beautiful lagoons, lily ponds, gardens and pergolas.

Ft. Snelling—A military post conveniently reached from St. Paul or Minneapolis.

Phalen Park—The Phalen group of five lakes are connected by waterways for the canoe enthusiast, and are devoted to bathing and recreational purposes.

Indian Mounds Park, embracing seventy acres, is the location of Indian earthworks on a high bluff bordering and overlooking the Mississippi. The view from this park presents a wonderful panorama of the valley of the Mississippi River.

State Capitol—No visitor should leave St. Paul without visiting Minnesota's Capitol, a noted architectural gem of white marble, whose artistic beauty is surpassed only by the Congressional Library.

MINNEAPOLIS—Lake Minnetonka, the queen of the northern lakes, on whose shores are located fine homes and mansions, is but a short distance



Regattas Are a Feature at Many of the Lakes



Historic Old Mackinac Island

from Minneapolis. Numerous hotels and boarding houses are found around the lake.

In the city are Lakes Calhoun, Harriet, Cedar, Nokomis and Lake of the Isles. They form the basis of a park system of surpassing beauty and utility.

Minnehaha Falls—A beautiful cataract, immortalized in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," has a beautiful park with a creek valley, attractive walks, a zoo, gardens and pavilions. Fort Snelling adjoins Minnehaha Park.

Glenwood Park—A tract of five hundred and eighty-five acres maintained in its natural condition. Groves, gardens of wild flowers, an attractive lake, also a public golf course, are attractions.

St. Anthony Falls—The "cradle" of Minneapolis. Here are clustered the world's greatest flour mills.

University of Minnesota—One of the largest educational institutions in the country. Campus area, one hundred and eight acres; thirty large buildings, on the banks of the Mississippi River.

TWIN LAKES, MICH. (J-2)—Two beautiful lakes in Upper Michigan, offering excellent fishing, boating, bathing and camping. The fishing is exceptionally good—black bass and small-mouthed bass predominate. Brook trout streams also in this vicinity. Furnished cottages may be rented.

TWIN LAKES, WIS. (O-14)—(See Powers Lake.)

WACONIA, MINN. (E-9)—(Coney Island)—But a short run from Minneapolis, and a splendid vacation spot. Good fishing, a beautiful lake, and exceptional resort accommodations.

WALKER, MINN. (D-5)—Walker is on the south arm of Leech Lake, and on the north shore of Lake May. A chain of lakes extends nine miles south. The chief attraction is the fishing in Leech Lake and its tributaries for muskellunge, bass and pike. The golden pike found in the depths of these waters rivals bass in its fighting spirit. It is not uncommon for an experienced fisherman to land his limit of wall-eyed pike or Oswego bass in one day.

The pine woods that are about Walker are a notable attraction. From May until cold weather an abundance of strawberries, raspberries and blueberries may be gathered in these woods.

There are steamers, gasoline launches and sailboats on Leech Lake, which make daily trips for the convenience of those wishing to tour the lake or seek a day's fishing.

The Indians of this locality have largely assumed the habits and manner of life of the white race.

From Benedict and La Porte, a short distance north from Walker, there are lakes that afford good camping and fine fishing.

From La Porte autos run to and from Lake Itasca. The roads are modern in character and the fares reasonable.

WALWORTH, WIS. (N-14)—(See Lake Geneva, Wis.)

WARD SPRINGS, MINN. (D-7)—Ward Springs, east of Sauk Center, is on Birch Lake, one mile from Ward Springs Station. There are furnished cottages and springs of drinking water of exceptional medicinal value. Birch Lake is of good size and is well stocked with standard varieties of Minnesota game fish.

WASECA, MINN. (E-11)—Just northeast of the city is Clear Lake, one of the beauty spots of Minnesota. The lake is one mile wide and one and one-half miles long, with a drive around it. At Starr Park many people go every summer to camp and rest.

Other near-by lakes are Loon, Rice and Watkins. The lakes are well supplied with pickerel, black and silver bass, and other varieties of fish.

WATERSMEET, MICH. (J-3)—Watersmeet is a headquarters for trout fishermen. Several small streams close to the station form Great Trout Brook. There is a beautiful waterfall near by, below which there is especially fine trout fishing. Black bass are plentiful in the lakes, all of which are of easy access. Deer, bear, partridge and duck hunting. A new county road to Thousand Island Lake.

WATERVILLE, MINN. (E-10)—Lake Sakatah is in and Lake Tetonka near the town. Pike, bass, crappies, pickerel are found, also good accommodations for the tourist.

Madison Lake and Lake Jefferson, about ten miles from Waterville, are strong fishing and summer resorts, with excellent accommodations and easily reached over good roads.

WAUPACA, WIS. (N-11)—Here is a chain-o'-lakes, sixteen in all, connected by winding waterways. The banks of the lakes are high and wooded, the beaches of clean white sand. The resort accommodations are good. Bass, perch and pickerel fishing. There are several trout streams near by.

WENDELL, MINN. (B-7)—Situated on the edge of the "Lake Park Region," and accessible to several fine lakes. At Ten Mile Lake, which, strangely, is only nine miles from town, there is an excellent hotel. Exceptional fishing in the near-by lakes.

WEST BEND, WIS. (O-13)—Little Cedar Lake, very attractive, is four miles from West Bend. There is good fishing and fine facilities for boating and bathing. Big Cedar and Silver lakes and the Milwaukee River furnish excellent fishing.

WEYERHAEUSER, WIS. (J-9)—Located in the timber country and surrounded by spring-fed lakes and trout streams.

There are eight lakes within twelve miles and no better fishing is to be found anywhere. Good accommodations.

WHEATON, MINN. (A-7)—Lake Traverse, just west of Wheaton, is 14 miles long, two and a half miles wide, with a depth of from two to six feet of water. It is the feeding ground for countless numbers of ducks and geese, wild rice and celery affording an abundance of feed. There are numer-

ous small islands covered with grass and cane, growing from two to six feet above the water, affording splendid cover for the hunter. Millions of ducks and geese are hatched here annually. The shooting is best early in the season. This duck marsh is absolutely safe on account of its shallow water.

WHITE BEAR, MINN. (F-9)—The White Bear Lake shore line is irregular, beautifully wooded and turfed, and with cottages and club houses dotting it. Hundreds own summer homes at the lake and spend the season until in October enjoying the pleasures of lake life. Bass, pike and pickerel are found in the lake, but yachting and boating is, perhaps, the chief attraction. A summer traveler who spends several days in the Twin Cities should arrange to spend a part of a day at least at this delightful resort.

WILD ROSE, WIS. (M-11)—Wild Rose is noted for its beautiful trout streams and near-by lakes. The pulse of the hunter will be quickened by the abundance of ducks, partridges, rabbits and squirrels, and fine wild geese which stop at the lakes in the fall.

WILLMAR, MINN. (C-9)—Fish found in the vicinity are black bass, pickerel, pike, muskellunge and crappies. The best resorts are on Green Lake, Eagle Lake, Florida Lake, Lake Wacanga, and Big Kandiyohi, from five to fourteen miles distant. At Lake Wacanga muskellunge are plentiful, and frequently run from ten to fifteen pounds. Other lakes in the neighborhood are Lakes Elizabeth and Lillian.

WINNECONNE, WIS. (N-11)—On Wolf River and Lake Winneconne, with its chain of lakes—Winnebago, Butte des Morts, Winneconne, Poygan, Partridge and Partridge Crop—connected by Wolf and Fox rivers. The white bass season is during May and June, and at most any time pike, pickerel, bass, sturgeon, catfish and other fresh water fish may be caught. In the hunting season ducks, geese, rice-chicken and coot are plentiful. Lakes Poygan and Butte des Morts, with their tributaries, are the feeding grounds of canvas-back ducks. Teal and mallards are plentiful. Geese are seen in large numbers. Excellent camping grounds.

WINTER, WIS. (K-8)—Located in a heavily-timbered district, penetrated by the Chippewa River, within convenient reach of several fine fishing lakes. Muskellunge fishing is particularly good in the Chippewa River, and a variety of game fish abounds in the lakes.

Resorts on the river and at the lakes are easily reached and provide good accommodations. Camping outfits can be arranged for a trip down the Chippewa.

Lakes reached from Winter: Island, Barber, Allen, Hunter, Barker; all seven miles from Winter.

WINTON, MINN. (G-3)—(See Ely, Minn.)

WITCH LAKE—WITBECK, MICH. (K-3)—Witch Lake is within easy reach of a busy world yet absolutely secluded. The waters of Witch Lake abound with trout, land-locked salmon, bass and pickerel.

There are log cabins, equipped with every convenience for family and



The Wilderness Next Door

party use, and the district provides fair means for procuring dairy products and vegetables.

"Log Gables," a resort in the wilds on Chief Lake, and "Hunters Rest," on Fence Lake, provide excellent cabin and dining hall accommodations. These are also conveniently reached from Witbeck, Mich.

West of Witbeck are the Fence and Michigamme rivers, also Trout Lake. To the east are the Flat Rock and Escanaba rivers and other good trout streams. Hotel and cabin accommodations at Trout Lake.

WOODRUFF, WIS. (M-8)—In the heart of one of Wisconsin's most favored lake districts, Woodruff has attracted tourists, sportsmen and vacationists from near and far.

Roads have been cut through the timber, which radiate in every direction, and the innumerable lakes in this district are now of easy access.

There are resorts to suit the taste and purse of every individual. Black bass and muskellunge are caught during the summer months in waters as deep as one hundred feet. In the spring, when in more shallow water, bass rise readily to the artificial fly.

Deer hunting is good in season, and small game is abundant in the timber. An ideal region for the angler, sportsman and vacationist, with a great variety of out-of-door diversion relaxation and rest, and a splendid country for the canoe enthusiast.

(See also Minocqua, Wis.)



Where the Kiddies May Spend Joyful Hours

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

ILLINOIS

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Antioch, Ill.				
Sylvan Beach.....	2 1/2 mls	150	\$2.50	\$15.00
Lake View House.....	3 miles	100	2.00	12.00
Oakland House.....	.....	.....	2.00	10.00
Queen of the West.....	.....	.....	2.00	10.00
Pettie Lake Hotel.....	.....	.....	2.00	9.00
Bluffdale.....	.....	.....	2.00	9.00
C. E. Herman's.....	.....	.....	2.00	12.00
Johnson's.....	.....	.....	2.00	9.00
Lake Marie Hotel.....	.....	.....	2.00	10.00
Wurzen Sepps Resort.....	3 miles	50	2.50 to 3.00	15.00 to 18.00
Selter House.....	5 miles	50	2.50	12.00
Cushing House.....	.....	.....	2.00	9.00
Lotus Resort.....	5 miles	75	2.50	14.00
Rotter's Resort.....	4 1/2 mls	60	2.50	12.00
Glifords.....	3 miles	150	3.00	.....
Lion Lake Hotel.....	1 1/2 mls	50	2.00	10.00
Dressel House.....	3 miles	50	2.50	14.00
Bauer's Resort.....	4 miles	25	2.50	12.00
Avon Park, Ill.				
Avon Park Hotel.....	1 mile	200	2.00	17.50
Crystal Lake, Ill.				
Hotel Leonard.....	1 mile	100	3.00	15.00
Lake Shore House.....	2 1/2 mls	50	3.00	15.00
Crystal Lake House.....	1 mile	40	2.50	10.00 to 15.00
Hill Crest Summer Resort.....	6 miles	50	3.00	12.00 to 15.00
Fox Lake, Ill.				
Minneapolis.....	1/2 mile	300	3.00	20.00 up
Fox Lake Hotel.....	1/2 mile	50	1.50	10.00 up
Waltonian Hotel.....	1/2 mile	200	1.50	10.00 up
Lakeside Hotel.....	1/2 mile	160	2.00 up	10.00 to 15
Oak View Hotel.....	1/2 mile	30	3.00	15.00
Point Comfort Hotel.....	1/2 mile	100	2.00	15.00
Matheson Hotel.....	1/2 mile	60	2.00	12.00
Lake View Hotel.....	1/2 mile	50	2.00	12.00
Hotel Marlon.....	1/2 mile	35	2.00	10.00
Park View Hotel.....	1/2 mile	150	2.50	10.00 to 12
Behrer's Hotel.....	1/2 mile	50	2.00	10.00
Illinois Hotel.....	1/2 mile	100	2.00 up	12.00 to 18
Irlon's Hotel.....	1/2 mile	60	2.00	12.00
Krossman's Hotel.....	1/2 mile	30	2.00	12.00
Dunnill House.....	1/2 mile	50	2.00	10.00 to 12
Biddison's Hotel.....	1/2 mile	35	2.00	10.50
Eagle Point Rest.....	1/2 mile	40	1.50	8.00
Pistakee Outing House.....	1/2 mile	40	1.50	8.00 to 10
Pistakee Beach Hotel.....	1/2 mile	50	2.00	10.00
The Englewood.....	1/2 mile	50	1.50	9.00 up
Rose Villa Hotel.....	1/2 mile	25	1.50	9.00 up
Hotel Aster.....	1/2 mile	20	2.00	12.00
Huseby Hotel.....	1/2 mile	35	2.00	10.00 up
Hotel Morrison.....	1/2 mile	35	2.00	10.00
Oak Park Hotel.....	3 miles	100	2.00 up	10.00 up
Mellin's Hotel.....	3 miles	75	2.00	10.00
Cushing's Hotel.....	3 1/2 mls	80	2.50	10.50
Pettie Lake Hotel.....	5 miles	50	2.00	10.00
Queen of the West.....	6 miles	150	2.50	10.50 to 14
Selter Summer Resort.....	2 miles	50	1.50	8.00
Grass Lake Hotel.....	2 miles	50	1.50 up	9.00 to 12
Grays Lake, Ill.				
Grays Lake Hotel.....	1 mile	30	2.50	.....
Park Cottage Hotel.....	100	1.00	7.00	.....
Lakeside Hotel.....	3 1/2 mls	60	2.25	12.00
Drum Lake Hotel.....	150	1.50	8.00	.....
Avon Park Hotel.....	250	2.00	Spectral	.....
Delaware Hotel.....	3 1/2 mls	150	2.00	10.00
Sheldon's Farm Resort.....	3 1/2 mls	25	1.50	8.00
Allen Farm Resort.....	4 miles	10	2.00	12.00
Hainesville, Ill.				
Avon Park Hotel.....	1 mile	250	2.50	17.50
Sundwall Cottages.....	1 1/2 mls	.....	.....	Spectral
Taylor Lake Hotel.....	1 mile	100	2.00	10.00
Green Villa Cottage.....	1 mile	60	2.00	8.50
Ingleside, Ill.				
Lippincott Hotel.....	1 1/2 mls	100	2.50	14.00
Columbia Club Hotel.....	4 miles	75	2.00	10.00
Col's Hotel.....	2 1/2 mls	50	2.00	12.00
Bay Cottage Summer Resort (a).				
Liberty Club (a).....	2 1/2 mls	65	2.00	10.00
Hotel Kapella.....	1/2 mile	50	2.00	10.00
Antrim Cottage.....	1/2 mile	16	2.00	9.00
Kapling House.....	1/2 mile	75	2.00	10.00
Wooster Lake House.....	1 mile	40	2.50	12.00
Marble Hotel.....	1/2 mile	50	2.00	10.00
Stanton House.....	2 bks	100	2.00	10.00
(a) P. O. Lake Villa, Ill.				
Lake Bluff, Ill.				
Sheridan Inn.....	7 bks	25	2.00	10.50
Hotel De Rogers.....	4 bks	40	2.00	12.00
Colonial.....	6 bks	50	2.50	15.00
The Illaco.....	2 bks	30	2.00	12.00
Lake Villa, Ill.				
Jarvis Hotel.....	1 blk	100	2.50	15.00
Columbia Club.....	.....	.....	2.50	12.00
Liberty Club.....	150	1.50	12.00	.....
David Cusbon.....	75	1.50	9.00	.....
Queen of the West.....	100	1.50	9.00	.....
Hunters Home.....	60	1.25	7.00	.....
Louis Rother.....	75	1.25	7.00	.....
Ray Preganzer.....	75	1.25	7.00	.....
Crooked Lake Resort.....	2 1/2 mls	150	2.50	15.00
L. Faber.....	3 bks	15	3.00	18.00

ILLINOIS

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Lake Villa, Ill.—Cont'd				
John Nade.....	2 miles	75	\$2.50	\$15.00
W. Anderson.....	2 miles	100	2.50	15.00
H. Johnson.....	2 miles	30	2.50	15.00
Mrs. J. Teger.....	2 miles	60	2.50	15.00
D. L. Cramer.....	4 miles	50	2.00	12.00
Lake Zurich, Ill.				
Lake Shore Castle.....	2 bks	50	1.00 to 2.00	6.00 to 12.00
Shady Oaks.....	3 bks	35	1.00 to 2.00	4.00 to 8.00
Tonne's Hotel.....	1 blk	25	2.00	12.00
Whitney Farm.....	1 mile	30	2.00	10.00
Hoelt House.....	4 bks	40	2.00	10.00
Maple Leaf Hotel.....	near	50	2.00	8.00
Elm House.....	near	30	1.50	10.00
Fuch House.....	near	30	1.00	5.00 up
The Hermit House.....	near	35	1.00	5.50 up
Long Lake, Ill.				
Stanton House.....	1 blk	100	2.50	12.00
Marble Hotel.....	1/2 mile	75	2.00	9.00
Woodland Hotel.....	3 bks	75	2.00	10.00
Wooster Lake House.....	1 mile	40	2.50	10.00
McHenry, Ill.				
Mincola.....	10 mls	300	3.00	20.00 up
Hotel Circle.....	9 miles	250	1.50 to 2.50	7.00 to 14
Park Hotel.....	2 bks	60	2.00	8.00
Riverside House.....	1 mile	100	2.00 to 2.50	10 to 12.00
Kingsley House.....	5 miles	100	1.50 to 2	8.00 to 12
Lakeside.....	10 miles	150	2.00 up	10.00 up
Stillings Hotel.....	4 miles	150	2.00 to 3.00	10.00 to 12
Oak Park Hotel.....	5 miles	50	3.00	15.00
Illinois Hotel.....	8 miles	150	2.00 up	10.00 to 12
North Western Hotel.....	1/2 blk	30	2.00	12.00
Buck House.....	1 mile	30	2.00	Spectral
McHenry House.....	1 mile	36	3.00	18.00
Rosedale Resort.....	1 1/2 mls	50	1.50	8.00
Orchard Beach.....	2 miles	60	3.00	18.00
Mellins Resort.....	5 miles	50	2.00	10.00
White-away.....	1 1/2 mls	60	2.00	9.00
Road Lake, Ill.				
Avon Park Hotel.....	1 mile	250	2.00	14.00
Wauconda, Ill.				
Jenks House.....	near	50	1.50	8.00
East Side Hotel.....	near	60	1.50	8.00
Lakeside Inn.....	1/2 blk	40	2.50	12.00
Burton Villa.....	near	25	2.00	10.00
Oakland Hotel.....	near	40	1.50	8.00
Shadow Lawn.....	near	20	1.50	8.00
Rest Cottage.....	near	40	1.50	8.00
Wauconda Beach.....	3 bks	45	3.00	12.00
Duers House.....	near	20	2.00	10.00
IOWA				
Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Arnold's Park, Iowa				
(See Okoboji and Spirit Lake, Iowa)				
Clear Lake, Iowa				
The Oakes Hotel.....	1/2 mile	150	3.00 to 4.00	18.00 to 24.00
Hotel Elk.....	3 bks	75	2.50 to 4	10.50 to 14
The Slisby.....	1/4 mile	.....	.....	.....
Oakwood Park Cottages	3 miles	100	1.00 to 1.50	10.00 to 25.00
Lake Shore Hotel.....	6 miles	60	1.00 to 1.50	7.00 to 10.00
Richards Hotel.....	3 miles	100	2.50	17.50 up
Bayside Inn Hotel.....	1 mile	250	2.00	9.00
Dodges Point Cottages	3 miles	.....	.....	10.00 to 25.00
Ventura Heights Camp	1/2 mile	.....	.....	12.00 to 15.00
Lakeview, Iowa				
Barton Hotel.....	1 1/2 mls	25	2.50	12.00
Lakewood Hotel.....	1 mile	100	2.50	14.00
Lakeside Hotel.....	1 blk	20	2.00	.....
Cottage Grove Hotel.....	3 miles	.....	1.25	7.00
Okoboji, Iowa				
Arnold's Park Hotel.....	2 bks	200	2.50 up	.....
The Villa Hotel.....	2 bks	75	2.00 up	10.00 up
The Inn.....	1 1/2 mls	350	2.50 up	.....
Manhattan Hotel.....	2 miles	125	2.50	.....
Lincoln Park House.....	1/2 mile	30	2.50	14.00
Miller's Bay House.....	3 miles	100	2.00	12.00
.....	1 blk	50	2.50	12.00
"Lakeswood" Hotel.....	1 blk	.....	2.00	10.00
"The Crescent" Hotel.....	4 miles	75	2.00	10.00 up
Ruthven, Iowa				
Kennedy House.....	2 miles	25	2.00	7.50
Hunters Lodge.....	5 miles	15	2.00	7.00
Lake Park Hotel.....	2 1/2 mls	30	2.50	8.00
Spirit Lake, Iowa				
Antlers Hotel.....	3 bks	50	3.00	15.00
La Plaza Hotel.....	1 blk	50	7.50 to 1.00	14.00
Hawkeye Hotel.....	1 1/2 mls	48	2.25	8.00
Spirit Lake House.....	3 bks	50	1.75	6.00
Orleans Hotel.....	1 blk	200	Appl	.....
Crandall's Lodge.....	6 1/2 blk	100	3.00	15.00
West Side Hotel.....	1 1/2 blk	75	2.50	12.00
Grand Bar Bridge.....	3 miles	35	2.50	12.00
Storm Lake, Iowa				
Bradford Hotel.....	6 bks	80	2.50 to 3	14 to 17.50
Columbia Hotel.....	3 bks	35	2.00	.....
Casino Hotel.....	2 miles	15	2.50	10.00

MICHIGAN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Allenville, Mich.				
Massey House.....	4 miles	100	\$2.50	\$15.00
Bergland, Mich.				
Bergland Hotel.....	1 blk	30	2.50	14.00
Big Bay, Mich.				
Camp Sasawagaming.....	4 miles	.....	.....	90 for 4 wks
Huron Mountain Club.....	5 miles	.....	.....	.....
Channing, Mich.				
Richard House.....	1 blk	60	2.50	12.00
St. Paul House.....	1 blk	40	2.50	12.00
Railroad House.....	1 blk	50	2.50	12.00
Charlevoix, Mich.				
The Inn.....	at sta.	400	4.00 up	28.00 up
Beach Hotel and Cot.....	1/4 mile	300	4.00 to 6	25.00 to 35
Belvedere Hotel.....	near	400	5.00 up	25.00 up
Hotel Michigan.....	1 mile	150	2.50 to 4	15.00 up
Hotel Charlevoix.....	1 mile	100	2.00 to 3	10.00 to 15
Hotel Hallett.....	3 bks	100	2.50 to 3	16.00 to 21
The Bartlett.....	1 mile	50	2.00	10.00 to 12
Linda Vista.....	1/2 mile	75	2.50	14.00 to 20
Fountain City House.....	1 mile	50	1.50	8.00 to 10
Cisco Lake, Mich.				
Bent's Camp.....	3 miles	60	2.50	14.00
Camp Tenderfoot.....	10 mls	50	2.50	12.00 to 14
Escanaba, Mich.				
.....	1 mile	100	1.00 to 2	.....
New Ludington Hotel.....	1 mile	110	2 to 2.50	14 to 17.50
Maywood Hotel.....	7 miles	50	2.00	12.00
Shelton House.....	30 mls	50	1.50	6.00 to 9
Sherman House.....	1 mile	50	1.50	7.00 to 10
Garden House.....	32 mls	15	1.00	4.50 to 7
Lakeside Summer Resort.....	50 mls	30	2.00	10.00
Floodwood, Mich.				
Alhambra Hotel.....	1 blk	35	2.80	.....
Gladstone, Mich.				
The Commercial.....	1 mile	40	1.50	5.00
Grand Central.....	1/2 mile	24	1.00	6.00
Mrs. N. B. Brown's.....	9 bks	15	1.00	6.00
Maywood Resort.....	3 miles	150	2.00	10.00
New Gladstone.....	.....	.....	2.00	Spectral
Jas. Grills.....	8	1.50	Spectral	Spectral
Delmonico.....	1/4 mile	10	1.50	Spectral
Pacific Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gogebic Lake, Mich.				
Lake Gogebic Hotel (b)	8 miles	50	2.50	14.00
Antlers & Deer Ldg (a)	10 mls	20	2.50	17.50
(a) P. O. Arenisco, Mich.				
(b) P. O. Lake Gogebic, Mich.				
Grand Island, Mich.				
Hotel Williams.....	3 miles	150	.....	.....
Isle Royale, Mich.				
Island House.....	200	2.50	17.50	.....
Rock Harbor Lodge.....	100	3.50	20.00	.....
Tobin's Harbor Resort.....	125	2.25 up	.....	.....

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

MICHIGAN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.			\$	
Park Hotel.....	3 blks	200	3.50 to 5.00	Special
Murray Hill.....	2 blks	200	2.00 to 4.00	Special
Sberman House.....	4 blks	30	1.50	7.00
Belvidere Hotel.....	5 blks	75	1.50	8.75
Franklin House.....	4 blks	60	.75 to 1.00	European
Hukler House.....	8 blks	40	1.50	Special
Alberta House.....	1½ blk	35	1.00 to 1.50	6.00
American House.....	1 blk	30	1.00 to 1.25	6.00
Alto Hotel.....	1 blk	200	2.00 to 3.00	9.00
"The Shallows".....	7 miles			
O'Gon-e-guld.....	20 mls		2.00 to 5.00	Special
State Line, Mich.				
Maple Grove Resort.....	2 miles	75	2.50	14.00
Lac Vicux Resort.....	5 miles	75	3.00	21.00
The Birchess.....	5 miles	40	2.00	14.00
Cozy Nook.....	6 miles	20	2.00	10.00
Black Oak Lake Resort	5 miles	20	3.00	16.00
Little Portage Fish and Gun Club.....	4 miles	20	2.00	12.00
Steuben, Mich.				
Hughes Resort.....	4 miles	30	2.50	14.00
Watersmeet, Mich.				
R. R. Eating House.....		25	2.00	10.00
Kelly Hotel.....	1 blk	46	2.00	12.00
Tenderfoot Camp.....	10 mls	50	3.00	18.00
Singler Hotel.....	near	20	2.00	12.00
Witbeck, Mich.				
"Log Gables" Bungalow	6 miles	46	2.00 to 2.50	14.00
Trout Lake Hotel.....	4 miles	35	1.50 to 2.00	8.00 to 12
Witch Lake, Mich.				
Sunnyside Hotel.....	near	20	2.00	7.00
Log Gables.....	6 miles	40	2.00 to 2.50	14.00
Hunters' Rest.....	5½ mls	40	2.00	10.50

MINNESOTA

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Aitkin, Minn.				
Willard.....	3 miles		2.00	
Foley.....	3 miles		2.00	
Grand Central.....	3 miles		1.00	
Allen.....	3 miles		1.00	
St. Albans.....	12 miles	15	2.00	8.00
Akeley, Minn.				
Akeley Hotel.....			2.00	
Columbia.....			1.00	
Moore's Springs.....	5 miles		2.00	12.00
Close-to-Nature Camp	9 miles		2.00	On request
Breezy Point.....				
Alexandria, Minn.				
Letson House.....	150		2.00	
Hotel Blake.....	2½ mls	250	3.00	20.00
Lake Ida Hotel.....			1.00	7.00
Cottage Grove Farm.....			2.00	10.00
Dickenson Inn.....	3 miles	300	3.00	20.00
Bedman Hotel and Cottages.....			1.00	7.00
Stricker Farm House.....			1.00	7.00
E. N. Curtis.....			1.00	7.00
Maryland Hotel.....	8 miles	50		
Lake House.....				
Anandria, Minn.				
Longworth.....	85		2.00	12.00
Wells.....			1.50	7.00
Mears.....	4 miles	60	2.50	14.00
Schlink.....			1.50	8.00
Spruce Grove.....			2.00	On request
Ferguson Resort.....	½ mile	60	2.50	12.00
Bungalow Island.....			2.00	8.00
Maple Lodge.....			1.50	7.00
Sugar Lake Camp.....	6 miles	40	1.50	7.00
Bungalow Beach.....			1.50	7.00
Burton Resort.....				
Murray Inn Hotel.....			2.00	14.00
Park Hotel.....	5 miles			
Shudduck Cottages.....			2.00	7.00
S. H. Dunton.....			2.00	12.00
Tuelles.....	6 miles	100	3.50	17.00
Atwater, Minn.				
James Cottage.....	5 miles	20	2.00	10.00
Backus, Minn.				
Fairview.....			1.25 to 2.00	
Bald Eagle, Minn.				
Spring Park Villa.....	½ mile	70	2.00	10.00
Smith Hotel.....	½ mile		2.00	10.00
Battle Lake, Minn.				
Prospect Inn.....	¼ mile	100	2.50	12.00
Battle Lake House.....			2.00	10.00
Fairbaven Inn.....	½ mile	50	2.50	12.00
Larson Lodge.....			2.00	10.00
Tanglewood.....	6 miles	50	2.50	12.00
G. W. Roberts.....				
Sportsman's Club.....			2.00	10.00
Camp Corliss.....	2½ mls	120	2.50	12.00
Thorn Bros. Camp.....			2.00	10.00
Ida Grath Sum'r Home			2.00	10.00

MINNESOTA

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Boy River, Minn.				
Bonick Hotel.....		20	1.00	
Nebe-Wa-Nibi.....	8 miles	20	2.50	12.00
Boy River Hotel.....	2 blks	15	2.25	10.00
Bemidji, Minn.				
Markham.....			2.25	
Grand Central.....			1.00	
Challenge.....			1.00	
Jefferson.....				
Jester Farm.....	4 miles		2.00	10.00
Bircmont Beach.....	5½ mls	150	4.00 to 6.00	
Bena, Minn.				
Galbraith's.....	12 miles	25	2.50	15.00
Benedict, Minn.				
Pine Cone Camp.....			2.00	14.00
Big Lake, Minn.				
Big Lake Hotel.....	8 blks	200	1.50	6.00
Big Lake Cottages.....	40 rods			10.00
Blackduck, Minn.				
Palace.....			1.25	9.00
Merchants.....			1.00	5.50
Brainerd, Minn.				
St. Albans.....	25 miles	30	2.50	15.00
Rausford.....				
Iron Exchange.....				
Rocky Point.....				
McCall's.....	10 miles	44	2.00	10.00
Linden House.....	22 miles	10	2.00	10.00
Bircdale.....	8 miles	75	2.00 to 2.50	
Brooten, Minn.				
Brooten House.....	6 miles		2.00	
Alexander House.....	6 miles		2.25	
Kjos Club House.....	6 miles	20	2.00	
Buffalo, Minn.				
American.....			2.00	5.00
Buffalo.....			1.50	4.00
Pulaski.....	1 mile	200		
Lake View Cottage.....			1.50	8.00
Dixon House.....			2.00	
Hotel Thomason.....			2.00	5.00
Olson's Point.....	1½ mls	200		
Callaway, Minn.				
Fairview.....	5 miles	25	1.50	5.00
Ricewood.....	5 miles	6	1.50	6.00
Cambridge, Minn.				
Spectacle Lake Camp Cottages.....	10 miles	30		8.00 to 10.00
Carlos, Minn.				
Binn Hotel.....				
Black Hotel.....				
Cass Lake, Minn.				
Endlon.....	3 blks	300	2.50	
Tedford.....			2.00	
Star Island Inn.....				
The Norway Beach.....	3 miles	20	3.00	20.00
Geese-Cox Club.....	¼ mile		5.00	35.00
Great Northern.....				
Lennox Hotel.....			1.00	
Mrs. J. Goss House.....	10 miles			10.00 up
Boston Hotel.....	1 blk	50	2.50	25.00
Commercial Club.....	½ mile			
McDonald's Farm.....	9 miles	20	2.50	
Center City, Minn.				
Van Der Veer.....			1.50	9.00
Park Island.....	600 feet	80	2.00	10.00 to 12.00
Chicago City, Minn.				
Dahl's House.....	4 blks	100	2.50	12.00 to 15.00
Schlemmer's Island.....	2 miles			8.00
Hotel Cbisago.....	2½ blk		1.00	8.00
Russell Beach.....	3 blks	50	2.00	12.00
Glyer's House.....				8.00
Gustafson's House.....				
Squirrel Beach Resort.....	3 blks	40	2.00	12.00 to 14.00
Cleveland, Minn.				
Commercial Hotel.....	½ mile	40	2.00	9.00
Point Pleasant Hotel.....	5 miles	150	2.50	11.00
Beaver Dam Hotel.....	5 miles	50	2.00	11.00
Wendelschafer Farm.....	4 miles	12	2.50	12.00
Bauer's Summer Resort	5 miles	75	2.00	12.00
Cititheral, Minn.				
Park.....			1.00	7.00
Shoreacres.....			2.00	9.00
Forkner Cottages.....	1½ m-3	250		10.00
Coleraine, Minn.				
Hotel Coleraine.....			2.00	
Trout Lake Boat Club.....	¼ mile	50	2.50 to 3.00	18.00 to 20.00
Crosby, Minn.				
Spaulding Hotel.....	2 hks	100	1.00 up	6.00 up
Park Hotel.....	4 blks		1.50 up	10.00 up
Dalton, Minn.				
Prohsky Sum'r Resort	4 miles	100	2.00	9.00 to 12.00
Lakeview.....	1½ mls	25	2.25	12.00
Deer River, Minn.				
Rex Hotel.....	1 blk	50	2.80	15.00
Deerwood, Minn.				
Reno.....			2.25	
Deerwood.....			1.50	
Tourists' Lodge.....	3 blks	25	1.50 to 2.00	10.50
Millers.....	5½ mls	20	1.75 to 2.00	12.00 to 14.00

MINNESOTA

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Deerwood, Minn.—Cont'd				
The Oak.....	6 miles	20	2.00	14.00
Lakeside.....	5½ mls	30	2.50	15.00
Detroit, Minn.				
New Hotel.....			2.00	
Park Hotel.....	1 mile	50	2.50	12.00
Colonial.....	1 blk	75	1.00	
Shoreham.....	6 miles	200	3.00	14.00 to 16.00
Fair Hills.....	18 miles	250	2.50	18.00 up
Pelican Inn.....	12 miles	65	2.25	13.00 to 15.00
Fah Haven Resort.....	6 miles	75	2.00	9.00 to 12.00
Pertibone Lodge.....	6 miles	150	3.00	14.00 to 16.00
Ashelman Resort.....	10 miles		2.00	
Pleasant Point House.....	5 miles	40	2.00	7.00
Union House.....	1½ hlk	25	1.00	4.50
Lakeside Hotel.....	1 mile	50	2.50	12.00
Welss Hotel.....				
Interlaken.....	3 miles			10.00 up
Eddy.....	6 miles	50		10.00
Nasir Bay Hotel.....				10.00
Midland Beach.....				10.00 up
Graystone Hotel.....	1 blk	60	1.00 to 2.00	
Dorset, Minn.				
Man Trap Lake Camp.....	8 miles	80	3.00	17.50
Elmerm Lodge.....	8 miles		2.25	
Pine Cone Camp.....	2½ mls	100	3.00	19.25
Camp Recreation.....	2 miles	50	2.75	16.00 to 17.50
Shady Knoll Camp.....	4½ mls	30	3.00	18.00
Wamboldt's Camp.....	8 miles	50	2.50	15.00
Eden Valley, Minn.				
Shaefer's Resort.....	6 miles	35	2.50	12.50 up
Eibow Lake, Minn.				
Park Hotel.....	3 blks	35	2.00	10.00
Probosky Hotel.....	10 miles		1.00	7.00
Haarstad Hotel.....	3 blks	18	2.00	
Ely, Minn.				
Exchange Hotel.....	4 blks	40	2.00	8.00
Lakeview Hotel.....	2 blks	50	2.00	8.00
Burnside Lodge.....	6 miles	40	3.00	18.00
White Iron Beach.....	5 miles	40	1.00 up	7.00 up
Elysian, Minn.				
Woodbine.....	2 blks	100	2.00	12.00
Lake View.....	7 blks	50	2.00	12.00
Fairmont, Minn.				
Bullard Hotel.....	5 hks	40	1.00 up	7.00 up
Foster House.....	7 blks	80	2.00	12.00
Hazelmere Rest Resort	2 miles	50	2.50	12.00
Interlaken Hotel and Cottages.....	3½ mls	500	2.75 up	17.50
Fairmont Hotel.....	2 miles	100	1.25 up	7.00
Heldel Hotel.....	4 blks	40	2.50	14.00
Federal Dam, Minn.				
Lemire Hotel.....	¼ mile	50	2.00 to 3.50	9.00
Fergus Falls, Minn.				
Park.....	2 miles	45	2.00	10.00
Grand.....	4 blks	75	2.00	10.00
Christiana Hotel.....	½ hlk	50	1.50	6.00
Kaddatz.....	3 blks	75		
Idell Resort.....	11 miles	20	2.00	12.00
Farm House.....	11 miles	10		
Forest Lake, Minn.				
Euclid.....			2.00	7.50
Forest Home.....	8 miles	56	2.50	12.00 to 14.00
Somers.....			2.00	7.50
Windsor.....			1.50	5.00
Commercial Hotel.....	4 blks	300	1.50 up	8.00 up
Fox Lake, Minn.				
Fox Lake House.....	4 blks	25	1.00	5.00
Frazee, Minn.				
Windsor.....			2.00	5.00
Gemmill, Minn.				
Park.....			1.50	
Gene.....			1.50	
Genola, Minn.				
Pierz.....	1½ mls	25	2.00	10.00
Columbia.....	1½ mls	25	2.00	10.00
Glenwood, Minn.				
The New Minton.....	1½ mls	65	2.25	10.50
The Glenwood.....	1 mile	100	2.00	12.00
Sunset Beach Hotel.....	4 miles	60	3.00	14.00 to 20.00
Glenwood Summer Hotel	2 miles	30		15.00
Glyndon, Minn.				
Syerson Hotel.....	near	30	2.25	7.00
Grand Rapids, Minn.				
Sherwood Lodge.....	10 miles	40	2.50	15.00
Pokegama Lake Club.....	3 miles	50	2.50	15.00

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

MINNESOTA

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Hubert, Minn.				
Minnewawa Lodge.....			\$2.00	\$12 00
Pukwana Lodge.....			2.00	12.00
International Falls, Minn.				
Rex.....			3.00	
North Star.....			1.00	
City Hotel.....			1.50	
Koochiching.....			2.00	
Emperor.....			2.50	
Fort Frances.....			2.00	
Palace.....			1.50	
Itasca State Park, Minn.				
Douglas Lodge.....	near	50	3.00	18.00
Jenkins, Minn.				
Piney Ridge.....			2.00	10.00
Lakeside.....			1.25	
Kasota, Minn.				
Cliff Inn.....	5 miles	25	2.00	On request
Kensington, Minn.				
Bjerke Hotel.....			2.00	
R. F. Osterberg.....	3 blks	10	2.00	
Lake Minnetonka, Minn.				
Hotel del Otero.....		80	3.00	16.00
Woolnaugh's Inn.....		100	2.50	14.00 to 16
Glen Morris Inn.....		175	2.50 up	24.50 up
Hotel La Paul.....		120	2.00	10.00
"St. Albans" Hotel.....		50	3.00 to 5	18.00 to 30
Sampson House.....		100	2.00	5.00 to 14
White House.....		75	2.50	12.00 to 15
Hotel Kee-way-din.....		100	2.50	12.00 to 18
Edgewood Hotel.....		100	2.00	12.00
Hotel Kern.....		60	2.00	10.00 to 12
Dewey House.....		30	1.50	8.00
"West Point".....		25	2.00	10.00 to 14
Lake Park, Minn.				
Lake Park.....			1.25	7.00
Lake Sarah, Minn.				
Sarah Hotel.....	2 blks	75	2.00	10.00
Krafs Place.....	4 blks	100	2.00	10.00
Lakeville, Minn.				
Antlers Park Cottages.....	near	100		
Lake Prairie Farm.....	near	100		
La Porte, Minn.				
Stewart House.....			1.50	7.00
La Porte Hotel.....			2.00	7.00
Lindstrom, Minn.				
Peninsular.....			2.00	9.00
Cape Horn.....			1.50	9.00
N. E. Wright.....			1.25	7.00
J. E. Kline.....			2.00	9.00
C. G. Nelson.....			1.50	9.00
Ed. Bloom.....			1.50	9.00
Swan Peterson.....			1.25	7.00
Little Falls, Minn.				
Little Falls.....			1.00	5.50
Buckman.....			2.50	12.00
West.....			2.00	10.50
Lennox.....			1.50	6.00
American House.....			1.25	4.00
McGregor, Minn.				
Metropolitan.....			2.00	5.00
The Portage.....	4 miles	12		
Madison Lake, Minn.				
Co-po-nan-lug.....	½ mile			
Point Pleasant.....	½ mile			
Jas. Mape's.....	½ mile			
Cliff Inn.....	5 miles			
Red Squirrels' Nest (a).....	5 miles			
Hardeger's (b).....	5 miles	150	2.00 to 2.50	
Beaver Dam.....	5 miles	40	2.00	
Wendelschaefer's (b).....	5 miles	18	2.00	
(a) P. O. Mankato, Minn. (b) P. O. Cleveland, Minn.				
Maple Plain, Minn.				
Maple Hill Farm.....	1½ mls	120	2.50	12.00
Marcell, Minn.				
Camp Idlewild.....	1½ mls	30	2.50	15.00
Mentor, Minn.				
Hotel Maple Lake.....	2 miles	50	2.25	14.00
Lakeside Hotel.....	2 miles	50	2.25	14.00
Halls' Hotel.....	2 miles	50	2.25	14.00
Nisswa, Minn.				
Inwood.....			2.25	14.00
Marquis.....			1.50	8.00
Oyonite Camp.....			1.50	7.00
Rocky Point Resort.....			2.00	10.00
Grand View Lodge.....	3 miles	75	2.50	15.00
Ogema, Minn.				
Ogema House.....	½ mile	10	2.00	14.00
Lake View Inn.....	11 miles	10		
L. L. Lynch.....	11 miles	20		
Theo Beablen.....	11 miles	6		
Onamia, Minn.				
South Shore Hotel.....	¼ mile			5.00 up
Kathlo.....				5.00 up

MINNESOTA

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Ortonville, Minn.				
Columbian.....	¾ mile	50	\$2.50	\$14.00
Hotel Northern.....	17 miles	25	2.50	12.00
Lakeside Hotel.....	¾ mile	50	1.50	7.00
Orton Hotel.....	1 mile	60	2.50	15.00
Douglas House.....	15 miles	45	2.50	12.00
Osakis, Minn.				
Lake House.....	1½ blk	20	2.00	7.00
Fair Haven.....	6 miles	20	1.50	8.00
City Hotel.....	½ blk	20	2.00	10.00
Linwood Inn.....	3 miles	85	2.50	14.00
Hotel Idlewild.....	½ mile	150	3.00	14.00 to 16.00
Otrertall, Minn.				
Pleasure Park Hotel.....	1¼ mls		On request	
Park Rapids, Minn.				
Douglas Lodge.....	32 miles	50	3.00	18.00
Great Northern.....	1n city	30	2.50	17.00
Northern Pine Camp.....	8 miles	50		
Island Park Lodge.....	3 miles	60	3.00	17.50
Commercial.....			1.00	
New Park.....			1.50	
Paynesville, Minn.				
Merchants.....			2.00	
Brown.....	2 miles	100	2.50	12.00
Korowis.....	2 miles	10	2.00	
Soo.....			1.00	
Grand Central.....			1.00	
Pelican Rapids, Minn.				
Clear View.....	12 miles	35	2.00	12.00
Dunns Resort.....	9 miles	100	3.00	15.00
Oak Lodge.....	4 miles	75	2.50	15.00
Pengilly, Minn.				
William Staley.....	In city	20	2.50	17.50
Pequot, Minn.				
Anderson.....			1.00	4.00
Tanzer.....			1.50	5.00
Pine Crest Lodge.....	14 miles	14	2.00	12.00
Perham, Minn.				
Van Deventer.....			2.00	10.50
Eagles Nest.....			2.00	10.00
Grand View Heights.....	3 miles	200	2.50	14.00
Robinsons.....			1.00	5.00
Websters Inn.....			2.00	10.00
Plummer, Minn.				
Plummer.....			2.00	
Scotland.....			2.00	
Pine City, Minn.				
Island Hotel.....	8 miles	75	2.00	10.00
Hotel Agnes.....	1 blk	25	2.00	10.00
Inglebrook Inn.....	1 blk	20	1.50	8.00
Wilke's.....			2.00	8.00
Pine River, Minn.				
Travelers.....			1.25	
Norwood.....				10.00
Swaberg.....				5.00
Prior Lake, Minn.				
Gramwood Hotel.....	near	125	2.00	10.00
Prior Lake House.....	1 blk	25	1.50	5.00
Spring Lake Summer Home.....	2½ mls	100		10.00
Fish Point Cottages.....	2½ mls			10.00
Pleasant View Cottages.....	2½ mls	50	2.50	12.00
Green Lawn Park Cottages.....	1 mile	50		8.00
Remer, Minn.				
Hotel Remer.....			1.25	
Thunder Lake Lodge.....	10 miles	20	3.00	15.00
Sand Lake Lodge.....	2 miles	15	3.00	15.00
Rush City, Minn.				
Scheele Bros. House.....	3 miles	37	2.00	12.00
St. Peter, Minn.				
Nicollet House.....	¾ mile	60	2.00	12.00
Hardeger's.....	6 miles	150	2.00 to 2.50	10.00
Point Pleasant.....	6 miles	13	2.00	
Wendelschaefer's.....	6 miles	13	2.00	
Volke's.....	2 miles	20	2.00	10.00
Volke's.....	2 miles	20	2.00	10.00
*P. O. Cleveland, Minn.				
Sauk Center, Minn.				
Palmer House.....	At sta.	75	2.85 to 3.85	
Lake Resort.....				10.00
South Haven, Minn.				
Sylvia Beach.....	3 miles	30	Cottages	10.00
Bungalow Beach.....	3 miles	25	2.00	10.00
Spring Dale Resort.....	2 miles	36	1.50	
Lake Augusta.....	2½ mls	50	2.00	10.00
Wulleunda.....	3 miles	20	On appli	cation
Sylvia Cottage.....	2½ mls	25		7.00 to 10.00
Spicer, Minn.				
Interlachen.....	2½ mls	50	2.00	10.50
Tepetonka.....	3 miles	75	2.75	10.00
Green Lake House.....	near	35	1.00	5.00
Starbuck, Minn.				
Minnewaska.....			2.00	5.00
Spot Camp.....			2.00	On request
Stillwater, Minn.				
Sawyer House.....	In city		2.00	8.00
Elliott.....	In city		1.50	5.50
Pitman House.....	In city		1.50	5.50
Northwestern Hotel.....	In city		1.25	5.50

MINNESOTA

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Tamarack, Minn.				
Comfort.....			\$1.50	\$5.00
Pukwana Store.....	3 miles	20	2.00	14.00
*P. O. Sbesbebe, Minn.				
Taylor's Falls, Minn.				
Dalles House.....	1 blk	100	2.50	7.00 to 10.00
Hotel Cocbece.....	1 blk	50	2.00	7.00
Dalles Hotel.....	1 blk	50	2.00	7.00
Taylor's Place.....	½ blk	200	2.00 to 2.50	7.00 to 10.00
Lake Side (a).....	5 miles	25	1.50	8.00
Toby House (b).....	6 miles	30	1.50	7.00
(a) P. O. Dresser Jct., Wis. (b) P. O. Balsam Lake, Wis.				
Tower, Minn.				
Goodwills Inn.....	19 miles		2.00	12.00
Joyce's Landing.....	30 miles	40		
Vermillion Lodge.....	20 miles	40	2.50	15.00 to 17.00
Fabins Camp.....	¾ mls	25	2.50	17.00
Hotel Idlewild.....	8 miles	150	2.50 to 3.00	16.00 to 18.00
City Hotel.....			2.50	On request
Isle of Pines.....				14.00
Tracy, Minn.				
Hotel Antlers.....	1 blk	40	2.25	
Exchange Hotel.....	1 blk	100	2.00	
Beals Hotel.....	3 miles	300	1.00	
Waukesha Hotel.....	10 miles	50	2.00 to 3.50	10.50 to 14.00
Teepeeah Resort.....	10 miles	50	1.50	
*Three miles from Currie—reached by gasoline launches. P. O. Slayton, Minn.				
Turtle River, Minn.				
Point Comfort.....				5.00
Underwood, Minn.				
Underwood Hotel.....			2.00	5.00
Vergas, Minn.				
Little Radisson.....			2.00	
Waconia, Minn.				
Coney Isle Hotel.....	1 mile	100	2.50	12.00 to 14.00
Wahkon, Minn.				
Rex Hotel.....	1 blk	30	2.50	14.00
Traveler Home (Boarding House).....			.50	3.50
Isle Resort.....	1 blk	10	1.50	
Malmö Resort.....			1.50	
Cove Resort.....			1.50	
Walker, Minn.				
Chase.....	1 blk	75	2.00	14.00
Lake View.....	2 blks	50	1.50	8.00
Lake Shore.....	¼ blk	50	1.50	10.00
Isabelle.....	½ blk	25	1.00	4.50
Waldorf.....	2½ blks	25	1.00	4.50
Glengarry Springs.....	1½ mls	200	2.00	10.50
Ward Springs, Minn.				
Ward Springs.....	1 mile	50	1.75	10.00
Warroad, Minn.				
Hotel Warroad.....			2.00	
Waseca, Minn.				
Ryan.....	2 blks	50	2.25	10.50
Waverly.....	1 blk	100	2.00	12.00
Grant.....	4 blks	50	2.00	10.50
Waterville, Minn.				
Commercial.....	near			9.00
Union.....	near			5.50
Maplewood.....	¾ mile	45	2.00	
The Oaks Cottages.....	5 blks	50	2.50	10.00
McPeeks Pt. Cottages.....	1½ mls	65	On appli	cation
Fishers Pt. Cottages.....	1 mile	15	On appli	cation
The Oakwood Cottages.....	near	30	On appli	cation
Waubun, Minn.				
Bement.....			2.00	
Waverly, Minn.				
Waverly.....	2 blks	50	2.50	14.00
Wendell, Minn.				
Minnesota House.....	near	20	1.50	
Probsky Hotel.....	10 miles		1.00	
Wendell Hotel.....	¼ blk	30	2.25	
Wheaton, Minn.				
Palmer House.....	½ blk	50	2.25	15.00
Hunter's Resort.....	4½ mls	40	2.50	10.00
Willmar, Minn.				
Merchants.....			2.00	
Commercial.....			2.00	
Glarm.....			1.00	
Interlachen Resort.....				
Tepetonka Resort.....				

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Amberg, Wis.				
Commercial Hotel.....	near	30	\$2.00	\$7.00
Youngs Hotel.....	1 blk	25	2.50	7.00
Amery, Wis.				
Miller House.....	1 blk	20	2.50	12.00

NOTE—The rates shown are published for the information of the public, but the United States Railroad Administration assumes no responsibility for their correctness. The rates shown are the latest obtainable, but those set in *italic* type are from information one to two years old.

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Amery, Wis.—Cont'd				
Hart Hotel.....	½ blk	30	\$2.00	\$8.00
Harkinson's Island.....			By re quest	
Rivermere Farm.....	16 mls	75	2.50	14.00to18.00
Hunky Dory Farm.....	1½ mls	50	2.50	15.00to17.50
Bungalow Beach.....	3 miles	100	2.50	12.00to15.00
Hickory Point.....			25.00 per month	
Porter's Camp.....			On re quest	
Point Comfort.....				
Amherst, Wis.				
Ellinger House.....	2 blks	25	1.50	8.00
Emily Summer Resort.....	1 blk	50	2.00	8.00
Antigo, Wis.				
Hotel Butterfield.....	2 blks	80	2.50	12.00
Hotel-All-Right.....	12 mls	20	2.00	10.00
Hoffman House.....	½ blk	100	1.50	5.00 to 10
Lily Hotel.....	14 mls	15	1.00	4.00
Hotel Evergreen.....	16 mls	16	1.50	8.00
Hotel Backbone.....	½ blk	50	1.50-2.50	Special
Market Square Hotel.....	4 blks	21	1.00	4.00
The Kasson.....	1 blk	35	1.50	Special
Antio Chautauqua.....			By re quest	
Appleton, Wis.				
Sherman House.....	3 blks	200	Euro pean	
Hotel Randolph.....	2 blks	100	2.25	10.50
Briggs Hotel.....	4 blks	60	1.25	7.00
No. Western Hotel.....	2½ mls	100	1.75	8.75
Waverly Beach Cot'g's.....	2½ mls	200		12.00
Arbor Vitae, Wis.				
Homelike Resort.....	4 miles	25	2.50	
McGregor Hotel.....	6 miles	30	2.50	15.00
Jack Pine Resort.....	5 miles	20	2.00	12.00
Normandy Court.....	7 miles	15	2.50	14.00
Ashippun, Wis.				
Lake View Hotel.....	2 miles	100	1.50	8.00
Ashland, Wis.				
Knight Hotel.....	7 blks	150	3.00to4.00	21.00 up
The Culver.....	3 blks	100	2.75-3.50	
Brigg's Hotel.....	5 blks	50	2.00	10.00
Hemont House.....	6 blks	125	1.50	9.00
Seventh Ave. Hotel.....	2 blks	75	2.75	
Old Mission (Madeline Isle).....	16 mls	100	2.50	12.00
Boston Resort Hotel.....	5 blks	30	1.00	European
Goeltz Hotel.....	½ blk	50	1.50to2.00	9.00 to 10.00
Commercial.....	6 blks	110	1.50to2.00	8.00 to 10.00
The Lenox.....	6 blks	50	2.50	
Athelstan, Wis.				
Rector's Farm.....	½ mile	10	1.50	10.00
Baileys Harbor, Wis.				
Seaside Grove Resort.....	30	2.25	11.00to14.00	
Kangaroo Lake Resort.....	45	2.00	7.00	
Old Homestead Inn.....	30	2.00	9.00	
Bailey's Harbor Home.....			On re quest	
Baraboo, Wis.				
New Warren Hotel.....	4 blks	120	.75 to 1.50	
Wellington Hotel.....	7 blks	100	2.00	10.00
Hulbert House.....	8 mls	20	1.50	8.00
Grand View.....	10 mls	20	2.00	8.00
Mirror Lake Farm.....	10 mls	25	2.00	10.00
Lake Side Hotel.....	10 mls	25	1.50	9.00
Huntington Hotel.....	10 mls	20	2.00	8.00
Bayfield, Wis.				
Murray Resort.....	18 mls	60	3.00	18.00
Hotel Bracken.....	3 blks	40	2.50	14.00
Ravine View Cottage.....	4 blks	50	2.50	14.00
Davis House.....	2 blks	50	2.50	14.00
Baldwin Hotel.....	7 blks	30	1.00	4.50
Old Mission (Madeline Isle).....	4 miles	150	3.50	18.00to20.00
St. James Hotel.....	3 blks	28	1.50	7.00
Union Hotel.....	1 blk			
Bayfield Inn.....	2 blks	30	2.00	on appl.
The Cliffs.....	5 blks	20	2.00	12.00
Crawford.....	2 blks	30	1.50	7.00
Beaver, Wis.				
Hotel Beaver.....	1 blk	25	2.00	10.00
Beaver Dam, Wis.				
Hotel Manley.....	2 blks	100	2.75	
Milwaukee Hotel.....	3 blks	50	1.50	8.00
Kothold House.....	2 blks	20	1.50	8.00
Hotel Newton.....	½ blk	25	1.50	8.00
Hiniker House.....	3 blks	15	1.50	8.00
Birchwood, Wis.				
Crocodock Point.....	4 miles	35	2.00	12.00
Birch Lake Point.....	½ blk	40	1.50	7.00
Isaacson Farm.....	6 miles	25	1.50	8.50
Garbutt Inn and Cot.....	4 miles	50	2.00	14.00
Deerpeth Lodge.....	7 miles	50	2.50	12.00
Gouchenour Resort.....	3½ mls	75	2.00	14.00
Hungerford's Resort.....	8 miles	30	2.00	10.00
Watkins Springs Resort.....			2.00	8.00
Heidelberg Inn.....	12 mls	80	1.75	10.00
Indian Beach Resort.....	5 miles	50	2.00	14.00
Boulder Jet, Wis.				
Muskie Tavern.....	¾ mile	40	On re quest	
The Woodbines.....	3½ mls	25	On re quest	
Wild Cat Spring Resort.....	4 miles	15	2.00	12.00
Bear Isle Resort.....	7 miles	25	2.50	14.00
Lone Pine Resort.....	8 miles	20	2.00	12.00
High Lake Resort.....	6½ mls	60	2.50	16.00to18.00
Camp McKinley.....	4 miles	50	2.50	12.00
Rabbits Foot Resort.....	17 mls	40	3.00	18.00to21.00

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Briggsville, Wis.				
Lake House.....	10 mls	30	\$1.50	\$10.00
Bruce, Wis.				
Commercial.....			2.00	On re quest
Blackburn.....			2.00	On re quest
Briggs Hotel.....	near	15	2.00	12.00
Burlington, Wis.				
Hotel Burlington.....	1 mls	50	2.25	15.75
Hotel Fritz Karl.....	1 mls	75	2.50	15.00
The Antlers.....	2 miles	125	2.50-2.75	13.00to18.00
Lakeside Hotel.....	2½ mls	250	2.50	14.00
Ureck's Hotel.....	2 miles	100	2.50	10.00
Oak Park Resort.....	1½ mls	130	2.50	10.00
Wenker House.....	¾ mile	30	1.50	6.00
Sylvan Rest.....	3 miles	150	On re quest	
Becker Farm.....			On re quest	
Oberg.....			Euro pean	
Burlington.....		75	2.00	
Auditorium.....			2.00	10.00
Peninsula Resort.....	2 miles	12	2.00	12.00
Butte Des Morts, Wis. (see Winneconne, Wis.)				
Butternut, Wis.				
Butternut House.....			1.50	4.50
Commercial.....			1.50	4.50
Idlewild Resort.....	1½ mls	50	3.00	12.50to20.00
Cable, Wis.				
Cable Hotel.....	1 blk		1.50	7.00
Lake View.....	10 mls	25	2.00	14.00
The Cavalier.....	3 miles	50	2.50	15.00
Lakewoods.....	9 miles	90	2.00	
La Pointe's.....	10 mls	25	2.00	14.00
Cambridge, Wis.				
Cedar Lodge Hotel and Cottages.....	4 miles	100	2.00 up	10.00 up
The Haydon.....	3½ mls	30	2.50	12.00to14.00
Bluff Cottages.....	3 miles	60	2.00	10.00 up
Arbor Dell.....	3 miles	50	2.00	10.00
Olson Cottages.....	3½ mls		7.00to10.00	80.00
Camp Lake, Wis.				
Camp Lake Hotel.....		175	2.00	12.00
Brewersdorf Hotel.....		150	2.00	10.00
Cecil, Wis.				
Washington Hotel.....	½ blk	75	2.00	10.00
Loon Lake Resort.....	4 miles	50	2.00	14.00
Cedar Lake, Wis.				
Pebbly Beach.....				
Timmers.....				
Tanglewood.....			Rate from \$1 25	
Lan's.....			per day up and	
Lake View.....			from \$7 00 to \$15	
Linden.....			per week	
Oak Lodge.....				
Centuria, Wis.				
Toby House.....			2.00	
Tuttle House.....	6 miles	40	2.00	12.00
Lakeview.....	66 mls	30	2.50	10.00to12.00
Perry Mound.....	60	25	1.50	15.00
Dixie Hotel.....	9½ mls	30	3.00to3.50	17.50to20.00
Paradise Island.....	9 miles	30	5.00	30.00
Dorrie Hotel.....		20	2.50	
Chetek, Wis.				
Yellow Lodge.....	4 blks	40	2.00	
Lake View Hotel.....	4 blks	15	1.00	5.00
New Hotel.....	3 blks	25	1.50	5.50
Outers Resort.....	1 mile	25	2.00	13.00
Pokegama Inn.....			2.00	10.00
Colfax, Wis.				
Colfax Hotel.....	near	50	2.50	15.00
Royal Hotel.....	near	40	1.50	5.00
Colgate, Wis.				
Lake View Hotel.....	3 miles	30	2.00	10.00
Conover, Wis.				
Lakota, Sanborn, Adams and Pioneer Resorts.....	5 miles	150	3.00	14.00to18.00
Buckatoba Resort.....	8 miles	35	3.00	18.00
Antler Lodge.....	7 miles		2.00	12.00
Rush Resort.....	5 miles		On re quest	
Weyer's Lodge.....	5½ mls		2.00	10.00
Conover Hotel.....	1 blk	20	2.00	12.00
Camp Plenty.....	5 miles		On re quest	
Crandon, Wis.				
Park Hotel.....	5 blks		2.00	10.00
Northwestern Hotel.....	1 blk		1.00	4.00
Rolling Stone Lake Resort.....	11 mls		1.50	8.00
Pickeral Lake Resort.....	18 mls		2.00	10.00
Cumberland, Wis.				
Cumberland Hotel.....	½ blk	50	2.60	10.00
Commercial Hotel.....	1 blk		1.50	7.00
Log Cabin Summer Resort.....	12 mls		2.00	8.00
Merchants' Hotel.....	near		1.50	6.00
Miller Cottages.....	1½ mls	25		10.00
Danbury, Wis.				
Deckelnick's Resort.....			2.00	On re quest
Mahlen's Resort.....	3 miles	60	2.00	12.00
Idlewood Resort.....			1.50	7.00
Delavan, Wis.				
Lake Lawn Hotel and Cottages.....	4 miles		2.50	15.00
Manhattan Resort.....	4 miles		2.50	12.00
Hall's Park Resort.....	4½ mls		2.00	12.00

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Delavan, Wis.—Cont'd				
Beckman Resort.....	5 miles	50	\$2.50 up	\$17.00 up
Log Cabin Inn.....	5 miles	...	On re quest	...
Woodlawn Bay.....	7 miles	200	3.50	17.00to19.00
The Highland.....	2½ mls	...	2.50	15.00
Hotel Delavan.....	½ mile	...	2.50	14.00
Riverdale Hotel and Cottages.....	4 miles	...	1.50	8.00
Lakeside Farm Resort.....	7 miles	...	On re quest	...
Island View Park.....	4 miles	...	On re quest	...
Bord-du-Lac.....	5 miles	...	...	8.00
Hotel Guiralda.....	4½ mls	...	2.50	12.00
Spring Lawn Hotel.....	5 miles	...	1.75	9.00
Flynn's Inn.....	4 miles	100	2.00	14.00
Assembly Hotel and Cottages.....	2½ mls	...	2.00	10.00
Delton, Wis.				
Hulbert House.....	3 miles	...	1.50	8.00
Sarrington's House.....	3½ mls	35	2.00	12.00to15.00
Mirror Lake House.....	3 miles	...	1.50	8.00
"Fern Dell" Lake House.....	3 miles	...	2.00	10.00
Lakeside Hotel and Cottages.....	3½ mls	...	2.00	10.00
Grand View.....	3½ mls	...	1.50	8.00
Cottage Home.....	9 miles	20	2.00	12.00
Detroit Harbor, Wis.				
Washington Hotel.....	...	...	...	...
Anderson Hotel.....	...	...	...	...
Spring Beach Hotel.....	...	...	...	...
Idaho Inn.....	...	60	2.00	13.00
Devil's Lake, Wis.				
Kirkland Hotel and Cottages.....	2 blks	150	2.00	12.00
Dousman, Wis.				
Commercial Hotel.....	1 blk	10	2.00	10.00
Lake Front Summer Resort.....	4 miles	35	1.25	8.00
Dousman House.....	½ blk	24	1.50	6.00
Dresser Jct., Wis.				
Poolar.....	...	...	1.50	...
Richter.....	...	...	2.00	...
Eaton House.....	3 miles	15	3.00	21.00
Drummond, Wis.				
Pease Resort.....	12 mls	25	2.50 to 3.00	17.00 to 25.00
Dudley, Wis.				
Dudley's Sum'er Resort.....	3 miles	...	2.50	15.00
Johnson's Resort.....	4 miles	...	2.00	10.00
Eagle, Wis.				
Diamond Hotel.....	near	...	2.00	...
Eagle Lake Hotel.....	2 miles	...	On re quest	...
Eagle Springs.....	3 miles	...	3.00 to 3.50	...
Eagle River, Wis.				
The Everett Resort.....	5 miles	150	3.50	21.00 to 25.00
The Hemlock.....	4 miles	60	3.50	18.00 up
Clearwater Lake Lodge.....	...	...	2.00	12.00
Red Oak Resort.....	10 miles	...	2.00	12.00
Austin Hotel.....	1 blk	...	2.00	10.00
Shini-Quak-En-Dot-Resort.....	4 miles	...	2.00	12.00
Tilden Bros. Resort.....	3 miles	50	3.00	16.00 up
Commercial Hotel.....	½ blk	...	2.00	7.00
Hunters' and Fisherman's Home.....	7 miles	...	2.00	8.00
The Morey.....	3¾ mls	100	3.50	20.00 up
Riverside Hotel.....	3 blks	...	1.00	6.00
Greenwood Ranch.....	12 miles	25	3.00	16.00
Hotel Milwaukee.....	½ mile	...	1.00	4.50
Billy's Resort.....	11 mls	...	2.00	12.00
Peninsula Inn.....	5 miles	20	2.00	14.00
Boot Lake Resort.....	7 miles	25	1.50	9.00 to 10.00
The Emmons.....	3½ mls	65	3.00	15.00
Egg Harbor, Wis.				
Harbor Inn.....	12	...	...	...
Elcho, Wis.				
The Muskie Inn.....	near	...	2.00	10.00
Echo Bay Farms.....	3 miles	35	2.50	14.00
Elkhart Lake, Wis.				
Hotel Swartz and Cottages.....	1 blk	350	3.00 to 5.00	16.00 to 25.00
Sharpe's Summer Resort.....	½ mile	100	3.00	18.00
Osthoff's Hotel.....	2 blks	200	3.50	21.00
Central Hotel.....	1 blk	...	2.00	10.00
Elm Park Hotel.....	2 blks	...	3.25	20.00
Duk's Resort.....	1 mile	...	1.50	10.00
Pine Point.....	near	550	3.00 to 4.00	18.00 to 21.00
Dr. Brun's Cottage.....	1 blk	...	On re quest	...
Friedmond's Hotel.....	1 blk	...	1.50	6.00
Hahn's Villa.....	3 blks	...	On re quest	...
Reimer's Cottage.....	2 blks	...	1.00	...
Kamerer's Cottage.....	1 mile	...	On re quest	...
Crystal Lake Resort.....	2 miles	...	2.50	12.00
"Hill Crest" Resort.....	3 miles	...	2.00	9.00
Mangerlin's Cottage.....	1 blk	...	On re quest	...
Mauer's Cottage.....	1 blk	...	On re quest	...
Lakeside Park Cottages.....	½ mile	...	On re quest	...
Kniff's Hotel.....	1 mile	75	3.00	18.00
Eikhorn, Wis.				
Nickel Plate Hotel.....	4 blks	100	2.00	10.00
Eikhorn Hotel.....	5 blks	...	2.00	10.00
Sterlingworth.....	6½ mls	100	2.50	16.00 up
Elitis Junction, Wis.				
Railroad Eating House.....	near	...	2.00	10.00
Hotel Croitz.....	8 blks	...	1.50	7.00

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

WISCONSIN					WISCONSIN					WISCONSIN				
Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week	Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week	Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Ellis Junction, Wis.—	<i>Cont'd</i>				Gordon, Wis.					Idlewild, Wis.				
St. Paul Hotel.....	1 blk	...	\$1.50	\$6.00	Eau Claire House.....	1 blk	20	\$1.00	\$4.50	Cabot Lodge and Cottages.....	...	250	\$2.50	\$14.00
Hartwell's Resort.....	4½ mls	60	2.00 to 3.00	12.00 to 18.00	Kinloch Lodge.....	18 miles	12	1.50	...	Hotel Idlewild.....	...	70	3.00	13.00
Ahle's Rustle Resort.....	5 mls	40	2.00	12.00	"Kader Hydric".....	18 miles	12	2.00	10.50	Idlewild Inn.....	...	...	3.00	13.00
Hotel Noquebay.....	5 mls	30	2.00	12.00	Lake View.....	5 miles	12	2.00	10.00	Pine's Hotel.....	...	65	2.50	14.00
Noque Beach Resort.....	6 miles	25	...	5.00	Farm House.....	5 miles	8	2.00	10.00	Iron River, Wis.				
Thunder Lake House.....	14 miles	20	2.00	10.00	Oak Dean Cot.....	5 miles	6	1.00	...	Park Hotel.....	...	...	2.00	6.00
Ellison Bay, Wis.					Villeview Resort.....	16 miles	30	2.00	10.00	New Lenox.....	...	...	2.00	7.00
Hillside Hotel.....	...	30	2.00	11.00	St. Croix View.....	7 miles	20	2.00	10.00	Kansassville, Wis.				
Lakeside Hotel.....	...	...	1.50	9.00	Murray's Resort.....	18 miles	...	...	...	The Island.....	1 mile	150	2.50	15.00
Hotel Dir Jardin.....	...	...	1.40	8.00	Oak Beach.....	12 miles	...	1.50	9.00	Kilbourn Wis.				
Embarrass, Wis.					Grand Rapids, Wis.					Hotel Crandall (At "The Dells").....	3 bks	150	3.00	18.00
Schmidt Hotel.....	1 blk	25	1.00	6.00	Dixon Hotel.....	1 blk	75	2.00	14.00	The Dells Inn (In "The Dells").....	2 miles	50	2.50	15.00 up
Clover Leaf Resort.....	2½ mls	50	1.50	6.00	Commercial Hotel.....	4 bks	30	1.25	5.00	The Hill House.....	2 bks	100	2.00	12.00
Rustic Resort.....	1 mile	150	1.50	8.00	Hotel Witter.....	8 bks	50	2.00	14.00	The Kilbourn Hotel.....	2 bks	30	1.50	7.00
Ephraim, Wis.					Central House.....	1 blk	30	1.00	4.00	The Pines Hotel.....	2½ mls	100	2.00	12.00
Eagle Inn.....	30 mls	150	3.00 to 3.50	15.00 to 20.00	Hotel Julien.....	½ blk	40	2.00	10.00	Cold Water Cañon Resort (In "The Dells").....	2½ mls	40	2.25	12.00 to 14.00
Evergreen Beach.....	75	...	8.00	...	Grandview, Wis.					The Dells Farm Resort	2 miles	40	2.00	10.00
Anderson House.....	½ mile	90	3.00	16.00	Camp Fire Island.....	23 miles	18	2.50	15.00	Pine Glen Hotel.....	1½ mls	60	2.00	10.00
Forest Idle.....	100	...	2.00	10.00	Coburn's Resort.....	9 miles	20	2.00	14.00	Beach Hotel and Cottages.....	1¼ mls	100	2.50	12.00 to 14.00
Edgewater Cottage.....	2 bks	90	3.00	15.00	Namekagon Resort.....	11 miles	...	2.50	14.00	Finch Hotel.....	4 bks	75	2.00	12.00
Pine Grove Resort.....	40	...	2.00	7.00	Pratt Hotel.....	4 bks	20	2.00	10.00	Modern Home Hotel.....	4 bks	60	2.00	14.00
Hillside Resort.....	30 mls	40	2.50	14.00	Taylor's Resort.....	5 miles	...	1.00	...	Rest Cottage.....	3 bks	12	1.50	9.00
Fifield, Wis.					Green Bay, Wis.					Schofield Hotel and Cottages.....	9 bks	65	2.00 to 2.50	14.00
Badger Hotel.....	...	...	2.00	...	Beaumont Hotel.....	4 bks	400	2.50	...	Burnham Hotel.....	2 bks	25	1.50	...
Mason Lake Resort.....	14 miles	110	2.00	14.00	Bay View Beach.....	3½ mls	...	1.50	7.00	The New Park Hotel.....	1 blk	100	2.50 to 3.00	14.00 to 18.00
Pike Lake Lodge.....	20 miles	100	2.50	17.50	Nuilet Lodge and Cottages.....	10 miles	150	2.00	11.00	The Illini.....	2 bks	10	1.00	8.00
Pine Forest Resort.....	...	...	2.50	12.50	Tremont Hotel.....	4 bks	45	1.00	4.00	The Riverside Farm.....	6 miles	30	2.00	10.00
Cole's Point.....	18 miles	15	2.00	15.00	Broadway Hotel.....	1 blk	150	1.50	8.75	Butternut Lodge Farm.....	2½ mls	35	1.50	8.00
Fish Creek, Wis.					Reis Hotel.....	5 bks	50	1.00	4.00	Grand View Hotel.....	3 miles	35	2.00	10.00
Thorp Hotel.....	125	...	2.00	10.00	St. Paul Hotel.....	2 bks	75	1.50	7.00	Orchard Farm Hotel.....	1 mile	75	2.50	12.00
Central Hotel.....	50	...	1.50	8.00	Blackstone Hotel.....	near	60	2.00	10.50	Kilbourn Hill Resort.....	¼ mile	20	1.50	8.00
The Nook Resort.....	22 miles	50	2.40	10.00 to 14.00	Sherwood Hotel.....	4 bks	100	...	...	Pine Grove Resort (In "The Dells").....	8 bks	50	2.50	12.00 to 14.00
Fond du Lac, Wis.					Juniper Hotel.....	3 bks	150	1.50	8.00	Rood's Glen Farm Resort.....	2½ mls	40	2.00	12.00
Forest Ave. Hotel.....	3 bks	35	2.00	12.00	Freeman Hotel.....	near	50	1.25	...	Tourist Inn Resort.....	2 bks	30	2.00	10.00
The Palmer Hotel.....	4 bks	100	2.00	...	New Adams House.....	6 bks	100	1.50	7.00	Wayside Cottage.....	5 bks	20	2.00	10.00
Erving Hotel.....	5 bks	125	2.00	9.00	Charles Hotel.....	3 bks	25	1.50	10.00	Wirtz Residence.....	4 bks	20	2.00	12.00
Commercial Hotel.....	5 miles	75	1.25	6.00	Green Lake, Wis.					Rock Ridge Farm.....	10 miles	20	2.50	10.00
Park Hotel.....	near	24	1.50	5.00	The Oakwood.....	½ mile	400	1.00 to 6.00	23.00 to 35.00	Riverdale Farm Resort.....	5 miles	20	2.00	9.00
Buena Vista.....	3 miles	50	2.00	14.00	Culver Cottage.....	¼ mls	12	2.00	10.00	Koshkonong, Wis.				
Winnebago Park (Club House)	6 miles	140	3.00	15.00	Pleasant Point House.....	2½ mls	100	4.00	24.50	Hoard's Hotel.....	2 miles	75	2.00	12.00
Forest Lake, Wis.					Sherwood Forest Hotel.....	1 mile	200	4.00 to 6.00	25.00 to 40.00	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.				
Forest Lake Resort.....	7 miles	75	2.00	10.00	The Maplewood.....	1½ mls	100	3.00 to 3.50	21.00	Pike Lake Lodge.....	12 miles	100	2.50	12.50
Fox Lake, Wis.					Spring Grove.....	7 miles	75	2.00	14.00	The Gauthier.....	8 miles	80	3.00	18.00
American House.....	4 bks	20	1.50	6.00	Terrace Beach Farm.....	2 miles	25	2.00	10.00	Pine Forest Resort.....	14 miles	60	2.00	12.00
Island Resort Hotel.....	2 miles	50	2.00 to 2.50	12.00 to 14.00	Hotel Lake View.....	1 mile	25	2.50	14.00 to 17.50	Cedar Lodge Resort.....	10 miles	30	2.00	14.00
Fox Lake Hotel.....	7 bks	50	2.00	...	Harshaw, Wis.					Pokegama Lodge.....	3 miles	35	On request	...
Retreat Hotel.....	1½ mls	25	2.00	10.00	Breezy Point Resort.....	½ mile	15	On request	...	Wasagana Lodge.....	17 miles	25	2.00	11.00
North Shore Spring Resort.....	2½ mls	35	1.50	9.00	Hartland, Wis.					Brown's Resort.....	9½ mls	15	1.25	8.00
Oak Spring Resort.....	2 miles	75	2.00	12.00	Hotel Interlaken.....	2½ mls	100	3.00	15.00 to 18.00	Lake Beulah, Wis.				
Wauahara House.....	2 miles	40	2.00	10.00	Beaver Lake Cottages.....	2 miles	100	2.50	15.00	McDrew's Cottages.....	...	...	2.00	12.00
Grand View Resort.....	3 miles	60	2.00	12.00	The Woodlands.....	3½ mls	30	2.00	12.00	Oak Park Hotel.....	...	...	2.00	10.00
Willow Island Resort.....	2 miles	14	1.25	7.00	Lakewood Hotel.....	2 miles	40	2.00	10.00	Lake Geneva, Wis.				
Island Farm Resort.....	2 miles	25	2.00	10.00	Shady Beach.....	1½ mls	85	2.00	14.00 up	Glenwood Hotel.....	2 miles	150	2.50	12.00
Fitzgerald House.....	2½ mls	20	1.50	8.00	Newell Farm Resort.....	3 miles	30	1.50	8.00	Minier Hotel.....	2½ mls	150	3.00	12.00 to 14.00
Hillside House.....	1½ mls	40	2.00	12.00	Lakeview Hotel.....	3 miles	45	2.00	11.00 to 12.00	Denison Hotel.....	2 bks	100	1.00 up	...
Newman Resort.....	3 miles	14	2.00	10.00	Hazelwood Resort.....	3½ mls	35	2.00	12.00	Lake View Inn.....	5 bks	30	3.00 to 3.50	21.00
Frederic, Wis.					Beaver View Hotel.....	3 miles	60	3.00	14.00	Como Hotel.....	200 feet	100	2.50	14.00
Roseland.....	...	...	2.00	...	The Vanhem.....	2½ mls	50	2.50	12.00	Englewood Inn.....	4 miles	50	2.50	15.00
Luke.....	...	...	2.00	...	Che-ne-quah Spring H'tl.....	¼ mile	80	2.00	14.00	Lane Hotel.....	7 bks	70	3.50	...
First.....	...	...	1.00	...	Auto Inn.....	½ mile	25	2.00	14.00	Geneva Hotel.....	5 bks	200	2.00	...
Gratto Hotel.....	...	...	On request	...	Commercial Hotel.....	3 bks	20	2.00	10.00	North Western Hotel.....	½ blk	150	1.50	7.00
Johnson's Hotel.....	...	...	On request	...	Hickory Grove Resort.....	1 mile	25	2.00	12.00	South Shore Hotel.....	4 miles	100	2.00	9.00
Bjorkman's Hotel.....	...	...	On request	...	Haugen, Wis.					Rieh House.....	near	25	Rooms Only	...
Norrie House.....	...	...	On request	...	Bear Lake Hotel.....	...	...	...	...	Lone Hotel.....	5 bks	50	Euro pean	...
Connors House.....	...	...	On request	...	Gainey's Resort.....	4 miles	18	2.00	14.00	Lake Keesus, Wis.				
Wadena.....	...	...	On request	...	Bates Resort.....	1 mile	18	2.00	10.00	Hickory Grove.....	1 mile	75	1.50	8.00
Peterson.....	...	...	On request	...	Flaming Sun Resort.....	2 miles	25	2.00	14.00	Newell Farm Resort.....	2½ mls	30	1.00	4.00
Blanding.....	...	...	On request	...	Ouska Resort.....	2 miles	25	2.00	14.00	Feldbachs New Hotel.....	1 mile	70	2.00	9.00
Fremont, Wis.					Kunz's Island Resort.....	3½ mls	30	1.00	10.00	Neumiller House.....	1 mile	70	1.00	7.00
Lake View.....	4 miles	25	2.00	10.00	Hayward, Wis.					Kaad's Summer Resort.....	2½ mls	25	2.00	10.00
Steiger Hotel.....	1 miles	50	2.40	12.00	Elgin Hotel.....	...	...	2.00	10.50	Itall's Park.....	3 bks	...	...	...
Tustin House.....	13 miles	60	2.00	10.00	Lessard Hotel.....	...	...	2.00	8.00	Keesus Hotel.....	2 bks	50	2.50 to 3.00	12.00 to 15.00
Galesville, Wis.					Smith's Resort.....	...	...	2.00	12.00	Lake Mills, Wis.				
Commercial Hotel.....	5 bks	25	2.00	10.00	Boylan's Resort.....	...	...	2.00	10.00	Cottage Hotel.....	¾ mile	75	2.50 up	10.00 up
Riverside Hotel.....	3 bks	12	2.00	12.00	Pine Grove Lodge.....	...	...	2.00	...	Central Hotel.....	10 bks	25	2.00	9.00
Cliff House.....	4 bks	35	1.00	3.50	Idlehurst Lodge.....	10 miles	50	2.50	...	Lake Nebogamon, Wis.				
Skandinaven Hotel.....	5 bks	12	1.00	3.00	Round Lake Club.....	8 miles	30	2.50	...	Popular Hotel.....	2 bks	12	2.50	12.00
Marinuka Lodge.....	1 mile	16	On request	...	Eagle Lodge Resort.....	...	...	2.00	...	Grand View.....	3 bks	40	...	...
Garrett Bay, Wis.					Clover Leaf Resort.....	...	...	2.00	12.00	Lake Noquebay, Wis.				
Garret Bay Inn.....	...	75	2.50	14.50	U-Need-A-Camp.....	17 miles	25	3.00	22.00	Noquebay Resort.....	19 miles	80	2.00	12.00
Gillett, Wis.					Corbett's Resort.....	25 miles	25	2.50	...	Alto Bros. Resort.....	24 miles	40	1.50	8.00
Hotel Radiant.....	½ blk	60	1.25	6.00	Forest Home Fish and Hunt Club.....	24 miles	35	3.00	20.00	Noquebay Hotel.....	21 miles	30	1.50	8.00
Wanner Hotel.....	½ blk	25	1.00	...	Court O'Reilles Resort.....	...	...	1.50	...	Lake Owen, Wis.				
Gills Landing, Wis.					Boulder Lodge.....	...	...	2.00	...	(See Cabot, Wis.)				
The Cottage Hotel.....	800 feet	15	2.00	10.00	Whites Resort.....	6 miles	...	...	10.00	Lake Waubesa, Wis.				
Wolf River Inn.....	½ mile	20	2.00	10.00	William's Resort.....	7 miles	50	3.00	20.00	Edwards' Park Hotel.....	near	100	2.00	10.00
Ye Island Inn.....	200 feet	45	2.00	12.00	Hazelhurst, Wis.					Morris Park Resort.....	near	30	1.50	8.00
Gill's Rock, Wis.					Big Can Lake Resort.....	6 miles	30	2.50	12.00	Lena, Wis.				
Lakeside Hotel.....	...	...	...	...	The Katherine Hotel.....	¾ mile	25	2.00	10.00	Maple Valley Hotel.....	near	25	2.00	10.00
Glidden, Wis.					Birchwood Hotel and Cottages.....	4½ mls	30	3.00	15.00	Four Corner Hotel.....	2 bks	10	2.00	10.00
Baker House.....	1 blk	15	2.00	...	Garth Lake Hotel and Cottages.....	4½ mls	30	1.50	10.00	Lena Hotel.....	1 blk	8	2.00	7.00
Schaefer House.....	...	...	2.00	...	Sylvan Shores.....	½ mile	36	...	...	Kelly Lake Resort.....	14 miles	150	2.00	10.00
Ghaden House.....	2 bks	25	2.00	...	Helena, Wis.					Luck, Wis.				
Rex Hotel.....	2 bks	12	...	...	Tower Hill Encampment.....	2½ mls	50	On application	...	West Hotel.....	½ blk	50	2.50	8.00
Camp Fire Island.....	18 miles	18	3.00	15.00										
Scotland Resort.....	...	...	On request											

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
McNaughton, Wis.				
Northern Woods Resort	5 miles	40	\$2.25	\$14.00
Horsehead Resort	5 miles	24	2.00	12.00
Pottawatomie Lodge	6 miles	30	2.00	10.00
Madeline Island, Wis.				
Old Mission	150		2.50	14.00
Madison, Wis.				
Avenue Hotel	5 blks	60	<i>Euro</i>	<i>pean</i>
New Capital Hotel	3 blks	150	2.50	14.00
Simon's Hotel	4 blks	75	2.00	
Fess Hotel	4 blks	75	.75	
Elver House	near	50	2.00	10.00
Madison Hotel	6 blks	150	<i>Euro</i>	<i>pean</i>
Cardinal Hotel	1 blk	60	1.25 to 1.75	
Sherlock	4 blks	60	<i>Euro</i>	<i>pean</i>
Washington Hotel	10 blks	60	<i>Euro</i>	<i>pean</i>
Park Hotel and Annex	6 blks	200	<i>Euro</i>	<i>pean</i>
The Irving	1 mile	50	1.25 up	5.00 up
Rest Harrow	1 1/4 blks	30	2.00	8.00
Belmont Hotel	8 blks	130	<i>Euro</i>	<i>pean</i>
Manitowish, Wis.				
Spider Lake Resort	12 miles	80	2.00	12.00
Deer Park Lodge	12 miles	80	3.50	20.00 to 25.00
Island Lake Resort	12 miles	50	3.00	20.00 to 25.00
Doriot Resort and Cottages	12 miles	50	2.50	14.00
Dam and Rest Lake Resort	8 miles	28		
Mitchell's Rest Lake Resort	9 miles	25	2.00	10.00
Manitowish Hotel	7 miles	20	1.50	10.00
Fern Lodge	7 miles	20	3.00	18.00
Birchwood Lodge	7 miles	25	3.00	20.00
Wm. Plunkett	3 miles	35	2.50	
Rest Lake Resort	3 miles	35	2.50	
Manitowoc, Wis.				
Victoria Hotel	4 blks	50	3.00	
Williams House	4 blks	60	2.50	
North Western House	1 blk	18	1.30	5.00
Toledo House	8 blks	60	1.00	6.00
Addison Hotel	1/2 blk	50	1.50	6.00
Standt Hotel	6 blks	40	1.50	7.00
Maribel Caves Hotel	16 miles	100	2.00	8.00
Glenn Inn	5 blks	40	1.50	7.00
Maribel, Wis.				
Maribel Caves Hotel	2 1/4 mls	100	2.00	8.00
Kellner House	1 blk	25	1.50	8.00
Marinette, Wis.				
Marinette Hotel	4 blks	100	2.50	17.50
Queen City Hotel	4 blks	50	1.25	7.00
Lake Side Inn	1 1/2 mls	25	2.00	10.00
Hotel Jepsen	1 blk	40	1.50	6.00
Travelers' Home	near	50	1.00	6.00
Grant Hotel	2 blks	40	1.00	4.50
Wisconsin Hotel	6 blks	20	1.50	7.00
Pine Beach Club			<i>On request</i>	
Mellen, Wis.				
Atchison Hotel		40	2.00	
Green Dale Resort	5 miles	10	1.00	5.00
Menasha, Wis.				
Menasha Hotel	3 blks	100	2.25	14.00
Landgraf Hotel	4 blks	50	1.00	7.00
Lenz Hotel	1/2 blk	50	2.00	6.00
Brighton Beach Hotel	2 miles	100	2.00	
Mercer, Wis.				
Cedar Island	7 miles	18	2.50	
Hotel Jerome	1 blk	20	1.50	10.00
Tamarack Cottages	1 1/2 mls	20	<i>On request</i>	
Northern Hotel	3 1/2 blks	10	1.50	10.00
Fisher Lake Resort	9 miles	15	2.50	
Wilderness Lodge	10 miles	12	<i>On request</i>	
Merton, Wis.				
Pine Grove Resort	3 blks	40	1.50	8.00
Feldbachs Hotel	3 1/2 miles	75	2.00	9.00
Neumuller House	2 miles	40	1.50	8.00
Bark River House	3 blks	24	1.50	8.00
Elkforky Grove Resort	1 1/2 mls	75	1.50	8.00
Midlake, Wis.				
Melang's Resort	3 1/2 miles	40	2.00	10.00
Mid Lakes Resort	3 1/2 miles	35	1.50	10.00
Birch Lake Inn	3 1/2 miles	6	2.00	9.00
Minocqua, Wis.				
Minocqua Hotel	1 blk	60	2.00	12.00
Kawaquesaga Resort	1 1/2 mls	60	3.00	18.00 to 25.00
Woodland Rustic Resort	2 miles	50	2.50	12.00
Camp Kawaga	1 mile	60		
Darrow's Camp	7 miles	40	2.50	12.00
"The Pines" Resort	8 miles	25	2.50	17.00
Walsh's Resort and Cottages	8 miles	35	2.50 to 3.00	
Belle Grove Park Cottages	7 miles	35	2.50	10.00
Midlake Resort	4 miles	20	2.50	15.00
Melang's Resort	4 miles	40	2.00	10.00
Squirrel Lake Summer Resort	11 miles	45	3.00	21.00
Cedar Lodge	20 miles	30	2.50	17.50
The Northern	1 mile	80	3.00	18.00 to 21.00
Oak Ridge Resort	1 mile	20	2.25	14.00
Mercer Lake Resort	9 miles	40	2.00	12.00
Sunday Lake Inn	9 miles	15	2.00	12.00
Blue Lake Island Resort	1 mile	20	3.00	15.00

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Minocqua, Wis.—Cont'd				
Car Lake Hotel	7 miles	26	\$2.00	\$14.00
Sun Flower Hotel	12 miles	40	2.50	14.00
Mountain View Hotel	3 miles	25	3.00	18.00
The Hemlocks	2 miles	30	2.50	15.00
Birchwood	2 miles	20	2.00	12.00
Pottawatomie Lodge	4 miles	45	3.00	17.50 to 20.00
Camp Minocqua	4 miles	50		
The Narrows	2 1/4 mls			15.00
Minong, Wis.				
Headquarters Hotel	near	35	1.50	7.00
Lake View Hotel	3 miles	12	2.00	10.00
Meadow Brook Farm	8 miles	8	1.50	9.00
Lakeside Farm	8 miles	20		
Parent Hotel	near		1.50	7.00
Engelbrechts Resort	2 miles	10	1.00	7.00
Mirror Lake, Wis.				
Huntington Hotel	10 miles	20	2.00	8.00
Hubert House	8 miles	20	1.50	8.00
Grant View	10 miles	20	2.00	8.00
Mirror Lake Farm	10 miles	25	2.00	10.00
Lakeside Hotel Cottage	10 miles	25	1.50	9.00
Mountain, Wis.				
Mountain Hotel	1 1/2 blk	12	1.00	
Blue Mtn. House	1 1/2 blk	15	1.50	5.00
Badger Club	6 miles	20	2.25	12.00
Crooked Lake Resort	8 miles	25	2.00	12.00
Mukwonago, Wis.				
Park Hotel			2.00	8.00
Pabst Hotel	1/2 mile	5	.75	6.00
Eagle Hotel			2.00	8.00
Spring Cottages			1.50	8.00
Maloney's Cottages	1 mile	35	2.00	6.00
Soo Line Inn	30 yds.	12	2.00	7.00
Nagawicka, Wis.				
Nagawicka Hotel		75	2.00	10.00
Narrows, Wis.				
Lake View Park			2.50	12.00
Maple Inn			2.00	10.00
Deer Path Lodge		50	2.50	12.00
*P. O. Milkana, Wis.				
Nashotah, Wis.				
Red Circle Inn	1/2 blk	18	2.50	17.50
Schlitz Hotel	3 miles	20	2.00	14.00
Sunbeam Hotel	3 miles	25	2.00	12.00
Jaack's Hotel	1 mile	40	1.50	9.00
Delafield Inn	2 1/2 mls	20	2.00	10.00
Villa Enders	3 miles	40	2.50	10.00
Nagawicka Cottage	3 miles	75	2.50	15.00
The Old Homestead	2 1/2 mls	20	2.00	10.00
"Green Gables" Resort	3 miles	50	2.00	20.00
"The Oaks" Resort	2 1/2 mls	40	2.00	10.00
The Evergreens	2 miles	30	1.50	9.00
Webber's Resort	3 blks	30	3.00	15.00
Neenah-Menasha, Wis.				
Brighton Beach	1 1/2 mls	25	5.00	35.00
Neenah Hotel	6 blks	100	Special	Special
Menasha Hotel	6 blks	100	2.00	14.00
Gehering Hotel	1/2 blk	25	1.25	5.00
Lenz Hotel	6 blks	40	1.00	5.00
Union House	5 blks	25	<i>Euro</i>	<i>pean</i>
Valley Inn	1/2 mile	12	1.00	4.50
Waverly Resort	3 1/2 mls	25	5.00 up	35.00
Mack's Hotel	5 blks	50	2.00	12.00
New Auburn, Wis.				
Lake House	9 miles	50		12.50
Burke's Resort	11 miles	45	2.00	12.00
Ferndale Rod and Gun Club	10 miles	60	2.50	15.00
Basswood Inn	9 miles	40	2.00	12.00
North Lake, Wis.				
Okauchee Lake Cottage	5 miles	45	1.50	9.00
Schlitz Hotel	3 miles	16	1.50	10.00
The Oaks	3 miles	40	2.50	12.00 to 13.00
North Lake House	3 blks	45	2.25	12.00 to 14.00
The Angler Inn	2 miles	20	1.50	7.00
Lakeview Resort	2 1/2 mls	50	2.00	7.00
The Woodland	3 miles	30	1.50	9.00
Elm Spring Villa	5 blks	40	2.50	
Green Gables	5 miles	40	2.00	
Pt. Comfort Hotel	8 miles	50	1.50	8.00
Shady Beach	3 1/2 mls	80	2.00	10.00
Hazelwood Resort	2 1/2 mls	35	2.00	10.00
Rudberg's House	2 1/2 mls	30	2.00	8.00
Nichols Farm	5 1/2 mls	65	1.50	7.00
Beaver Lake Hotel	3 miles	100	2.00	10.00
Idlehaven	6 blks	75	2.00	12.00
Nye, Wis.				
Strands Park	3 miles	25	2.50	12.00
Old Kentucky Home	2 1/2 mls	10	4.00	25.00
Castra Beach	3 miles	20	3.00	Special
Oconomowoc, Wis.				
Schlitz Hotel	near	25	2.00	10.50
Majestic Hotel	1 blk	50	3.50 to 4.00	21.00 to 24.00
Cottage Hotel	2 blks	30	1.50 up	10.50 up
Casper Hotel	3 blks	30	2.00	8.00 to 12
Cottage Inn	3 blks	30	2.00	8.00 to 12
Lalumiere Hotel	2 1/2 mls	75	4.00	20.00 up
Ichl Ban Cottage	3 blks	15	1.50	8.00
Nemabbin Place	16 miles	50	2.50	10.00 to 16

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Oconomowoc, Wis.—Cont'd				
Leavitt's Boarding House	1 1/2 mls	35	\$1.50	\$10.00
Midway Inn	near	20	2.50	12.00 to 15.00
Okauchee, Wis.				
Island Park Resort	2 blks	50	2.00	12.00
Eagle Hotel	1/2 mile	20	3.00	12.00
Hart's Hotel	1/2 mile	16	2.00	9.00
Park Bay Hotel	1 mile	20	2.00	9.00 to 12
Ueberall Hotel	3/4 mile	100	1.50	9.00
Pines Hotel	1/4 mile	90	2.00	10.00 to 12
Melcher's Hotel	1 1/4 mls	200	2.50	10.00 to 12
Point Comfort House	3 blks	50	3.00	15.00
Angler's Hotel	3 blks	50	4.00	25.00
Okauchee Beach Hotel	2 blks	25	2.50	12.00 to 15
Spring Bank Hotel	3/4 mile	250	3.00 up	12.00 up
Pfeiffer's Hotel	1 mile	100	3.00	15.00 to 18.00
The "Old Mill"	1/2 mile	75	2.00	10.00
Osceola, Wis.				
Osceola Hotel	1/4 mile	75	2.50 to 3.50	12.00
Oshkosh, Wis.				
Athearn Hotel	3 blks	200	1.00 up	7.00 up
Fremont Hotel	3 blks	150	2 to 2.50	12.00
Revere Hotel	4 blks	200	1.50 up	9.00
Fowler Hotel	4 blks	40	.75	3.00
Lake Rest	2 miles	5	1.50	12.00
Commercial Hotel	3 blks	75	1.25	6.00 to 7
Brunswick Hotel	2 blks	50	2.00	8.00 to 12
Oxley, Wis.				
Camp McKinley	4 miles	50		
Palmyra, Wis.				
Tisch House	1 blk	25	2.00	6.00
Commercial Hotel	close	20	1.50	7.00
Papoose, Wis.				
Papoose Inn	2 blks	50	2.00	10.00
Park Falls, Wis.				
Kollmer		30	2.00	
Pelican, Wis.				
New Beach Inn	1 blk	60	2.50	15.00
Wildwood Lodge	3 blks	50	2.00	7.00
Rest Haven	1 blk	50	2.00	8.00
Lake View	2 miles	20	1.50	9.00
Maple Beach Lodge	1 1/2 mls	100		Special
Northern Pines Resort	6 miles	30	2.00	8.00
Sha-ga-wan-me-goo	1 mile	20		
Heart of "The Pines"	6 miles	40	2.00	12.00
Resthaven Resort	4 miles	50	2.00	11.00 to 14.00
Pembine, Wis.				
Algonquin Hotel	near	30	2.00	7.00
Asmig Kagemag		125	On request	
Pewaukee, Wis.				
Zaun's Hotel	2 blks	40	2.00	9.00
Russell Cottages	1 blk	30	1.00	7.00
Edgemore Hotel	1/2 mile	30	1.50	10.00
The Savoy	2 blks	50	2.00	12.00
Prospect Villa	2 blks	12	1.50	10.00
Walbridge Cottage	3 blks	35	1.50	7.00
Lakeside Hotel and Cottages	1 mile	250	3.00 to 4.00	17.00 to 21.00
Kaad's Summer Resort	2 1/2 mls	25	2.00	12.00
Rocce's Summer Resort	3 miles	125	2.00	10.00
Oak Grove Cottages	3 miles		On request	
Phelps, Wis.				
Long Lake Lodge	3 1/2 mls	100	2.75 to 3.00	13.00 to 20.00
Little Twin Lake Resort	6 miles	40	3.00	16.00 to 18.00
Cozy Nook	25	20	2.00	10.00
Big Twin Lake Lodge	2 1/2 mls	18	2.50	12.00 to 14.00
Lake Emogene Lodge	9 miles	20	2.00	12.00
Phillips, Wis.				
Hotel Grand View		40	2.50	10.00
Elke House	3 blks	30	1.70	7.00
Sheboygan		40	1.00	4.00
Merrill Resort			On request	
Murray Resort			On request	
Andrea Resort	5 1/2 mls	15	2.00	14.00
Mitchell Hotel	20 miles	60	2.50	17.50
Plum Lake, Wis. (See Sayner, Wis.)				
Plymouth, Wis.				
Crystal Lake Resort	7 miles	130	3.00	14.00 to 16.00
Poskin Lake, Wis.				
Poskin	1 mile	10	2.00	6.00
Pound, Wis.				
The New Bahler	1 blk	30	1.00	
Hotel Seaton	1 blk	30	2.00	6.00
Powell, Wis.				
Deer Park Lodge	7 miles	80	2.50	10.00
Seifert's Glenwood Resort		40	2.50	16.00
Sherman House	1/2 blk		2.00	
Doriot Resort	5 miles	50		14.00
Birchwood Lodge and Cottages	4 1/2 mls	20	2.00	12.00
Spider Lake Resort	5 miles	80	2.00	12.00
Island Lake Resort	6 miles	50	2.00	12.00
Powers Lake, Wis.				
Roth's Hotel	5 miles	150	2.50 to 3.00	15.00 to 17.50
Benedict House	4 1/2 mls	15	1.50	7.00
Spetzman's Resort	5 miles	150	1.50	9.00
Oakland	3 miles	100	3.00	18.00
Powers Lake Hotel	5 miles	100	2.50 to 3.00	12.00 to 16.00

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

WISCONSIN					WISCONSIN					WISCONSIN				
Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week	Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week	Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Prentice, Wis.					Sheboygan, Wis.					Three Lakes, Wis.—Cont'd				
Dwyer Hotel.....	1½ blk	35	\$2.25	\$7.00	Foeste Hotel.....	9 blks	100	\$2.50	\$12.00	Virgin Lake Resort.....	5½ mls	20	\$2.00	9.00 to 12.00
Eagle Hotel.....	2 blks	35	2.50	17.50	Grand Hotel.....	4½ bks	75	2.00	10.50	Oak Grove Resort.....	4 mls	30	2.00 to 2.50	14.00 to 15.00
Junction House.....	1 blk	30	2.25	7.00	Loehel's Hotel.....	2½ bks	50	1.25	6.00	Lake Side Resort.....	1½ mls	40	3.00	15.00
Princeton, Wis.					Washington Hotel.....	5 bks	35	1.00	5.00	Korzhilus Resort.....	1½ mls	40	.....	12.00
American House.....	2 blks	60	2.00	10.00	Bellevue Hotel.....	7 blks	30	1.25	7.00	Blue Ribbon Resort.....	6 mls	20	2.50	14.00
Commercial House.....	3 blks	30	1.25	6.00	Sheli Lake, Wis.					Three Lakes Resort.....	1½ bks	20	2.00	10.00
Riverside Hotel.....	3 blks	15	1.50	6.00	Summit House.....	2 blks	.....	2.50	12.00	Reese Resort.....	1 mls	50	2.00	12.00
Fox River House.....	4 blks	15	1.00	4.50	Lake View House.....	1 blk	.....	1.00	5.00	Laurelton Hotel.....	4 miles	40	2.50 to 3.00	16.00 to 18.00
Radisson, Wis.					Vassaw House.....	2 blks	.....	1.50	6.00	Deer Lake Lodge.....	4 miles	25	2.50	15.00
Kerr Hotel.....	1 blk	25	2.00 to 2.50	7.00 to 14.00	Rockford Hotel.....	12 mls	.....	1.50	9.00	Camp Minne Wonka for Boys.....	5 miles	.....	On request	
Random Lake, Wis.					Siren, Wis.					Lake Breeze Resort.....	2 miles	50	3.00	16.00 to 18.00
Globe Hotel.....	near	20	1.25	5.50	Sister Bay, Wis.					Indianapolis Club.....	2 miles	30	2.00	10.00
Random Lake House.....	1 blk	20	1.00	7.00	Rouser Hotel.....	.....	50	2.00	10.00	Birchwood Cottages.....	4 miles	15	.....	8.00
Central Hotel.....	½ blk	25	2.00	.....	Liberty Grove Hotel.....	.....	20	2.00	12.00	Pinehurst Resort.....	4 miles	25	2.00	10.00
Red Cedar Lake, Wis.					Forest Idyl Hotel.....	.....	40	2.00	14.00	Koebe Cottages.....	2½ mls	.....	On request	
(See Narrows, Wis.)					Liberty Park Hotel.....	35 miles	60	2.50	14.00	Butternut Lake Resort.....	18 miles	30	2.00	12.00 to 14.00
Reserve, Wis.					Birchwood Hall.....	6 miles	25	2.00	12.00	Tomahawk, Wis.				
Sportsman's Paradise.....	.....	.....	2.00	12.00	Dr. H. Welker.....	22 miles	125	3.00	18.00	Mitchell Hotel.....	1 blk	60	2.00	10.50
Eto Eho Haven.....	.....	.....	2.00	12.00	So. Beaver Dam, Wis.					Lake Side Hotel.....	4 blks	20	1.50	7.00
Rhineland, Wis.					Northwestern.....	.....	12	2.00	6.00	Somo Hotel.....	1 blk	25	1.50	7.00
Rapids House.....	1 blk	50	2.00	14.00	Nalley.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	Tomahawk House.....	1 blk	50	1.50	6.00
Commercial Hotel.....	3 blks	35	2.00	14.00	Newton.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	Tomahawk Lake, Wis.				
Sugar Camp Resort.....	14 miles	20	3.50	21.00	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	Sanders House.....	1½ mls	.....	.....	.....
Wildwood.....	5 miles	16	2.50	15.00	Soion Springs, Wis.					Sunflower Resort.....	3 miles	40	2.50	14.00 to 16.00
Rice Creek, Wis.					Green Parrott Inn.....	4 blks	50	.....	.....	Big Carr Lake Resort.....	4 miles	30	2.50	12.00 to 14.00
Doriot's Resort and Cottages.....	3 miles	50	2.50	12.00	Park Hotel.....	near	.....	1.50	8.00	Beauty Glade.....	4 miles	.....	2.00	10.00
Island Lake Resort.....	½ mile	35	2.50	14.00	Rex Hotel.....	1 blk	50	2.50	.....	Shannon's Resort.....	½ blk	10	2.00	10.00
Dam and Rest Lake.....	.....	24	Cottages	10.00	Waterbury and Luelus Cottages.....	¼ mile	40	1.50	10.00 to 12.00	Two Lakes Cottages.....	2½ mls	5	On request	
Rest.....	8 miles	30	2.00	14.00	Lake Murray Resort.....	.....	40	2.50	14.00	Minne-wawa Camp for Girls.....	.....	.....	On request	
Rest Lake Resort.....	9 miles	30	2.00	14.00	Spooner, Wis.					Birchwood Cottages.....	10 miles	35	2.00	14.00
Spider Lake Resort.....	3 miles	100	2.00	12.00	Ferron Park Resort.....	12 miles	40	2.50	15.00	Hughson's Resort.....	½ mile	15	2.50	15.00
Rice Lake, Wis.					Spooner Hotel.....	¼ blk	100	2.00	12.00	Trevor, Wis.				
Webber Hotel.....	4 blks	45	2.50	12.00	Depot Hotel.....	¼ blk	40	2.00	10.50	Lukemman's Resort.....	.....	50	1.00	.....
Omaha Hotel.....	1 blk	30	2.00	7.00	Kimball House.....	20 miles	10	1.00	7.00	Selby's Resort.....	.....	.....	On request	
Central House.....	3 blks	35	2.00	10.00	Hotel MacKinzie.....	15 miles	40	1.50	10.00	Evan's Resort.....	1 mls	25	2.00	12.00
Tourist Hotel.....	2 hiks	60	2.00	10.00	The Pines.....	10 miles	30	2.00	12.00	Oettinger Lake.....	1 mls	50	2.00	12.00
Hotel Ross.....	3½ bks	75	2.00	12.00	Spread Eagle, Wis.					Trout Lake, Wis.				
Ridgeland, Wis.					Bass Island Hotel.....	1 mile	50	2.00	10.50	(P. O. Woodruff, Wis.)				
Cliff House.....	.....	25	2.00	5.00	Eagle Island.....	1 mile	25	On request	.....	Rocky Creek Resort.....	¼ mile	75	3.00	16.00 up
Ripon, Wis.					Spring Brook, Wis.					Wright's Furnished Cottages.....	½ mile	.....	On request	
Hotel Engelbright.....	¾ mile	75	2.00	10.50	Isaacson's Resort.....	3 miles	.....	2.00	10.00	Camp Franklin Hotel.....	1½ mls	100	2.50	12.00
Hotel LeRoy.....	6 bks	50	2.00	10.00	Spring Green, Wis.					The Mantowish Hotel.....	1½ mls	75	3.00	12.00
Spring Grove Hotel.....	7 miles	100	2.50 to 3.00	14.00 to 16.00	Park Hotel.....	1 blk	30	2.50	8.00	Turtle Lake, Wis.				
St. Croix Falls, Wis.					Tower Hill Pleasure Co.....	2½ mls	50	On request	.....	Commercial Hotel.....	½ blk	20	2.00	14.00
Park Hotel.....	.....	100	2.00	10.00	Star Lake, Wis.					Flisk Hotel.....	1½ bks	25	2.40	12.00
St. Croix House.....	.....	100	1.00	5.00	Oliver Lodge.....	¼ mile	100	3.00	15.00	Summertime Farm.....	4 miles	20	1.25	8.00
Salem, Wis.					Ferncroft Inn.....	2½ mls	45	3.00	16.00	Gust Helbig.....	11 miles	.....	On request	
Camp Lake Hotel (a).....	1½ mls	150	2.00	12.00	Lake Buckatoban Resort (a).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Twin Lakes, Wis.				
Lamb's Hotel (a).....	3 mls	60	On application	.....	(a) P. O. Coover, Wis.					Hotel Waldeck.....	¾ mls	125	2.50	15.00
Hooker Lake Hotel.....	1 blk	100	1.00	6.00	Steven's Point, Wis.					Lake House.....	1 blk	80	2.00	12.00
American House.....	1½ blk	10	1.50	7.00	Jacob's House.....	.....	.....	2.00	7.00	Ackerman Resort.....	6 blks	175	2.00	8.00
Silver Lake Resort.....	1 mls	100	2.00	10.00 to 14.00	Majestic Hotel.....	.....	.....	2.00	7.00	Schwardt Resort.....	½ mile	75	2.50 to 3.00	14.00 to 16.00
Corbin's Lake Res. (c).....	3¼ mls	15	3.00	18.00 to 25.00	Stone Lake, Wis.					Two Rivers, Wis.				
(a) P. O. Camp Lake, Wis.					Allen Hotel.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	Hotel Hamilton.....	2 blks	100	2.00	12.00
(c) P. O. Antioch, Ill.					Country Club.....	25	2.00	10.00		Lake Waverly.....	4 blks	45	1.50	7.00
(e) P. O. Silver Lake, Wis.					Hathaway Lodge.....	4 miles	25	2.50	12.00	Union House.....	3 blks	25	1.00	6.00
Sarona, Wis.					Louie Greenhagen's.....	.....	.....	2.00	10.00	Washington House.....	4 miles	20	1.00	4.00
Rockford Hotel.....	9 miles	50	2.00 to 3.00	14.00 to 16	J. L. Kuhl.....	.....	.....	On request	.....	Wisconsin House.....	7 blks	50	1.00	4.00
Grandview Hotel.....	1 blk	25	2.00	8.00	Bass Lake Hotel.....	.....	.....	On request	.....	Waiworch, Wis.				
Sarona Hotel and Livery	1 blk	30	1.50	5.00	S. H. Avery's Lodge.....	2 miles	10	2.00	.....	(See Lake Geneva)				
Sauk City, Wis.					J. H. Terrills.....	1 mls	5	2.00	.....	Washburn, Wis.				
Sauk City Hotel.....	4 blks	25	2.00	6.00	Highland Park Cottages	5 miles	25	1.00	.....	Commercial Hotel.....	4 blks	24	1.50 to 2.00	9.00
Home Hotel.....	3 blks	25	2.00	9.00	J. N. Carlson.....	10	2.00	.....	Rex Hotel.....	3 blks	42	1.00	5.00	
The New Curtis Hotel.....	5 blks	40	2.00	7.00	Sportsman's Paradise.....	5 miles	25	2.50	12.00	Dalziel House.....	4 blks	10	1.00	6.00
Sawyer, Wis.					Saylor's Resort.....	5 miles	25	2.50	12.00	Hotel Washburn.....	1 blk	75	2.00	10.00
Bay View House.....	.....	40	2.00	9.00	Stoughton, Wis.					Washington Island, Wis.				
Sayner, Wis.					Hotel Hall.....	6 blks	70	2.50	14.00	(P. O. Detroit Harbor)				
Lost Lake Hotel and Cottages.....	3 miles	70	2.50 to 3.00	15.00 up	Hotel Grand.....	2 blks	50	1.50	7.00	Idaho Inn.....	.....	60	2.00	13.00
Log Cabin Hotel and Cottages.....	4 miles	40	2.00	14.00	Ravenswood's Park Resort.....	½ mile	60	2.00	12.00	Washington Hotel.....	.....	50	2.00	10.00
Musky Inn Hotel and Cottages.....	5 miles	50	3.00	18.00	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.					Spring Beach Hotel.....	.....	70	2.00	10.00
Sisson's Resort.....	9 miles	40	2.50	15.00	The Cove.....	2 miles	150	3.00	15.00	West Harbor Hotel.....	.....	50	2.00	10.00
Forest Home Summer Resort.....	1¼ mls	125	2.50	15.00	Hotel Waldo.....	3 blks	75	2.00	12.00	Waukesha, Wis.				
Sayner's Resort.....	14 miles	75	3.50	18.00	Goodrich Hotel.....	4 blks	40	2.00	10.00	The Terrace.....	2 blks	150	3.00 up	21.00 up
Wisconsin Highlands Camp for Boys.....	1 mile	100	.....	.....	Hotel Union.....	½ blk	60	2.25	.....	Schultz Hotel.....	3 blks	40	1.00 up	5.00 up
Schieslingville, Wis.					First National.....	3 blks	30	2.00	10.00	The Arlington.....	2 blks	50	2.25	14.00 to 18.00
Cedar Lake Park Hotel	3 miles	200	2.00 to 4.00	12.00 to 15.00	Bay View House.....	½ mile	60	2.00	8.00	Walbridge Cottages.....	2 blks	27	2.00	10.00 to 12.00
Central Hotel.....	1 blk	20	1.50	7.00	Hotel Blendo.....	4 blks	35	1.00	5.00	Fardy House.....	3 blks	40	2.00	12.00 to 14.00
Linden Hotel.....	2½ mls	200	2.50	12.00	Idlewild Inn.....	5 miles	75	2.50	11.00	Fountain Inn.....	2 blks	40	2.50 up	12.50 up
White House.....	3 miles	25	2.50	14.00	Cabot Lodge.....	5 miles	200	3.00	14.00 to 17.00	Hotel Waukesha.....	6 blks	50	2.50 up	.....
Timmer's Hotel.....	4 miles	100	2.00	9.00	Sylvan Lodge.....	2½ mls	15	2.50	15.00	Park Villa.....	4 blks	20	.....	12.00 to 14.00
Furnished Cottages.....	6 miles	.....	On request	.....	The Pines.....	5 miles	60	3.00	15.00 to 17.00	Brasnhan House.....	4 blks	20	2.00 up	12.00 to 14.00
Steg's Home Resort.....	5 miles	100	2.00	10.00	Hanson's Villa.....	1 mile	20	2.00	12.00 to 14.00	The Vincent.....	4 blks	30	2.00 to 2.50	14.00 to 18.00
Gouring's Grove Summer Resort.....	5 miles	100	2.00	12.00	Mac Villa.....	1½ mls	30	2.00	12.00	Mellen Cottages.....	½ mile	15	.....	14.00 to 16.00
Lake View Hotel.....	3 miles	100	1.50	8.00	Idyl Swooda.....	15 miles	50	2.00	9.00 to 14.00	West Ave. House.....	5 blks	20	2.00 to 2.50	15.00
Shawano, Wis.					Evergreen Camp (a).....	25 miles	125	2.50 to 3.00	14.00 to 15.00	Wausau, Wis.				
Murdock Hotel.....	7 blks	40	2.00	.....	Thorp Hotel (b).....	25 miles	50	3.00	12.00 to 14.00	Delavan.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Gumaer House.....	2½ mls	12	1.50	10.00	Pine Grove (c).....	28 miles	.....	.....	.....	Inn Hotel.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....
Wisconsin House.....	9 blks	30	1.50	6.00	(a) P. O. Bailey's Harbor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Riverside.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....
Green Bay House.....	10 blks	20	1.50	6.00	(b) P. O. Fish Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	Granite.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....
No. Western Hotel.....	12 blk	25	1.50	8.00	(c) P. O. Ephraim	.....	.....	.....	.....	Central Hotel.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....
Mabe Hotel.....	½ blk	50	1.00	4.50	Suring, Wis.					Grand View Hotel.....	5 miles	200	2.50	12.50 to 17.50
					Wynona, Wye.....	10 miles	40	2.00	10.00	Lacksley Hall.....	5 miles	100	2.50	10.00 to 15.00
					Old Homestead Resort	8 miles	16	1.50	7.00	Brinsmere Inn.....	5 miles	75	.....	14.00
					Kelly Lake Resort.....	9 miles	150	3.00	13.00 to 15.00	Wausau, Wis.				
					Three Lakes, Wis.					Log Cabin.....	4 blks			

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Webster, Wis.				
Webster.....	.....	.....	<i>On request</i>	
Carroll's.....	.....	.....	<i>On request</i>	
Central.....	.....	.....	<i>On request</i>	
Log Cabin Inn.....	2 miles	30	\$2.50	\$15.00
The Hobby.....	8 miles	30	2.50	15.00
Melland's (b).....	4 miles	10	2.50	15.00
Wolverton's.....	.....	.....	<i>On request</i>	
Point Kil-Kare (a).....	20 miles	40	2.50	15.00
(a) P.O. Busch Island, W. is.	.....	.....
(a) P.O. Yellow Lake, W. is.	.....	.....
West Bend, Wis.				
Silver Brook Farm.....	.....	.....
Cottages.....	2½ mls	40	.....	10.00
Grove Hotel.....	5 miles	60	2.00	12.00
The Lilacs.....	3 miles	.....	.....	.....
Weyauwega, Wis.				
Lake View Hotel.....	18	1.00	4.00	
Hotel Marlyn.....	1 mile	85	2.50	15.00
Weyershaeuser, Wis.				
Maple Hotel.....	50	2.00	5.00	
Wright Lodge.....	.....	.....	<i>On request</i>	
Wild Rose, Wis.				
Wild Rose Resort.....	5 miles	30	2.00	10.00
.....	¼ mile	30	2.00	10.00
Williams Bay, Wis.				
Hotel Glenwood.....	.....	.....
(Glenwood Springs).....	2½ mls	200	2.50	12.00
Hotel Miner.....	1 mile	100	3.00	12.00 to 14.00
Olivet Camp.....	1½ mls	250	2.00	10.00
Hotel Normandie.....	5 blks	50	2.50	14.00 to 16.00
Ferndale Inn.....	4 blks	70	2.50	14.00 to 18.00
Fernwood Hotel.....	½ mile	50	2.50	12.00 to 15.00
Y. M. C. A. Camp.....	1½ mls	700	3.00	15.00
Bay Shore Inn.....	near	75	1.00	.....
Eleanor Camp.....	1 mile	200	1.00	8.75

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Vinchester, Wis.				
Divide Resort.....	1 blk	50	2.00 to 2.50	\$14.00
Winneconne, Wis.				
Riverside House.....	60 feet	30	2.50	12.00
Elm Tree Inn.....	¾ mile	20	2.00	12.50
Resorters Inn.....	3 blks	60	2.00	12.00
Wolf River House.....	2 blks	40	2.00	13.00
Winter, Wis.				
Hotel Winter.....	.....	.....
Barker Lake Resort.....	7½ mls	20	2.50	15.00
Island Lake Resort.....	7 miles	10	2.50	12.00
Baraboo Club.....	7 miles	10	2.00	10.00
McDonalds Place.....	3 miles	15	2.00	12.00
Riverside Resort.....	3 miles	16	2.00	14.00
Woodruff, Wis.				
The Katherine.....	7 miles	30	2.00	10.00
Pottawatomie Ldg. (p).....	1 miles	40	3.50	20.00
Camp Minocqua.....	1½ mls	52	<i>On request</i>	
Lost Lake Resort.....	12 miles	50	2.50 to 3.00	15.00 up
Sylvan Shores Bungalows.....	7 miles	36	250.00 per season	
Oak Bridge.....	1 mile	20	2.25	14.00
Woodbine Resort.....	25 miles	25	<i>On request</i>	
Ferncroft Inn.....	13 miles	45	3.00 up	16.00 up
Firewood.....	20	20	2.00	12.00
Mielke Resort, Otto (s).....	4 miles	25	2.00	12.00
Madden's Resort.....	2 miles	60	2.50	14.00
Belle Grove Park.....	7 miles	35	2.50	15.00
Hunter's Resort.....	11 miles	40	2.00	12.00
The Hemlock.....	.....	35	<i>On request</i>	
Schwartz.....	10 miles	40	1.50	10.00
Harris' Resort.....	9 miles	15	2.00	12.00
Pum Lake Hotel.....	13 miles	75	3.00	15.00
Bear Island.....	25 miles	25	2.50	14.00

WISCONSIN

Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House	Dist. from station	No. of Guests	Rate per Day	Rate per Week
Woodruff, Wis.—Cont'd				
Foster Bros.....	20 miles	60	\$2.00	\$12.00
Manning's Resort.....	6 miles	15	2.00	10.00
Wis. Highlands.....	12 miles	100	<i>On request</i>	
Minsky Inn.....	13 miles	50	3.00	18.00
Hotel Northern.....	1½ mls	80	3.00	18.00 to 20.00
The Manitowish.....	12 miles	75	3.00	16.00 to 24.00
Oxley Resort, John. (r).....	½ mile	50	2.00	12.00
Rocky Reef Resort.....	12 miles	75	3.00	16.00 to 20.00
The Pines.....	8½ mls	25	2.50	17.50
Hillside Home and R. (p).....	.....	.....	2.00	10.00
Camp Franklin Hotel.....	10½ mls	100	3.00 up	15.00 to 25.00
Bradley's Resort.....	2 miles	50	3.00	17.50
Blue Lake.....	2 miles	30	2.50	12.00
McGregor Resort.....	10 miles	30	2.50	12.00
Clear Lake Lodge.....	8 miles	26	2.50	17.50
Minocqua Hotel.....	1½ mls	60	2.00	12.00
Maple Resort.....	.....	.....
Jack Pine Resort.....	5 miles	15	2.50	15.00
Hamm's Sq. Lake.....	11 miles	45	3.00	21.00
Bishon's Resort.....	7 miles	40	2.00	12.00
Blaisdell's Resort.....	20 miles	50	2.50	15.50
Walsh's Resort.....	3 miles	35	2.50 to 3.00	.....
Greenwood Ranch.....	11 miles	40	2.00	10.00
Maple Resort.....	11 miles	25	2.00	12.00
Sisson's Resort.....	12 miles	45	2.50	15.00
(o) P.O. Hazelhurst, Wis.	.....	.....
(p) P.O. Minocqua, Wis.	.....	.....
(q) P.O. Sawyer, Wis.	.....	.....
(r) P.O. Boulder Jet, Wis.	.....	.....
(s) P.O. Boy's	.....	.....
(t) P.O. Star Lake, Wis.	.....	.....
(v) P.O. Eagle River, Wis.	.....	.....

NOTE—The rates given are published for the information of the public, but the United States Railroad Administration assumes no responsibility for their correctness. The rates shown are the latest obtainable, but those set in *italic* type are from information one to two years old.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

For particulars as to excursion fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Austin, Tex.....521 Congress Ave.
 Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
 Bremerton, Wash.....224 Front St.
 Butte, Mont.....2 N. Main St.
 Chicago, Ill.....179 W. Jackson Blvd.
 Colorado Springs, Colo.....
 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
 Dallas, Tex.....112-114 Field St.
 Denver, Colo.....601 17th St.
 Des Moines, Iowa.....403 Walnut St.
 Duluth, Minn.....334 W. Superior St.
 El Paso, Tex.....Mills and Oregon Sts.
 Ft. Worth, Tex.....702 Houston St.
 Fresno, Cal.....J and Fresno Sts.
 Galveston, Tex.....21st and Market Sts.

Helena, Mont.....58 S. Main St.
 Houston, Tex.....904 Texas Ave.
 Kansas City, Mo.....
 Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
 Lincoln, Neb.....104 N. 13th St.
 Little Rock, Ark.....202 W. 2d St.
 Long Beach, Cal., L. A. & S. L. Station
 Los Angeles, Cal.....221 S. Broadway
 Milwaukee, Wis.....99 Wisconsin St.
 Minneapolis, Minn.....202 Sixth St. South
 Oakland, Cal., 13th St. and Broadway
 Ocean Park, Cal., Pacific Electric Depot
 Oklahoma City, Okla.....
 131 W. Grand Ave.

Omaha, Neb.....1416 Dodge St.
 Peoria, Ill.....Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
 Phoenix, Ariz.....
 Adams St. and Central Ave.
 Portland, Ore.....3d and Washington Sts.
 Pueblo, Colo.....401-3 N. Union Ave.
 St. Joseph, Mo.....505 Francis St.
 St. Louis, Mo.....318-328 No. Broadway
 St. Paul, Minn.....4th and Jackson Sts.
 Sacramento, Cal.....801 K St.
 Salt Lake City, Utah.....
 Main and S. Temple Sts.
 San Antonio, Tex.....
 315-17 N. St. Mary's St.

San Diego, Cal.....300 Broadway
 San Francisco, Cal.....50 Post St.
 San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
 Seattle, Wash.....714-16 2d Ave.
 Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
 Sioux City, Iowa.....510 4th St.
 Spokane, Wash.....
 Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
 Tacoma, Wash.....1117-19 Pacific Ave.
 Waco, Tex.....6th and Franklin Sts.
 Whittier, Cal.....L. A. & S. L. Station
 Winnipeg, Man.....226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md.....54 Maryland Ave.
 Atlantic City, N. J., 1301 Pacific Ave.
 Baltimore, Md.....B. & O. R. Bldg.
 Boston, Mass.....67 Franklin St.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.....336 Fulton St.
 Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
 Cincinnati, Ohio.....6th and Main Sts.
 Cleveland, Ohio.....1004 Prospect Ave.

Columbus, Ohio.....70 East Gay St.
 Dayton, Ohio.....19 S. Ludlow St.
 Detroit, Mich.....13 W. LaFayette Ave.
 Evansville, Ind.....L. & N. R. Bldg.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.....125 Pearl St.
 Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
 Montreal, Que.....238 St. James St.

Newark, N. J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
 New York, N. Y.....64 Broadway
 New York, N. Y.....57 Chambers St.
 New York, N. Y.....31 W. 32d St.
 New York, N. Y.....114 W. 42d St.
 Philadelphia, Pa.....1539 Chestnut St.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.....Arcade Building

Reading, Pa.....16 N. Fifth St.
 Rochester, N. Y.....20 State St.
 Syracuse, N. Y.....355 S. Warren St.
 Toledo, Ohio.....320 Madison Ave.
 Washington, D. C.....1229 F. St. N. W.
 Williamsport, Pa.....4th and Pine Sts.
 Wilmington, Del.....905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C.....14 S. Polk Square
 Atlanta, Ga.....74 Peachtree St.
 Augusta, Ga.....811 Broad St.
 Birmingham, Ala.....2010 1st Ave.
 Charleston, S. C.....Charleston Hotel
 Charlotte, N. C.....22 S. Tryon St.
 Chattanooga, Tenn.....817 Market St.

Columbia, S. C.....Arcade Building
 Jacksonville, Fla.....38 W. Bay St.
 Knoxville, Tenn.....600 Gay St.
 Lexington, Ky.....Union Station
 Louisville, Ky.....4th and Market Sts.
 Lynchburg, Va.....722 Main St.
 Memphis, Tenn.....60 N. Main St.

Mobile, Ala.....51 S. Royal St.
 Montgomery, Ala.....Exchange Hotel
 Nashville, Tenn., Independent Life Bldg.
 New Orleans, La.....St. Charles Hotel
 Norfolk, Va.....Monticello Hotel
 Paducah, Ky.....430 Broadway
 Pensacola, Fla.....San Carlos Hotel

Raleigh, N. C.....305 LaFayette St.
 Richmond, Va.....830 E. Main St.
 Savannah, Ga.....37 Bull St.
 Sheffield, Ala.....Sheffield Hotel
 Tampa, Fla.....Hillsboro Hotel
 Vicksburg, Miss.....1319 Washington St.
 Winston-Salem, N. C., 236 N. Main St.

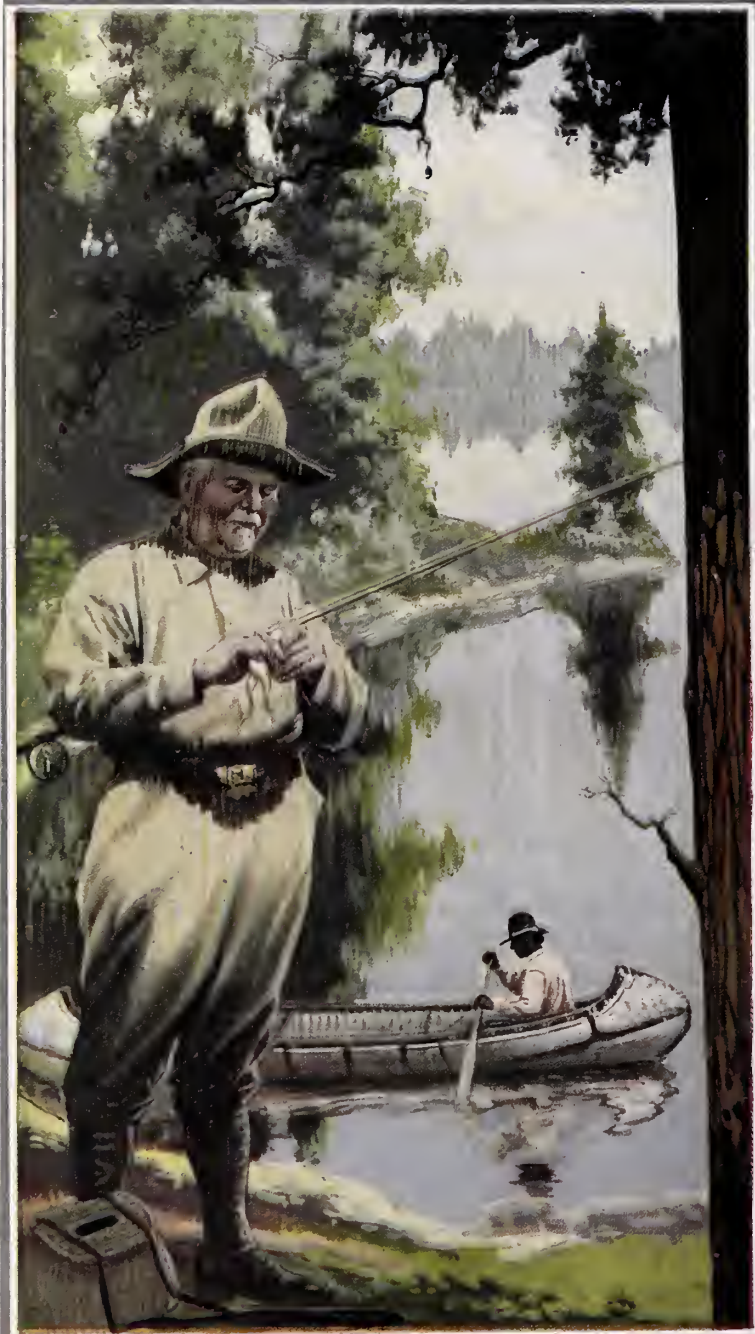
For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.

The NORTHERN LAKES

MINNESOTA - WISCONSIN
UPPER MICHIGAN - IOWA - ILLINOIS

The NORTHERN LAKES

WISCONSIN - MINNESOTA
UPPER MICHIGAN - IOWA - ILLINOIS



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

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Pacific Northwest *and* Alaska



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UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

An Appreciation of The Pacific Northwest and Alaska

By HAMLIN GARLAND

Author of

"A Son of the Middle Border," "Money Magic," "Hesper," and other stories of the Mountain West
Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



OR many years—ever since 1892, in fact—I have constituted myself an unofficial Eastern Agent of Western Emigration, with intent to induce the intellectuals of New York and New England to visit the mountain parks of the West. By way of after-dinner speeches, poems, lantern slides and novels I have celebrated the majestic reaches of the High Country, in the conviction that only in this way could a resident of the Atlantic Coast acquire a true conception of what these United States really are.

For twenty-five years I made annual pilgrimages to some part of the Northwest, not merely for new material, but for the joy I took in camping where germless water runs white with speed. In this way I have seen much of the country which is now included in our National Forests, and have watched some of its development into National Parks.

When I first visited the new Glacier Park, in the early nineties, it was not even a forest reservation, and on my return from Alaska I slept in my camp bed on the floor of the steamer's smoking room.

My friends say, and I hope they are right, that I have been the means of sending many visitors to the wild Northwest, and I am still a missionary. The High Country is the other and complementary half of American physiography. Without it a man is only half informed concerning the grandeur of his native land.

To know the Columbia River, the Olympic Mountains, and breathe the air of Paradise Valley, is to be a greater and more loyal American. Fortunately, a trip to the Northwest is, now, an unalloyed pleasure—one which even the aged and the inexperienced can easily share. When I went into the Saint Mary's Lake Country the first time, there was only one cabin, a miner's cabin, on the lake. My tent was set just below the Dyke where (I am told) a lovely chalet now stands. Motor roads run where my horses wound their way up the slope toward Swift Current Lake. Signs, shelters, nicely graded trails—aids which I once despised, but for which I have come to have a sneaking regard—are everywhere in the parks which are under National supervision.

There is no longer any excuse for ignorance of these superb mountain vistas—at least no man or woman can rightly complain of hardships of "Camping Thru." According to reports, Mount Rainier Park is almost too luxurious—soon it will be as commodious as Switzerland! To reach Alaska now is as easy as to go to Norway. One can sail by steamer to the foot of vast glaciers and hunt Kodiak bears by means of gasoline launches.

As an old trailer I am jealous of these glorious wildernesses, hating to hear of their "improvement"; but as a citizen, a humanitarian, I desire that all my neighbors shall share in the beauty, the dignity, the inspiration of the peaks and the streams. To me the motor car is an impertinence in the shadow of Rainier, or Shasta, but to the hurried business man and the woman who also loves these lone valleys and their cascades, it is a blessed messenger. For me the horse is the only appropriate carrier in the mountains, the pack train the only means of freighting. To me the only fitting lodge in the high park, the only allowable roof beside the lone lake, is a hunter's cabin or a yellowed tepee.

At my best I rejoice in the good roads and ignore the snorting motor boats and automobiles—for I grant that they have brought the solitudes of Crater Lake and the splendors of the Cascade Range into the lives of many thousands who would not otherwise have tasted them. As the great plains country fills up, as the last acre of valley land is fenced, as the rivers of the lower country become merely sewers of noisome odor, the value of the National Playgrounds will increase. They will become the great open air schools of hardihood and nature study. They will be a vitally needed corrective of the city throng, a needed reinvigoration of the plain.

So far as an old trailer and mountain lover can yield his camping places to intrusive feet and alien voices, I here point the way to the Klickitat, the White River Plateau and Blizzard Basin. I make this concession the more readily, for the reason that when next I visit these regions I shall probably avail myself of the gasoline car and sleep at a chalet inn, like all the other pampered sons of privilege.

Hamlin Garland
"



AN IDAHO MOUNTAIN LAKE
There are hundreds of these beautiful lakes in the Pacific Northwest

The Pacific Northwest and Alaska

THE Pacific Northwest, including Alaska and British Columbia, makes a strong and convincing appeal to every visitor. Within its boundaries are grouped majestic mountains, lakes, rivers, cataracts, canyons, primeval forests, fjords, inviting glens, and picturesque resorts without number. It is a land of scenic glories. It is caressed by a genial climate. The winters are mild and the summers are cool.

It is accessible and easy to reach from any point in the United States or Canada.

Amid this inspiring environment, its people are building a mighty empire.

They have harnessed the streams for power, are wresting from the earth its hidden treasure, and are converting its forests into forms of beauty and usefulness. They are building cities, factories, schools, universities, libraries, and churches. They are providing



The beach resorts of Oregon and Washington attract thousands of out-door enthusiasts

huge hostelries for the entertainment of a multitude of visitors.

The Pacific Northwest has been highly endowed by Nature. It enjoys a solidarity of sentiment and community interest that welds it into a harmonious commonwealth, bound together in a common interest and destiny.

The historical achievements in relation to it date back to early in the eighteenth century and reflect the high courage of its navigators and others of various nations. Of particular importance were Bering, a Russian; Captain George Vancouver of the British Admiralty; the noted Captain Cook, and Captains Kendrick and Gray, Yankee skippers. Gray discovered and navigated the Columbia River in 1792, much to the surprise of Vancouver who ridiculed the possibility of such a stream. This discovery was an

event of tremendous importance to our country, and the crossing of the Columbia River bar near Astoria was then a proceeding of great danger.

Gray's accomplishment was succeeded by the Lewis and Clark overland exploration in 1804-6, and by Astor's founding of Astoria, in 1811. Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1805-6 near Astoria, and the old salt cairn, or furnace, that they constructed on the shore of the ocean at Seaside, for boiling sea water to procure a supply of salt, still stands and is now owned and preserved by Oregon. Astor's venture eventually proved a commercial failure, but it was an important factor, in connection with the achievements of Lewis and Clark and Gray, in preventing the Columbia River from being made the boundary between the United States and Canada.

The industrial life of the Pacific Northwest is of amazing variety. It can build great ships, of either

wood or steel, and provide the necessary materials, except steel, largely from its own back yard. It can supply lumber and grain, meats, fruits, and fabrics in almost unlimited quantities and of quality unsurpassed.

Its waterways are mighty avenues of commerce that communicate with the marts of the world. Its glacial mountain peaks are the most dignified, picturesque, and easily accessible of any on the continent. Its forest fastnesses are deep, mysterious and oftentimes pathless. Its valleys, particularly on the ocean side of the Cascade Range, are charming visions of green and purple and gold, set in frames of Nature's rugged handiwork, revealing fertile farms and other phases of western rural life. Its leading cities rank in commercial importance and civic pride with the big cities of the nation, and possess that peculiar type of frontier vigor which keeps them fully abreast of the great march of progress. The architecture of their splendid business blocks is up-to-date, and their hotels easily compare with the best anywhere for imposing and unique design and luxurious equipment.

A Glorious Summer Playground

Geographically the Pacific Northwest is divided into two distinct sections by the Cascade Range, which extends north and south entirely across Oregon and Washington. West thereof to the shores of the ocean, comprising about one-third of the entire domain, the atmosphere is warm, soft, and moisture-laden, the result of the warm ocean winds striking against the cold mountain barrier and being thrown back in condensed form. The inevitable result is a phenomenally clear and pure atmosphere and all nature clothed in rich, unchanging green. The western section is divided into the Puget Sound Region and the Columbia River Region.

Its delightful spring-summer season, which begins, say, in April and ends in October, may have a temperature fluctuating between 60 and 85 degrees. For forty or fifty days during July and August there is almost no rainfall, yet occasional fogs and dews completely dispel any tendency to drouth.

And its summer climate is the climax of its lure. Every hour in the twenty-four is pleasant, comfortable, and refreshing. The supreme glory of living in the Pacific Northwest is to be out in the open, when every breath brings new life and renewed vigor. It is a most glorious summer playground.

East of the mountains, in what is locally termed the Inland Empire, the air is much dryer and the rainfall is less frequent.

Here the rainfall is sufficient for general agriculture. Intensive farming, and particularly horticulture, require the additional aid of irrigation which has developed large areas.

The Inland Empire possesses a warm alluring climate, with a lack of fog in summer and clear bracing days in fall and winter. It is known far and wide for its healthfulness.

All in all, there is limitless variety to choose from. It is the boast of some parts of the West that oranges and snowballs may be gathered by one person within the period of an hour or two. One would hardly hazard such a boast in the Northwest; nevertheless it is true, that many of the delights of winter pastimes may be enjoyed by simply taking the brief time necessary to clamber into nearby mountain nooks, even though it be in midsummer.

The Mountains of Oregon and Washington

Those enamored of life in the open find in the mountains of Washington and Oregon the realization of their dreams.

From Crater Lake northward, the rugged Cascade Range becomes, at least superficially, the continuance of the Sierra Nevada, and unites in a colossal chain the conspicuous peaks of Mount McLoughlin, Mount Thielsen, Diamond Peak, the Three Sisters, Mount Washington, Three Fingered Jack, Mount Jefferson, and Mount Hood. North of Mount Hood the Columbia River cuts squarely through the mountain barricade. The Washington section of the chain includes the well-known peaks of Mounts Adams, St. Helen's, Rainier, Stuart, Glacier, Baker, and Shuksan. Hundreds of lesser peaks, from 5,000 to 9,000 feet high, are likewise linked together.

The Cascade Mountains separate the vast grain fields and beautiful orchards of Eastern Oregon and Washington from the lumbering, manufacturing, fishing, and other commercial portions of the more densely populated west side.

Near the Pacific Ocean, extending north and south, is the lower Oregon Coast Range. A range of greater height is the Olympic Range between the Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound, in Washington, paralleling the Strait of Fuca. The Blue and Wallowa mountains are in the eastern part of Oregon, while the Siskiyou lift their jagged peaks in the Southwest.

At the higher elevations occur glaciers, vast snow fields, and stretches of barren rock. Below is the mountain-meadow region, dotted with thousands of lakes, whence issue the streams which contribute to



Crater Lake National Park—once an active volcano, the crater is now filled with water of an indigo hue to a depth of 2,000 feet

the navigable rivers of the valleys. In nearly all parts of the Cascade and Coast mountains pure drinking water is always at hand.

Below the mountain meadows and sub-alpine parks are found the vast forests of fir, spruce, cedar, and pine which make the Northwest the wonderful timber-producing center of the world.

The People's Heritage

Exceptional views may be obtained from the higher peaks of the Cascades. A sunrise and a sunset from any of them produces a lifelong impression. The far-flung stretches of ice, snow, rock, meadows, and timber, once seen never can be forgotten. The glades, covered with mountain flowers; the crystal-clear lakes, reflecting the frowning mountain cliffs which protect them; the brooks, hastening seaward; and the cataracts

plunging from them—convey their lessons of beauty and spirituality.

The mountains of this entire region belong to the people, for their use and enjoyment. Crater Lake National Park and Rainier National Park have been set aside exclusively for recreation purposes.

The remaining high mountains of the two states are parts of the national forests, managed by the Government with an idea of using them as playgrounds for the people.

Some idea of the vastness of this forest reserve may be fathomed by expressing it statistically.

Within the Coast, Cascade, Siskiyou, Blue, and Willowa mountain ranges in Oregon there are 15,440,860 acres of forest reserve. In Washington there are, in the Olympic, Cascade, Kettle Falls, and Blue Mountain Ranges, 11,624,374 acres. Idaho has 19,140,438



Mount Rainier National Park—Flowers and glaciers meet on the ice-clad slopes of Mount Rainier

acres dispersed among the Salmon River, Lemhi, Lost River, Rocky, Bitter Root, Coeur d'Alene, and Cabinet ranges. This makes a total of 46,205,672 acres of forest reserve within the mountain confines of these three states.

Government forest rangers maintain 8,500 miles of mountain trails in Oregon and Washington, opening them each season and keeping them properly marked, so the public can use them. Five thousand miles of telephone line, much of it in the wildest part of the mountains, afford communication with the outside world when necessary. Originally most of these trails and telephone lines were built for fire protective purposes.

Camp Sites Free to All

During the vacation season forestry men may be frequently met on these trails and they give information and assistance to mountain travelers. On some extreme summits substantial fire-lookout stations,

equipped with telephone instruments, fire-finders, and housekeeping utensils, will be found, and, often, in charge of a keen-eyed lookout woman.

Travelers may camp where they will in the national forests, and in places camp sites have been made ready for public use. The only restrictions are a reasonable care with fire, camp sanitation, and observance of the state game laws.

More definite information about trips to the mountains and lakes of Oregon and Washington may be secured by writing to the District Forester, at Portland, Ore.

Mountain Climbing is Wonderful Sport

To the mountain climber in search of rare adventure among glaciers, crags, and snow fields, no part of the West affords such bristling challenges. To scale Rainier's lofty summit, nearly three miles high, is the

glorious feat of a lifetime, and yet if one is physically fit it is not a hazardous ordeal. Other peaks not lacking in zest and thrill are Hood, Adams, St. Helen's, Jefferson, and a half dozen more, all easily approachable from near-by cities or convenient rendezvous, while lofty Mount Baker is a peak difficult of ascent and likewise full of thrills.

Mountain Fastnesses Easy to Reach

The mountains and lakes of the Pacific Northwest are accessible from scores of cities and stations along the different railroads of the region.

The larger cities are the radiating centers, and their accommodations for the tourist and visitor are high-class and ample. Besides, there are many small resorts and health retreats along the beaches and in the mountains, which lack of space prevents mentioning specifically, where every comfort may be enjoyed, though not on so elaborate a scale.

The Sportsman's Paradise

Nowhere will the sportsman and angler find more abundant and alluring opportunities. The mountain streams and lakes of the Pacific Northwest are alive with gamey trout of every known species, promoted by state enterprise, and the wilds are the haunts of all kinds of game. Wise regulations prevail, but there is ample relaxation to satisfy the most ardent enthusiast.

Good Roads Enhance Delight of Sight-seeing

The passion for good roads has seized the people and wonderful progress is noted. The famous Columbia River Highway is unique among national highways, and has taken its place among similar world features. In like manner the roads leading to, and maintained in, Mount Rainier National Park, and others ramifying in every direction from all the large cities of the far Northwest, are models of hard surface construction, easy grades, and attractive settings. The devotee of the motor will find no lack of "spins" to his heart's delight.

Ocean Beaches of the Northwest

Vacation time to many means a sojourn at the seashore, a dip in the surf, and a sun bath on the strand where the waves break into foam.

The northwestern shore of the continent has many resorts where increased numbers go with each succeeding year. There is a "season" for beach trips during the heated term, but to many all seasons are summer, and permanent residences at resorts on the shore of the Pacific are common.

A Splash in the Grand Old Pacific

Among the more prominent ocean beaches are Cohasset, Moclips, Pacific, Westport, in Washington; North Beach, Gearhart, Seaside, Cannon Beach, Neah-kah-nie, Manzanita, Garibaldi, Bay Ocean, Betarts, Newport, Sunset, and Bandon, in Oregon. Other beaches attract multitudes of visitors.

These places afford the delights attendant upon a visit to the seashore. There is surf bathing for the grownups, shallow wading pools for the little folk, natatoriums where the salt water is heated, and private baths. The sun-baths and the warm sands appeal to many.

Other outdoor attractions are boating, fishing, hunting and hiking, journeys by horseback or auto into the wilds of the surrounding country or along miles of level beach.

Modern hotels, lodging houses, family hotels, restaurants, private boarding houses, cottages, and tents cater to visitors.

In the way of sports and amusements there are the board walks and concessions, bowling alleys, tennis courts, dancing pavilions, roller skating rinks, and moving picture shows. Assemblages of friends and acquaintances engage in clam digging and clam bakes, and enjoy at nightfall huge bonfires of driftwood.

The beaches enumerated are easy of access and are served by train and boat. During the season special trains are frequently operated. The trip to the mouth of the Columbia may, in part, consist of a 100-mile voyage by steamer from Portland to Astoria. These points are also served by frequent trains.

Forest reserves, tree-covered mountains, and fresh water bodies provide for pleasure jaunts, angling, or hunting. The lighthouses, life-saving stations, logging, lumber manufacturing, and the salmon fisheries are worth seeing.

Some of the most inviting beaches of the continent are available to travelers here. From the car window or the river vessel there is a panorama of ever-changing beauty. Snow-capped mountains, towering forests, green meadows are flashed before the traveler. Any trip to the Northwest should include a visit to where the roar of the Pacific surf is heard.

British Columbia and Alberta

Vast in extent, Alberta and British Columbia, the two far-western provinces of Canada, are noted for their varied resources and their wonderful scenery. British Columbia has an area of 355,850 square miles, while Alberta has 255,285 square miles. The Canadian government has set apart in this region great tracts of land as national parks where the tourist, served by three trans-continental railways, may see the scenic



Mount Hood, one of several impressive snow-capped peaks in Oregon

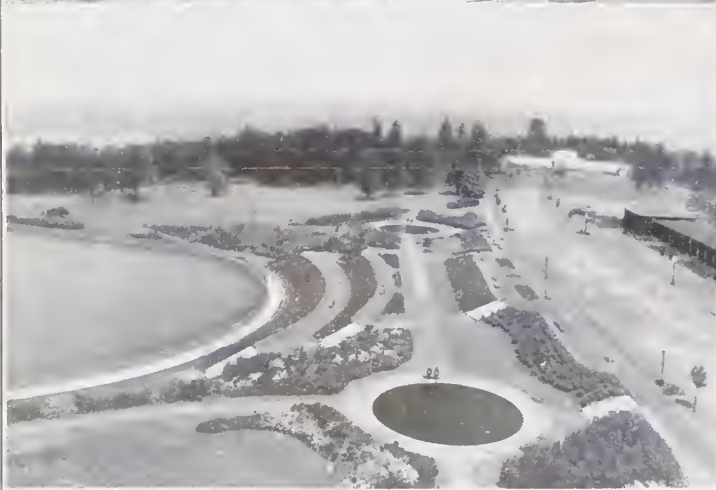
beauties of the Canadian Rockies. These six national playgrounds are Canada's Rocky Mountain Park, the capital of which is Banff; Yoho Park, near Field; Jasper National Park and Robson Park, both reached from Jasper; Canada's Glacier Park in the Selkirks; and Revelstoke Park, near Revelstoke, B. C. Among the attractions of these parks are majestic mountains, glaciers of enormous area, waterfalls, cascades, and lakes of rare beauty. There is excellent fishing and hunting in season, and guides, horses, and equipment for the camper, hunter, and fisherman are at the service of the traveler.

Alberta, famed for its vast wheat fields and its cattle industry, was a potent factor in the winning of the great world war. Alberta is more than twice as

large as Great Britain and Ireland, and has an area greater than either France, Germany, or Austria-Hungary; few persons realize how great the distances are in the Northwest country. Fishing and mining are two of British Columbia's leading industries, and agriculture is now performing a great part in the development of this Province. Vancouver and Victoria have a mild climate the year round, owing to the warmth of the Japanese Current.

Alaska, the Great Northland

And after the Pacific Northwest comes Alaska and the Yukon—the land of gold—the midnight sun and northern lights—the home of glaciers hundreds of feet high, miles wide, and many miles long—mountains



GLIMPSES OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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The Alaskan Totem Pole in Pioneer Square
Formal Gardens in Volunteer Park

The tallest office building overlooks Puget Sound
Mount Rainier, from the business district

rising sheer out of the water, their everlasting snow-crowned peaks piercing the clouds—lakes of wondrous beauty nestling in the mountains. It is a land of flowers and sunshine, of ideal summer weather—mighty rivers and tumbling cascades, rushing torrents, rapids and canyons—a land whose shores are indented by fjords rivaling the famed ones of Norway, and whose streams teem with salmon, greyling, and trout. It is the home of the big game—moose, caribou, bear, mountain sheep and mountain goat. And, too, it is the home of the totem pole, the Indian, and the Eskimo.

Robert Service in his poem "The Spell of the Yukon" thus aptly describes this northland:

"It's the great, big, broad land 'way up yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace."

And now one may visit not only the shores, but much of the interior of this land and enjoy all the comforts of modern travel. Tours to this wonderland are described in the succeeding chapter, and they are tours of more than ordinary interest—tours that have a charm and fascination of their own. And no matter where you have been, Alaska, Atlin, and the Yukon offer something different and yet intensely worth while.

The Puget Sound Region

The Puget Sound territory embraces the extreme north-western corner of the United States (leaving Alaska out of the question) and the extreme southwestern corner of Canada. It confines itself to the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia. It can be traveled easily from end to end within the space of twenty-four hours; the more leisurely tourist can spend an entire season with it and not exhaust its wonders.

The mountain section of Puget Sound may justly claim, in somewhat different fashion, however, to equal the Swiss Alpine scenery. Mount Rainier and Mount Baker, the Cascade and Olympic ranges, are in a class by themselves.

Puget Sound itself is a rather unusual and mysterious body of water. It is of the ocean and yet not a part of it. From the ocean, at Cape Flattery, the strait of Juan de Fuca extends well in toward the mainland and there joins the large body of water composed of innumerable bays, arms and channels that Captain George Vancouver discovered, named and mapped late in the eighteenth century. Vancouver, however, gave the name Puget Sound, after one of his lieutenants, only to the estuary in the neighborhood of Olympia and Tacoma. It is now generally applied to the entire body of water from the vicinity of Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., to its extreme southern shore.

Climate and Scenery. Now, as it were, take a bird's-eye view of the climate of this country. It is farther north than Quebec; it is almost as far north as Labrador. In winter the average temperature in the Puget Sound district is 40° above, Fahrenheit; probably half a dozen times a year the mercury will register, for a few hours, as far down as the freezing point. It is warm in winter, cool in summer. There is not much rain; the days are cloudless, sunny. The temperature in midday rarely gets to 85°; a day as warm as that is considered hot. The nights are cool, the mornings fresh and springlike. The air is balmy. This is the climate for frazzled nerves. And this is the country for summer travel. Mosquitoes and insect pests are almost unknown.

The region is accessible. And it flaunts its charms in full view of the main highways, the big cities, and where the common people see it. Kipling once wrote a monograph on the wonders he could see from his hotel window in Victoria. One can stand on top of any hill in the city of Seattle and feast his eyes upon snow-white Mount Baker in the north, Mount Rainier and its glaciers to the southeast, the snow-dappled Cascade Range of mountains on the east, and the white-crested Olympics on the west—and this also is largely true of Tacoma. And between the Cascades and Olympics lies Puget Sound, with its myriad islands.

Here scenery almost strikes people in the face. It thrusts itself upon them. There are nooks and crannies, forest alcoves, waterfalls, rippling streams, bays, and pools where the trout hide. And there are rewards a plenty for a hard day's climb. Without stirring from trains, local or through, excursion boats, or motor cars, the tourist may see nearly all the glories of the North Coast country, landscapes or waterscapes, from Vancouver and Victoria to Portland and the south, without diverging from the beaten line of travel.

There are no more perpetually snow-clad mountain peaks in plain sight in any other section of America than here. There is water everywhere. Aside from the long fingers of the Sound that thrust themselves in and out, here and there, the whole countryside is shot through with lakes—lakes by the hundreds, waterfalls galore. They have n't been commercialized; they're just as they always were—wild, grand, sublime. And trees by the billion, big ones. The hugest of huge firs, spruces and cedars, can be found, even within the city limits of any city on the Sound. For ships or airplanes, for war or peace, there are a trillion feet of standing timber in this country waiting for the ax and saw.

Puget Sound is only an arm of the ocean. But it is well enough to mention that the Pacific is readily accessible by both train and auto. From Olympia, due west, by auto across the Olympic Peninsula over first-class roads, the ocean lies about seventy miles away. Here are broad beaches—Moclips and Pacific—hotels, and bathing. Another route to the ocean, and much longer, runs from Olympia, northwest, skirting the eastern and northern edges of the Olympic Peninsula, over fine roads, ending 150 miles or more away, at Moro on the sea.

The trains from Puget Sound cities to the ocean at Gray's Harbor and Willapa Harbor, wind through a region of tremendous interest.

In this region, in truth, the Pacific and the Sound are component parts of a gigantic scenic symphony, so to speak. The resplendent Olympics and Mount Rainier; the Sound, with its islands and its inlets; the streams and fields and forests; Lakes Sutherland and Crescent up near the Juan de Fuca Strait; Hood Canal, (which, by the way, is n't a canal at all, but a long, rather narrow, reposeful arm of the Sound)—all are of absorbing interest to the traveler. But the ocean—is always the ocean!

The Olympic Peninsula is just wild, rough and bewildering. Parts of it never have been explored. Big game lurks in its fastnesses. Indian life is observable here and there. If Puget Sound had nothing else to show, a trip around this great peninsula would quite suffice. The Olympic Range is a short range of mountains, comparatively, but with its streams, its game, its forests and snow-white peaks of sharp angularity, it is intensely picturesque.

There are cities here—Port Angeles and Port Townsend. Port Townsend is interestingly situated where the strait of Fuca joins the Sound, and is an important Government Station, well protected by massive forts. Port Angeles, on the south shore of the strait of Fuca, has a fine harbor.

A Thousand Miles of Good Roads. Owing to the fact that there is an absence of frost it has been possible to build and maintain here, at small cost, permanent, smooth-surfaced roadways of the most approved kind. Prominent among these is the Pacific Highway. In the Puget Sound territory concrete and other smooth-surfaced roads radiate in all directions. Where they end, "hard-surfaced" roads succeed them. These, too, are smooth. Travel of all kinds here is smooth and easy, whether by railroad, suburban trolley, motor-stage or private motor-car.

Between Tacoma and Vancouver. Every Puget Sound city constitutes a pivotal point from which short side trips can be made. From Seattle steamers run daily and nightly to Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, consuming about ten hours each way, including a stop at Victoria of about two hours or more. These cities are described elsewhere in this booklet. Between Tacoma, Seattle, and Vancouver there is adequate railroad train service. The scenic delights of this railway trip are very great, including the Sound, mountains, forests, streams, and valleys, and being withal decidedly educative.

Seattle. A spectacular town is Seattle. Named after an old Indian chief, it is barely half a century old. Its development up to its present status of a city of three hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, has taken place within twenty-five years.

The war has given Seattle tremendous impetus and prosperity. The workmen in her shipbuilding plants earned five million dollars a month, sixty millions a year, while her shipyards struggled with a quarter of a billion of shipbuilding contracts. At the close of the war, her port trade, including imports and exports, was very large.

Seattle is a city of green hills and waterways, with a fine harbor in Elliot Bay. In size it seems as large as Boston. It has a flatiron building; a sky-scraper forty-two stories high;



Looking across the valley at Mount Hood Photo by Gifford



Lake Crescent, Wash., in Olympic Mountains
Lake Chelan, Wash., in the Cascade Mountains

and a real Alaskan totem pole. The spirit of the pioneer and the frontiersman is still upon it. Well defined and well traveled as are all the trails that lead from Seattle, along each trail is the spirit of adventure new and strange. Unlike any other city in the world, Seattle is Seattle—that's enough.

Tacoma. Tacoma is north of Olympia, and is about forty miles south of Seattle. Tacoma is a big, lively Sound port, with a population of one hundred and twelve thousand, and it has large ship yards. It is built upon high hills rising sheer from the lapping waters of the Sound, and enjoys the unique distinction of being a city of parks set in a vast natural park. America's most noted mountain is in its immediate foreground, apparently in its front yard, and the rugged wall of the Olympic Range on the Olympic Peninsula is in the background. To miss seeing Tacoma would mean missing the Venice of America. Tacoma has a remarkably fine harbor—deep, sheltered, and world famous. Its high school is one of the noted educational buildings of the West. Originally projected for a mammoth hotel, it was transformed into a most progressive school on a bluff of the Sound. Its Stadium of Grecian architecture has a capacity of 30,000 and adds greatly to the value and reputation of the school. The city has enormous wheat warehouses in

its big water front, modern docks, many parks, and manufactures.

Other Cities on the Sound. Farther north there are the thriving and well known cities of Everett, Bremerton, the site of the Government's Puget Sound Navy Yard, and Bellingham, the gateway to Mount Baker, all in the State of Washington, and commercially important and growing.

About seventy miles to the south of Seattle lies Olympia, the state capital of Washington. It is the gateway to the Olympic Peninsula and the ocean and is situated at the southern extremity of Puget Sound. It is known as the Pearl of Puget Sound, and is an attractive city.

Camp Lewis. Camp Lewis, a national army cantonment, is not far from the city limits of Tacoma. To the east of a line that mathematically divides the United States into two parts there are at present a number of national army cantonments. To the west of that line there is but one, Camp Lewis, named after Capt. Meriwether Lewis of Lewis and Clark. It is the largest national army cantonment. At times it has housed as many as 60,000 men. This camp drew its contingent of men from the entire West—Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana. Camp Lewis is a



Multnomah Falls from Columbia River Highway *Photo by Gifford*



Columbia River from the Highway
Cape Horn on the Columbia River *Photo by Gifford*

permanent fixture. It is strategically placed; the climate is of the healthiest; with warm winters, balmy summers, cool nights. Its troops can train at all seasons of the year. It is situated upon American Lake and is set in a veritable wilderness of huge evergreen Christmas trees. It is as scenically beautiful as it is important, and is reached from Tacoma and Seattle by daily trains.

Mount Rainier National Park

About fifty miles to the southeast of Tacoma—and less than one hundred miles from Seattle, in an air line,—lies Mount Rainier National Park and Mount Rainier, the latter named in 1792 by Capt. George Vancouver after a rear admiral of the British Admiralty. Mount Rainier (sometimes referred to as Mount Tahoma, Mount Tacoma and The Mountain) is the pride of Puget Sound. In 1918 Mount Rainier National Park had 44,000 visitors. The distance, by rail and auto from Tacoma to Longmire Springs, is 68 miles; from Seattle, 106 miles.

Mount Rainier is reached by train and auto. A smooth government maintained road extends to snow line and all

motor cars can ascend it. The summit of the mountain is 14,408 feet, and in summer this snow line is 6,000 feet above sea level. The motor road winds up the mountainside at a grade, usually, of 5, nowhere exceeding 8, per cent, which, as every motor owner knows, is an easy grade.

The hotels in the park are up to date, charge reasonable prices and furnish excellent accommodations. Also, furnished tents may be rented at a figure very much below the price of hotel rooms. At the snow line, at the terminus of the motor road in Paradise Valley, there is a new mountain hostelry constructed of the bleached timbers of Alaska cedar. This hotel is unique in form and structure, being built to withstand terrific snow pressure. After its completion, that same year, it was buried under seventy five feet of snow—a highly satisfactory test of strength.

Rainier rises a huge, bulky mountain, nearly 15,000 feet in all its pink and white glory, from the flat surface of the earth. It is isolated, dominates the landscape for hundreds of miles around, and has three terminal peaks. And, without any exertion on his own part, the traveler sits in his machine, 6,000 feet above sea level, warming himself in the sunshine, green parks

all about him, studded with millions of variegated mountain flowers such as the East has never seen—there are 365 varieties on the mountain—and the snow just beyond. Above him, the snow and ice-clad mountain, with its southside glacial system, Cowlitz, Stevens, and Nisqually, is in view.

Last year a hundred or more persons essayed the trip to the summit. There are milder forms of amusement. The hotel provides some snow equipment, shoes, hats, trousers, coats and goggles. The tourist dons these, walks about a mile through a floral park and strikes a ridge of ice and snow from which point he can trace Nisqually Glacier from its source at the summit of Rainier, to its terminal in a deep canyon some five thousand feet below.

Here is the ideal place to observe glacial formation and movement. In one morning the tourist can see and study three or more glaciers, travel across expansive snow fields, climb several hundred feet—and then find himself upon the brink of a steep, snowy precipice—much too steep for a toboggan. But if the tourist wears paraffined trousers he views the steep, smooth slopes for half a second, sits down and the slope does the rest! The sport is as exhilarating as it is safe, for there is nothing to see but snow, nothing to hit but snow, nowhere to go but into snow. And there are other experiences.

The Mount Rainier National Park season extends from June 15 to September 15.

The Columbia River Region

The Columbia River Region is a somewhat broad and comprehensive term. John Muir once wrote of the Columbia: "When viewed from the sea to the mountains it is like a rugged broad-topped oak, about six thousand miles long, and measured across the spread of its boughs, nearly a thousand miles wide."

The mighty Columbia, well called the Achilles of rivers, by Theodore Winthrop, embraces a tributary country of fully two hundred and fifty thousand square miles. From the tourist point of view that portion of the Northwest related most intimately to it extends from the Pacific Ocean inward two hundred miles or more. The river forms the boundary line between Oregon and Washington.

In the building of the marvelous West nature conceived a series of heroic designs. How well she succeeded let the world decide, as it wanders in awe and delight up and down her mighty cathedrals.

She has not often run great continental rivers directly across lofty mountain ranges; indeed, only twice has she done so. In equatorial Africa the Congo cuts through the Coast Range at right angles, and the Columbia River in the Oregon Country has cleaved the Cascade Range from top to bottom in much the same way. Scenes of inconceivable grandeur and beauty were produced in both instances, but while the former will probably remain largely unknown to civilized man, the gorge of the Columbia can be known and enjoyed in perfect comfort. It is, in reality, a mountain park through which a kingly river rolls majestically to the sea, and above which rise in rugged grandeur the ice-crowned giants of the West.

Portland. Portland is the center of the Columbia River Region. Within its range of vision is a combination of forest, stream, and mountain to delight one's soul. The Willamette River, dotted with tree-decked islands, sweeps gloriously through the heart of the city. Almost every street is shaded by trees. Nature's wild tangle of blossoming things of a generation since has given way to paved streets and homes, massive blocks of skyscrapers, churches, schools, libraries, the clang and whirl of industry, and the pulsations of 300,000 souls.

It is a conservative and wealthy metropolis, the Queen of the Oregon Country, whose fertile fields, tremendous forests, factories, shipyards, power plants, mills and quarries unnumbered, are yielding rich returns.

It is known world-wide as the Rose City. Samuel Blythe is authority for the legend that real roses were invented in Portland, and one can see finer specimens in a walk about the city than in any hot-house on earth. Nearly every avenue in the residence district is bordered by masses of blossoms, and porches and houses by the hundred are solid embankments of roses.

Portland's annual Rose Festival, usually the first week in June, has become an event of national renown, and proved that its roses must be seen; they cannot be described.

Though essentially a city of homes, Portland does not lack in abundance that fine spirit of hospitality which is so appealing to the stranger. Its splendid Auditorium and magnificent hotels and apartment houses are the admiration and marvel of the West, and more so of Easterners.

Good Roads. In this connection, it should be remembered that there are good roads hereabout, other than the Columbia Highway, and that the Oregon climate is in all respects similar to that of Washington.

The roads leading from Portland to other parts of the state are not only many but they are exceptionally good and well maintained. As a matter of fact, Oregon is at the forefront, with other states, in its schemes for modern road construction and contemplates immediate and large expenditures in further road building.

Columbia River Highway. Chief among all, is the Columbia River Highway, occupying undisputed supremacy in the nation's galaxy of scenic trails. This highway can now be traveled from the shores of the Pacific near Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, eastward to Portland, thence onward through the Cascade Range, a total distance of more than 200 miles. Its hard surface pavement, easy grades and curves protected by railings of stone and concrete, and its artistic bridges of concrete, the product of expert engineering, remove all sense of fear as one rides or drives around vertical cliffs, or across deep canyons, where it was necessary, when the engineers were making the surveys, to suspend them by ropes over rocky promontories in order to align the grades.

The Highway enters the gorge of the Columbia at the western portal high above the river. Crown Point, a huge monolith more than seven hundred feet high, around whose crest the highway runs in a majestic curve that describes three-fourths of a circle, is the pronounced feature of the landscape. On its summit a unique memorial structure of stone and concrete serves the public as a place for observation, shelter and comfort.

Many Beautiful Waterfalls. Within the next few miles, nearly a dozen waterfalls of national renown command the observer's admiration. Chief of these is secluded Multnomah, falling daintily nearly seven hundred feet and earning the proud distinction of being the second highest waterfall in the nation.

Onward through the gorge is found a wild profusion of beauty. Colors such as no artist can produce flash at every turn. The rocks are mantled with the moss of centuries, and the foliage and flora reflect the brilliance of Nature's masterful touch. Shepperd's Dell, Oneonta Gorge, Beacon Rock, Tanner Creek, Eagle Creek, the fabled Bridge of the Gods, and Mitchell's Point, through a five-windowed rock tunnel surpassing in odd design and engineering skill the famous Axenstrasse of Switzerland,—are among the conspicuous features of the Canyon.



SCENES IN PORTLAND, OREGON

In the heart of the retail district
Some of the modern business blocks

Suddenly the way opens into Hood River Valley, forming a charming scene with the little city of Hood River nestling at its foot.

Mounts Hood, St. Helens, and Adams. One of the most noteworthy and captivating characteristics of the vicinage around Portland is the cyclorama of mountains that encircles the city. From almost any point in and about Portland the mountain-scape, so to speak, forms the predominating feature of the entire landscape, and numerous hills and embryo mountains are edged about the city.

Just across the Columbia, in Washington, tower Mount St. Helens and Mount Adams. The first is of a sort of transcendent beauty, a perfect and purely white cone of nearly ten thousand feet altitude, that seems to be almost an artificial monument to some great Cyclops or God of the ancients. Adams is a more massive, solid piece of mountain structure, standing approximately twelve thousand five hundred feet above sea level; and whether seen from near Portland or from the Yakima Valley in the Inland Empire, appears as an immovable, immaculate, glistening projection of the earth's surface, dignified and ennobling.



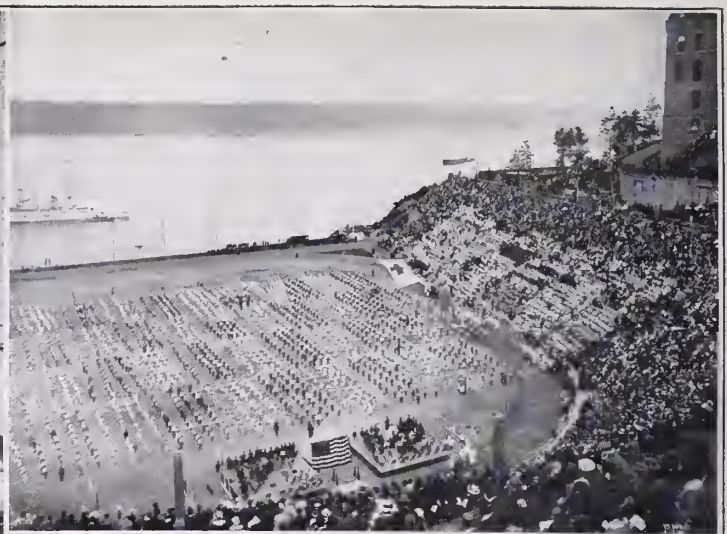
Portland Rose Festival
Mount Hood as seen from the city Photo by Gifford

Near Mount Adams is Trout Lake, a quiet mountain resort reached by road from White Salmon, also a resort on the Washington Bluffs, bordering the Columbia River. About Trout Lake and Mount Adams are glaciers, ice caves and mountain streams, and the mountain can easily be reached and climbed from Trout Lake.

This entire region, on both sides of the Columbia, can not be surpassed in this country in its scenic variety and grandeur. Roads and trails lead to alluring haunts—lakes, promontories, valleys, trout streams, parks and camping spots, and all are more or less conveniently near Portland and are reached by train, river steamer, or roadway.

At the head of the Hood River Valley and dominating every created thing, looms Mount Hood, the most noted of the galaxy of Oregon's crowned pinnacles. In actual miles of air line it is not very far away, but tourists are cautioned not to accept its challenge, as a before breakfast appetizer.

To cherish the high ambition, however, of its ascension, is natural and laudable, and the hundreds who achieve the coveted glory of its snowy crest every season testify that it is worth all



VIEWS OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON

The heart of the business district
Mount Rainier is in plain view

The Stadium, seating 30,000 people
Overlooking Commonwealth Bay

it costs. The same is true of Mount Adams, Mount Jefferson and other neighboring peaks.

Mount Hood is declared by experienced mountain climbers to be one of the easiest to ascend of all the Nation's icy summits. Though not as high as Rainier by more than three thousand feet, it lacks nothing of mountaineering thrill and adventure.

Convenient half-way rendezvous which break the severity of the trip are Cloud Cap Inn and Mount Hood Lodge, on the north side, and Government Camp on the south, all easily reached by auto from Portland in five or six hours. Of all the peaks of this immediate region, Hood is the most fascinating. It is seen from a wide extent of country and never grows stale.

East of the Cascade Range. There is not the same scenic glory east of the Cascade Range that so emphasizes that portion West of it, though it does not lack certain phases of industrial interest. Celilo Canal is a recent \$5,000,000 Government enterprise, which, in connection with the Cascade Locks, opens the Columbia River to commerce, around the Columbia Cascades and Celilo Falls, with points north of Pasco in the Yakima Valley and up the Snake River to Lewiston, Idaho.

The Deschutes River Canyon is parallel to, and eroded along the eastern edge of, the Cascade Range, forming a stupendous gorge to the junction of the stream with the Columbia River. It is a worth-while trip in all truth, particularly for lovers of fishing.

The Cascade Range, as viewed from the eastern side, is very different from the outlook at Portland. From about Madras, Redmond, Prineville and Bend it accentuates one's love of the mountains. And this eastern section,—a land of wide spaces, big and little ranches, irrigated areas, volcanic flows, timbered slopes, etc.—is one of deep interest aside from the scenic attractions of the Cascades.

Several prominent peaks are equally visible from both sides of the Cascade Range, including, besides the towns before named in the Deschutes Valley, Portland and other points on the west side. Mount Jefferson, about ten thousand feet in height, is only twenty miles by trail from Detroit; the Three Sisters are reached from Eugene via the McKenzie River. These mountains, with others equally attractive, are covered with ice and snow and are in the same category with Mounts Hood, Adams, etc.



Astoria, Ore., founded by John Jacob Astor in 1811

The Capitol at Salem

Indian Rapids—Celilo Falls, Columbia River

The McKenzie River is one of the finest trout streams in Oregon. There is a good road meandering along its banks, and ample accommodations are obtainable.

From Bend a good road extends through the timbered stretches along the eastern side of the mountain range, clear down to Crater Lake National Park, Klamath Lake and Klamath Falls, near the Oregon-California line. Klamath Falls is the eastern gateway to Crater Lake and its National park.

At Hot Lake is a large sanatorium built over a huge spring of boiling water that bursts out of the bowels of the mountain nine miles east of LaGrande, Oregon. Its temperature is 196 degrees, the hottest natural water on earth.

High up in the Powder River Mountains in Northeastern Oregon is Wallowa Lake, an exceptional scenic gem. Near its southern shore is a plateau shaded by mountain pines, in the midst of which is a pretty resort. Farther back are forests and cataracts and lakes and crags and peaks, where a whole summer may be spent exploring the wildest of rugged mountain haunts.

Western Oregon. Western Oregon's appeal to the tourist is a scenic one—through its mountains, forests, the ocean with

its fine beaches, its rivers and valleys. Its agricultural and industrial importance, likewise make it a homeseeker's paradise.

Western Oregon is all of that section of the State lying west of the Cascade Range. Its outstanding characteristics are the three valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue rivers. The first about equal in size to Connecticut, out-measures the other two combined, but all possess rare and peculiar charms.

This territory lies south of, and is primarily tributary to, Portland. Visits from that city to the Oregon beach resorts, Newport, Sunset, Coos Bay and Bandon, take one through the entire Willamette Valley, while a trip to Crater Lake or the Oregon Caves includes the other two. The thrifty inland cities constituting the chief urban life of these valleys are Salem, the State capital, Albany, Corvallis and Eugene in the Willamette; the two latter, respectively, seats of the Oregon Agricultural College and the State University. Roseburg is the metropolis of the Umpqua Valley, and Medford and Ashland share the honors in the Rogue River Valley. Ashland claims distinction as an American spa.

Grant's Pass is the gateway to the Josephine County Caves, a National Monument in the Siskiyou mountains, thirty-seven



IN AND AROUND SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Summer Cottages at Hayden Lake, Idaho
Business district from the heights

Lake Pend Orielle, Idaho
Concrete bridge across Spokane River

miles distant, and an interesting, very grotesque expression of Madame Nature.

In the Umpqua and Smith rivers and Winchester Bay, the angler and ordinary tourist will find unusual fishing and hotel accommodations are good.

Crater Lake National Park

Crater Lake National Park should be seen by every traveler, for it is one of the odd creations of this old earth. It is attractive scenically as well as geologically.

Geologists agree that it is the extinct crater of a once unusually demonstrative volcano, and had its original formation of 16,000 feet been preserved, it would have exceeded all the others in height and glory, save only mighty Rainier, which, originally, was 16,500 feet in height.

When all of the great volcanic peaks along the Coast were blazing like beacons, as if trying to outdo each other, Mount

Mazama—its official name—gave one prolonged titanic blast and blew its head off. The remaining thin walls of its dome then collapsed and were swallowed up within the earth. Since then the accumulating snow and rain of untold centuries has been held in the bowl of the crater, forming a lake of turquoise and dark blue five miles across, two thousand feet deep and encircled by a rim extending that many feet perpendicularly above its surface. As there is no known inlet or outlet, and nothing to stain or contaminate the water in all the purity of its perfection, a marvelous color effect is produced which defies the skill of all artists to paint.

The Park may be approached either from Medford, its gateway on the west side, or Klamath Falls, on the east, and the auto stages operating daily reach the summit before dinner, where a warm welcome awaits visitors in the big Lodge occupying an imposing site near the edge of the rim on the south. The season extends from July 1 to September 30.

In addition to the Lodge, tent and camp accommodations are available and every comfort provided for visits of any duration.

The Inland Empire

When the pent-up waters of a vast inland sea burst their restraining barriers and forced their way to the ocean, there was left a great domain now known as the Inland Empire. Broad, rolling plains are bordered by foothills and mountains; lakes and rivers adorn and beautify it. The region impresses the onlooker as an ideal homeland, the place where life in the open is at its best.

The great mountain ranges, silhouetted against the sky, mean much to this Inland Empire for their scenic grandeur, and for their favorable influence on the climate and the lives of the people in the valleys below. They regulate the temperature and the rainfall and form great repositories for the waters that feed the streams, nourish the soil, and sustain life.

Spokane. The metropolis of the Inland Empire is the city of Spokane, of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand population. It is modern in construction, ideal in location. The Spokane River flows through the heart of the city, in a series of foaming cascades, an asset of beauty and of value. Spokane has the greatest park area of any city in the United States in proportion to population—1993 acres being dedicated to public parks and playgrounds; an acre for every 58 people.

The city of Spokane, rich in historic interest, is possessed of varied attractions both within the corporate limits, and in the surrounding country. The visitor may travel by steam train, auto or trolley to places where the beauties of nature and the pleasures of outdoor life are found. One may leave one's hotel in the morning and devote the day to sports, or engage in sight-seeing and return before nightfall. Vacation may be spent at some near-by lake resort where amusements rule, or at some remote place where rest is obtainable in the solitude of the forest, or in the groves, glens or parks in the mountains.

Mount Spokane, the highest peak in Eastern Washington, is thirty-five miles northeast of Spokane and a good highway leads to the summit. From this eminence one obtains a panoramic view of a part of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and the province of British Columbia.

Auto Drives In and Near Spokane. To the pretty homes of the South Hill, through Manitou Park, along the Indian Canyon Drive to Little Spokane River, to Down River Park, along the High Drive and Grand Boulevard, to the industrial district and the country of the South and bordering the Inland Empire Highway—all are trips of two hours duration, covering most of the drives and scenic attractions of the city. "Seeing Spokane" busses also may be used.

Power Plant at Long Lake. At Long Lake, thirty miles from Spokane, the channel of the Spokane River has been dammed, forming a lake twenty-three miles long. The power plant generates ninety thousand horsepower. The spillway dam is the highest in the world.

Inland Mountain Lakes. Nestling in the bosom of the mountains of the Northwest are hundreds of lakes which sparkle like gems, in the sunshine. Lake Chelan, largest and best-known of these, is an inland sea fifty miles long, three wide, deep and blue, and the most beautiful and wonderful lake in the entire northwest. It is well to the west of Spokane on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range and its waters flow into the Columbia River north of Wenatchee. Many tourists visit Chelan to enjoy the unanticipated grandeur of the mountains and ride over the water, which is of extreme depth and an unusual ultramarine blue. Immediately from the shore, the range,

magnificent here, rises 6,000 feet in the air, its slopes high, very steep, often precipitous. The lake is nearly reached from either Spokane or the Sound cities by rail. Still to the north is Okanogan Lake, next to Chelan, the best known of Inland Empire lakes in this locality.

Lakes Clealum, Katchess and Keechelus are other delightful recreation spots near each other in the heart of the Cascade Range. They are not far from Yakima and Ellensburg, and the United States Reclamation Service utilizes them as reservoirs in its irrigation service in the Inland Empire.

Recreation Resorts Near Spokane. Newman Lake—Is among wooded hills, fourteen miles in circumference and twenty-six miles from the city. Bass, perch and trout, together with boating, bathing and good accommodations are found.

Hayden Lake—Here one finds the supreme attractiveness of the mountain wildwood, with modern accommodations. The lake is well stocked with trout and bass are plentiful. Wild game is found in the mountains adjacent.

Golf is one of the chief attractions at Hayden, on one of the prettiest and gamiest 18-hole courses to be found in the West. The greens vary from 175 to over 600 yards, and are bordered much of the way by tall trees. Tennis courts and croquet grounds are located on the lawns overlooking the lake.

Pend Oreille River and Box Canyon—At Newport, Washington, reached after passing through the orchards, gardens, and forests of Spokane Valley, and touching Twin Lakes and Spirit Lake. The road passes a village of Kalispell Indians, in most primitive state, and a network of creeks and mountain lakes that abound in trout.

Lake Pend Oreille—The lake is fifty miles east of Spokane, is fifty miles long, with a shore line of three hundred and seventy miles. It is one of the largest bodies of fresh water, exclusive of the Great Lakes, in the United States. The mountains rise abruptly on all sides of the lake. Large catches of trout and other fish are made.

The Shadowy St. Joe—The St. Joe River is one of the highest navigable streams in the country. Almost currentless, the wonderful reflections have given birth to the title, "Forty Miles of Shadows." A trip of sixty miles by rail and steam to the head of Coeur d'Alene Lake and thence to St. Joe takes one to a hunter's and fisherman's paradise.

Lake Coeur d'Alene—Lake Coeur d'Alene and the city of the same name are enjoyable places to visit. Boating, bathing, hunting and fishing are among the attractions.

Priest Lake—This lake is in the heart of a great forest reserve. Reached by auto stage from Priest River, fifty-three miles from Spokane.

Twin Lakes—Twin Lakes, thirty-three miles from Spokane, are connected by a narrow strip of water. There is good fishing and boating.

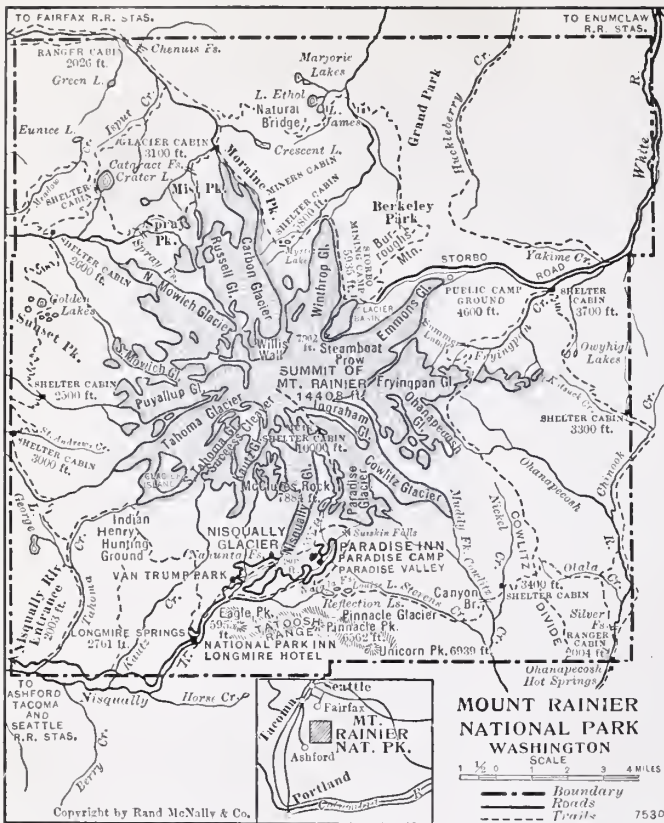
Spirit Lake—"The Gem of the Mountain Lakes," an hour and a half ride from Spokane, is a popular resort. It touches the base of Mount Spokane.

Liberty Lake—A popular resort of varied forms of entertainment and a fine sandy beach. Reached by rail in forty-five minutes from Spokane.

The places here enumerated do not include all places of interest in the Inland Empire. They refer only to recreational attractions. Other places not named—the noted Coeur d'Alene mining region, Walla Walla, Pendleton, are worth visiting.

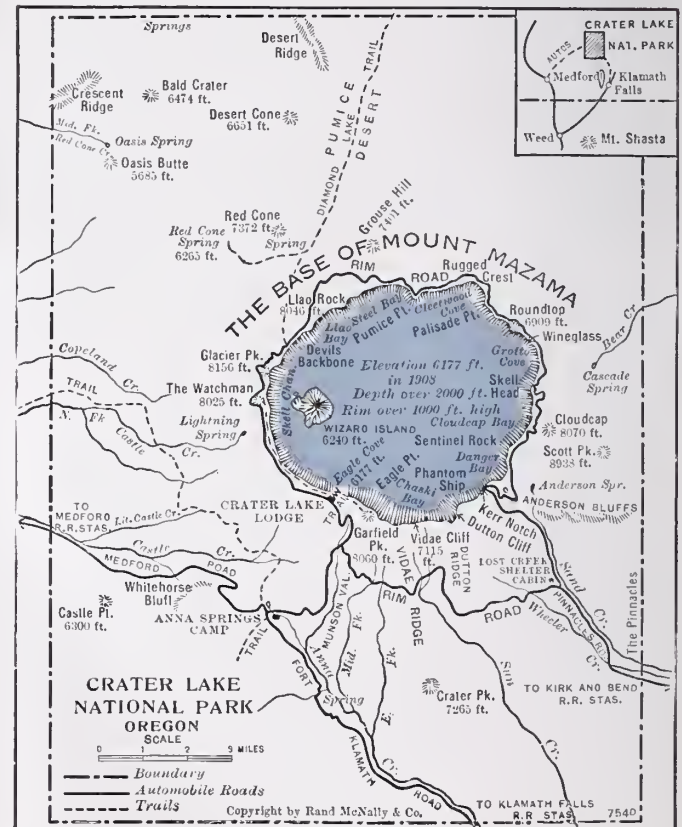
The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments; or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
California for the Tourist
Colorado and Utah Rockies
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah



"A Vacation in the National Forests." The National Forests of the Pacific Northwest offer exceptional inducements for the recreation-seeker. Here amidst the Bitter Root, Cascade, and Olympic mountains is a playground of 46,000,000 acres, in which are scenic attractions unsurpassed, excellent auto roads leading to Nature's beauty spots, streams and lakes well stocked with gamy trout, attractive camp sites, and big game. In the National Forests you are free to come and go at will, to camp where fancy strikes you, and to fish and hunt without restrictions, except those imposed by the State game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart, and shelter cabins and comfort stations have been built. If you wish a summer home in the mountains, the Government will lease you an attractive site on which you may build your cabin. If you do not care to rough it, there are numerous hotels and resorts within and adjacent to the National Forests, of the Bitter Root, Cascade, and Olympic mountains.

For maps and information address U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.





Lake Louise



Mount Edith Cavell

British Columbia and Alberta

The vast region known as the Canadian Rockies has been described by a noted Alpinist, Edward Whymper, as fifty Switzerlands thrown into one. Transcontinental trains are twenty-four hours in passing through the Canadian Rockies. The Alps are crossed in but five hours. Snowy peaks, glaciers, rugged precipices, waterfalls, lakes like vast sapphires and amethysts set in pine-clad mountains—these have been flung together here on a scale unknown in Europe.

Many thousands of square miles of this mountain wonderland have been preserved by the Canadian Government in six national parks—Canada's Rocky Mountain Park, with headquarters at Banff; Yoho Park, reached from Field and Emerald Lake; Jasper National Park, with headquarters at Jasper; Robson Park, near Jasper; Canada's Glacier Park, on the slopes of the Selkirk Mountains; and Revelstoke Park, overlooking the Columbia Valley.

These national playgrounds are all reached by railroad; experienced guides and outfitters accompany tourists in their

trail-hitting and mountain-climbing, and luxurious hotels or well-conducted camps provide food and shelter. There are hundreds of miles of carriage roads, fine automobile roads, and pony trails innumerable by which points of interest may be reached.

The Canadian Rockies are not only of great scenic and scientific interest, but they are a favorite haunt of hunters and fishermen. Here in the wilderness, back from the railroad, roam the grizzly bear (one of the most coveted prizes bagged by a hunter), elk, moose, white-tailed deer, black bear, mountain goats, mountain sheep, caribou, marten, beaver, and land otter.

Lakes and mountain streams have been well-stocked by nature with game fish, including every known variety of trout. Among these are the cut-throat, lake, brook, Dolly Varden, and bull trout. Fly fishing, one of the favorite sports of the fisherman, is excellent. Another fine fish in this region is the Rocky Mountain whitefish. Farther down toward the Pacific, the Fraser and Skeena rivers are famous for their splendid salmon fishing.

Lake Louise. Charming Lake Louise, Alberta, is frequently described as a "perfect bit of scenery." Like a turquoise mirror, it reflects towering Mount Lefroy, 11,220 feet, and Mount Victoria, 11,355 feet, famed for their hanging glaciers and their snow-crowned peaks. Lake Louise is 5,645 feet above the sea, and a well-constructed trail leads upwards over a thousand feet to the Lakes in the Clouds—Mirror Lake and Lake Agnes, the latter known as the "Goats' Looking Glass." Veteran Swiss guides are at Lake Louise, to aid mountain climbers and those who take pony trips over the mountains. The Chateau Lake Louise, open from June to October, is located on the shores of its namesake. Near-by are Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks.

Mount Edith Cavell. Seven miles from Jasper are Mount Edith Cavell and Cavell Lake, designated by Canada as memorials to the martyred British Red Cross nurse, who so heroically gave up her life in the Great Cause. Mount Edith Cavell, Nature's majestic monument, has a crown of glistening snow 11,033 feet above the sea. A glacier with arms extended in the form of a cross clings to its slope. A trail has been constructed to this spot, and within a distance of seven miles, river, mountain, glacier, and rocky peak appear in wonderful combination.

Mount Robson Park. The feature of Mount Robson Park is Mount Robson itself. It rises 13,068 feet above sea level and is the greatest peak in the Canadian Rockies. At its feet lies Berg Lake, into which the Tumbling Glacier periodically casts tremendous icebergs, while from its waters reaches out the Valley of a Thousand Falls. Robson Pass gives access to the great Coleman Glacier. The whole district is full of glaciers, whose size dwarfs that of most ice fields. It is a great region for mountain climbers, but its glories are not reserved alone for those who undertake such arduous work. A well-made trail gives access to a locality that is full of interest.

Mount Robson Park, maintained by the Province of British Columbia, is reached from Jasper and is just west of the continental divide. For the trip in from Mount Robson station arrangements should be made in advance. This may be done by telephone from Jasper. Merely to see Mount Robson is an event to remember. Glaciers hang on its sides and white sheets of glittering ice are draped upon it. Not only is the mountain majestic because of its vast bulk, but it is beautiful in form. To view the district from the observation platform, when a brief stop is made, is a treat in itself and gives an inkling of the wonders to be encountered in Mount Robson's vicinity.

Banff Springs in Rocky Mountain Park. Banff, on the Roof of the World, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, is one of earth's scenic jewels set amid towering mountains, and surrounded by 4,400 square miles of parks—Rocky Mountain Park, Yoho Park, and Glacier Park. Nearly a mile high, Banff lies at the junction of the Bow and Spray rivers. Bow Falls, Tunnel Mountain, Cascade, Sulphur, and Stoney Squaw mountains, Vermilion Lakes, and the Cave and Basin

(an old crater from which gush hot sulphur springs, heated by Dame Nature herself and furnishing most delightful pools for swimming), are among a multitude of attractions in the vicinity of Banff Springs Hotel.

The Cave and Basin is one mile from the Bow River bridge and its famous baths were erected by the Canadian government at an expense of \$150,000. However, the warm sulphur water bathing is not confined to the Cave and Basin. The hot springs are at different elevations upon the eastern slope of Sulphur Mountain, the highest being 900 feet above the Bow River. In one locality the government has built a pool inside a dome-roofed cave, entered by an artificial tunnel; and adjacent, another spring forms an open basin of sulphurous water. If the tourist prefers a hot sulphur bath without having to climb for it, he may take a plunge in the big sheltered pool at the Banff Springs Hotel, which is supplied by the hot sulphur water piped direct from the springs on Sulphur Mountain at the rate of 1,165 gallons per hour, temperature 110° Fahrenheit. Next to the hot pool is a semi-circular cold water pool in which a plunge may be taken after the hot bath.

Golf, boating, fishing, mountain climbing, motoring, and pony rides give the visitor plenty of variety in the way of sport; and in the animal paddocks are buffalo, elk, moose, deer, and bear. Every summer the Stoney tribe of Indians hold their pow-wow and sports at Banff. The Banff Springs Hotel is a modern and luxurious hostelry. From its spacious verandas the tourist may view the beauties of the surrounding mountains and Bow Valley. Within easy reach are gentle climbs and gorgeous panoramas, the brilliantly colored terraces of the Hot Springs; together with stiff and challenging ascents like that of Mount Edith for the proved alpinist, who will doubtless make his headquarters with the Alpine Club of Canada, on the slopes of Sulphur Mountain.

The Banff Springs Golf Club, nearly a mile above sea level, is an attractive novelty to the tourist. Here he may indulge in his favorite sport on a links surrounded by gigantic mountains, while hard by are the glacier-fed waters of the picturesque Bow. The course is a good test of the royal and ancient game, and a professional is in attendance to help put the golfer who is "off his game" back on the game again.

There are over 300 miles of trail in Rocky Mountain Park, and many worth-while trips, from a day's to a fortnight's duration, can be had from Banff and Lake Louise. A particularly fine pony trip from Banff is that to Mount Assiniboine, the "Matterhorn of the Rockies." This can be reached via White Man's Pass and the Spray Lakes, in which some of the best trout-fishing in Canada may be had. Nine miles from Banff is Lake Minnewanka, the home of trout of large size. Wild sheep (the big horn) are occasionally to be seen on the neighboring heights, and mountain goats are among the other wild animals to be found in this spot. Few tourists fail to visit the Hoodoos near Banff. These are curious giant-like forms of glacial clay and gravel formed by the weathering of the rocks.



Mount Robson and Tumbling Glacier



Banff Springs and Banff Springs Hotel

Emerald Lake and Glacier. Beyond Banff and Lake Louise is Field, gateway to the Yoho Valley, Twin Falls, Takakkaw Falls, and Emerald Lake. Takakkaw means "It is wonderful" and even the Indian who gave these falls their name was roused from his usual stoicism by their beauty, as they dash a thousand feet to the rocks below. Near Field is Mount Stephen, favorite of mountain climbers, with its fossil beds 2,000 feet in thickness at an altitude of 6,000 feet. Here, too, is Yoho Glacier, under scientific observation for twelve years by the Canadian Alpine Club. Emerald Lake, green as its name, nestles at the foot of glorious mountains.

Still farther west is Glacier station, in the heart of the Selkirks. Here are two remarkable glaciers, and, growing alongside and on them, more than one hundred varieties of alpine flowers. Illecillewaet Glacier, covering ten square miles, and Asulkan Glacier, reflecting rainbow hues like vast prisms, are two of nature's wonders. Near-by, too, are the famous Nakimu Caves in Mount Cheops. Then comes the picturesque ride to the Pacific and the great coast cities, Vancouver and Victoria.

Jasper National Park. Jasper station is an outfitting point for tourists, mountain climbers, and sportsmen. A feature of



Mount Warren

the summer season is the Tent City, providing both the comforts of a good hotel with the outdoor joys of camping at its best.

The site of the camp is in close proximity to many of the wonder features of the park; saddle-horses and experienced guides are at all times available, as well as driving conveyances for picnic parties, boats and canoes, and fishing tackle.

The view from the top of the Whistlers (8,085 feet above sea level) is one of the finest in the Canadian Northwest. The valley of the Athabaska lies open for a distance of eight miles below the mouth of Miette River. Range after range of mountains stretch out seemingly without end.

Mount Warren (10,500 feet above sea level), Maligne Gorge, and Maligne Lake are spots of great beauty. Throughout this entire country trails have been constructed by the Canadian Government, making all points of interest easily accessible to the tourist, on horseback or on foot.

Lake Helena—blue, unfathomable—mystifies and attracts the traveler seeking the unusual.

Mount Resplendent is well described by its name. It stands near the head of the Thompson River. From here the traveler



Taku Glacier, Alaska

Junction of Bulkley and Skeena Rivers, B. C.



Emerald Lake, B. C.

Lake Helena and Whitehorn Mountains, B. C.

may continue south to Vancouver, or turn west to Prince Rupert.

The tourist, following the transcontinental line to the south, passes Albreda Mountain, a 9,000-foot pinnacle piercing the sky. Grizzly and black bear make their home among its fastnesses and herds of deer pasture in its forest glades. Willow grouse lure the huntsman, and the Albreda and Canoe rivers, flashing mountain streams, swarm with trout and bass.

At Hope, the mountains dwindle and the canyon opens out into a region of rich agricultural valleys and timberlands. Through this beautiful stretch of open country with the blue waters of the Pacific widening into view, the tourist comes at last to Vancouver.

Along the Bulkley and Skeena Rivers. The line to Prince Rupert follows the valleys of the Fraser, Nechako, Bulkley, and Skeena rivers, through a varied country which is now being rapidly settled. Totem poles of the tribes are on view at several quaint Indian villages, and legends of the Indians weave historic interest about many famous landmarks. River and mountain scenes alternate their harmonies, while the human side of things throbs in an undercurrent of strong imaginative appeal. Along the Skeena River, on approaching Prince Rupert, salmon fishing

activities create innumerable picturesque scenes. Little boats lie clustered over the deep blue waters, and their sails seem vari-tinted in the changing lights.

Prince Rupert is the terminus of the transcontinental line. This city possesses a great natural harbor and an enormous drydock. It is the northernmost gateway to Alaska and Pacific Coast points. Steamships take the traveler northward to Anyox and Alaska through the Inside Passage, as well as southward to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and beyond.

From Prince Rupert, side trips are made to Anyox on the Portland Canal. Ninety-six miles north, the waters of the Portland Canal divide Alaska and Canada, so that the tourist enjoys the unique privilege of observing at one time those scenic wonders that have brought both the coasts of British Columbia and Alaska eternal renown.

Vancouver and Victoria. Vancouver and Victoria, twin jewels of the Pacific, are cities of rare charm and interest. Vancouver is the largest commercial center in British Columbia. Its excellent harbor, nearly land-locked and fully sheltered, was discovered by Captain Vancouver in 1792. The city is not



Vancouver, British Columbia, from the water front
In business district of Victoria, British Columbia

only a great mining, lumbering, farming, and shipping center, but is one of the most picturesque cities on the Pacific. It faces a majestic range of mountains, snow-tipped the year round. Two great peaks, resembling crouching lions, are silhouetted against the sky and have been termed "The Lions' Gate."

A mild climate the whole year gives opportunity for the enjoyment of all kinds of water sports. There are splendid automobile roads, and the golfer can enjoy his favorite sport every month of the twelve. There are no winter-killed greens in Vancouver and Victoria on the numerous first-class links adjacent to both cities.

Stanley Park, one of the largest natural parks in the world and threaded with perfect roads that wind through mammoth Douglas firs, is maintained by the city. This park, famous for its great trees, is 1,000 acres in extent and is located on a promontory at the harbor entrance.

Victoria, capital of British Columbia, has such a wonderful climate that oftentimes roses are gathered and strawberries picked for the Christmas dinner. Situated on Vancouver Island and overlooking the picturesque straits of Juan de Fuca, Victoria is a city of rare beauty with fine roads and residential

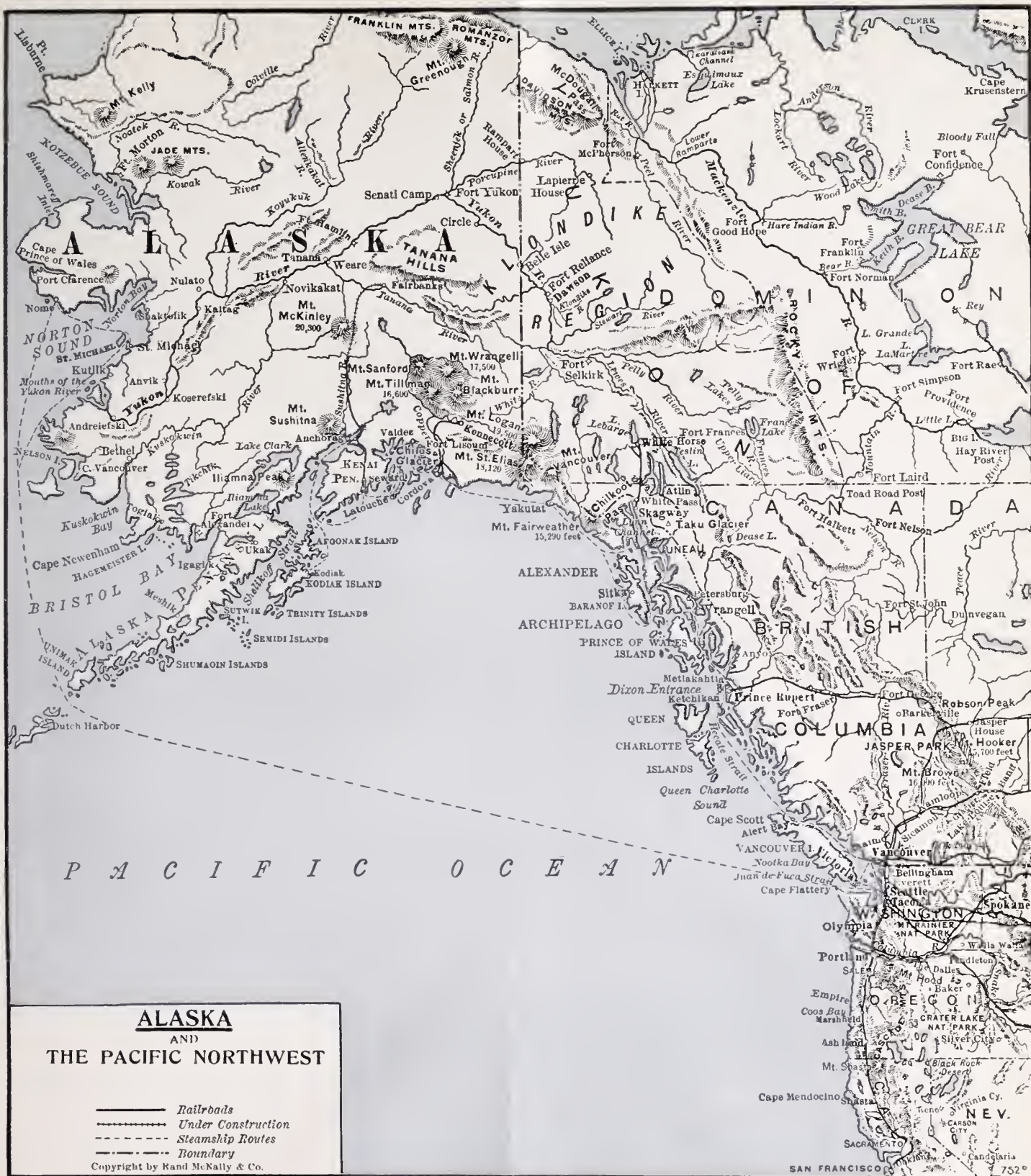
sections, gardens, and parks. The parliament buildings of the Province rank among the handsomest in North America.

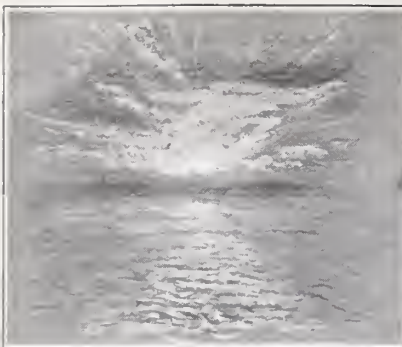
From both Victoria and Vancouver delightful excursions by steamer and rail may be made to points revealing the beauties of the interior of Vancouver Island. Both cities are ports of embarkation for Alaska, China, Japan, Australasia, and the Philippines, and other destinations across the Pacific Ocean; are the western terminals of two transcontinental railroads, and are connected by steamer to Prince Rupert with a third.

Vancouver and Victoria are served by two hotels of high reputation, the Hotel Vancouver in the former, and the Empress Hotel in the latter. From the roofs of both impressive views of the harbors and mountains may be obtained. Excellent hotels are to be found at Shawnigan Lake and Qualicum Beach and a delightful little chalet inn at Cameron Lake, all within easy reach of both cities.

The Campbell River, near-by, has a reputation for its fine fishing, and the mountain climber will find Mount Arrowsmith's ascent an interesting experience. The short trip through Puget Sound, between Vancouver and Victoria, is a pleasing one, revealing, as it does, many scenic beauties.







Alaskan totem poles

Alaska garden scene

Childs Glacier, 85 miles long and 3 miles wide

Alaska

Atlin and the Yukon Territory. The glamour of romance clings to Alaska. Its absorbing history begins with Vitus Bering who, under the Russian flag, reached Alaska, or Russian America, in 1741. His explorations by sea were followed by many others, among them Captain Cook, Vancouver, and another Russian, Baranoff, whose names have been perpetuated by Bering Sea and Bering Straits, Baranoff island on which Sitka is located, Cook Inlet, Mount Cook and Mount Vancouver in the St. Elias Alps on the coast of Alaska, the city of Vancouver, and Vancouver Island.

Then came the founding of Kodiak, Sitka, St. Michael, Wrangell, and other Russian American Fur Company settlements. In those days there was much warfare with the Indians.

The early navigators were followed by the intrepid explorers of the interior, including Dall and Lieutenant Schwatka, and then came the hardy prospectors.

In the summer of 1897 there arrived at Seattle the steamship "Portland," carrying returning miners with a million dollars of gold dust from the Klondike. The news was flashed over the wires and it reached the remotest corners of the world. In an incredibly short time there began the greatest gold rush probably ever known. From all over the world came fortune hunters, even from New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa.

And so through the discovery of gold in the Klondike, Alaska became known as it would not have been for years.



Columbia Glacier near Valdez
On the Inside Passage

The Klondike strike, followed by one in Atlin in Northern British Columbia, and, later, by greater strikes at Nome and at Fairbanks, both in Alaska, added additional knowledge and romance to this magical Northland.

Before the great rush to the Klondike was over, the engineers and workmen had begun, at Skagway, the construction of the first railway in Alaska, to connect the Pacific with the mighty Yukon River and make practicable travel by train and steamer from Skagway to St. Michael in the Bering Sea at the mouth of the Yukon.

Later there were three rail lines started on the southwest coast of Alaska—one at Seward, since taken over by the United States Government and now being completed to Fairbanks; the second from Anchorage, by the Government, connecting with the line from Seward; and the third line from Cordova to the famous Kennicott Copper Mines, 196 miles in the interior.



Sunset on the Yukon
The City of Dawson

The Scenic Wonderland of the North. Alaska, and that portion of Canada adjoining it on the east and north, and necessarily passed through en route to the interior of Alaska, has an asset which to the traveler is far more appealing than its placer and quartz gold mines, its furs, and marvelous fisheries—and that is its wonderful scenery. Nowhere in the world is there scenery excelling it in grandeur. Much of it may be seen from the deck of the ocean and river steamer and from one's chair in the comfortable observation car. Even the creeks where the gold placer mining is carried on, and the fox farms, may be visited by automobile.

Nowhere else are there such vast glaciers as in this Northland, that may be readily seen either from the deck of the steamer or in a walk of an hour or two. And what will surprise many is the beautiful summer weather and bright sunshine, particularly in the interior, the wealth of flowers, and the luxuriousness

of verdure that is almost tropical. In fact, at the feet of her glaciers are found some of her fairest flowers.

The voyage to Alaska and the trip through the interior can be made in the utmost comfort. There are ocean steamers sailing from Seattle, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. The steamers of the American line sail to Skagway and the intermediate ports along the southeastern coast of Alaska, as well as to the southwestward, to Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Anchorage, and Kodiak. If there are any who wish to make an all sea voyage to Nome, there are two comfortable steamers from Seattle, each making one trip a month.

Through the Landlocked "Inside" Passage. The popular voyage to Alaska is along the shores of British Columbia and southeastern Alaska to Skagway. Stops en route are made at Ketchikan, sometimes at Metlakatla, of Father Duncan fame, Wrangell, Petersburg, beautiful Taku Glacier a mile long and from 200 to 300 feet high, Juneau, the capital, the Treadwell Mine, and Fort Wm. H. Seward, and, on the return, at Sitka, by at least one of the boats. Some of these boats do not visit Taku Glacier.

The steamers of the Canadian line also call at Alert Bay and Prince Rupert in British Columbia.

From either Seattle or Vancouver it is a voyage occupying four days, and from Prince Rupert two days. The distance is 1,000 miles from Seattle, about 100 miles less from Vancouver, or 500 from Prince Rupert. And every mile is an everchanging panorama of snow-crowned peaks, green islands without number, here and there immense glaciers creeping down between the mountains and sparkling in the sun, with, occasionally, a cascade rushing down the mountain side into the sea.

At Alert Bay and Wrangell there are totem poles different from any others; at Ketchikan there is a most picturesque stream up which in season may be seen hundreds of thousands of salmon going to the spawning grounds. At Juneau, the capital, the houses are built on the mountain side, and Mount Juneau, at the base of which the town lies, rises out of the water 7,500 feet. Sitka, the former capital, has its old Greek Church and block house, totem poles, and the old Russian graveyard.

For practically the entire distance the boat winds through narrow passages, over water so smooth that one imagines one is on some great river walled in by mountains. At times these passages contract so that they appear more like gorges and they are all of inexpressible beauty.

Leaving Juneau, the ship enters Lynn Canal, and were it in Norway, it would be considered one of its most beautiful fjords. It is sometimes called Lynn Channel, and was named by Vancouver for Lynn, his home town in England. At the head of this fjord lies Skagway, the gateway to the interior.

It was at Skagway where the gold seekers began their wearisome climb over the narrow and rough trail leading across the summit of White Pass.

Some of its former glamour still clings to it, but it is no longer the Skagway of '98, when from a few tents it grew to a city of 15,000 people almost over night.

Skagway, the "flower city" of Alaska, has gardens of flowers growing with a luxuriance and to a size that is almost unbelievable.

The ship stops at each of the ports mentioned from one to several hours, sometimes longer. Other ports are sometimes visited by the steamers of the American lines between Seattle and Skagway.

At nearly all of these ports will be found the Indians, waiting for the tourists to exchange cash for baskets, moccasins, and

other curios of Indian handicraft. Then there are alluring curios shops containing articles of gold, silver, and ivory wrought and carved by the Indians and Eskimos.

The Voyage to the Southwestward. One who desires a longer voyage than to Skagway can steam from Seattle to Cordova, Seward, or Anchorage, through the "inside" passage via Juneau into the Gulf of Alaska and to Prince William Sound. Cordova is a railroad terminus, and by special train the Miles and Childs glaciers may be seen. The next step is at Valdez, and sometimes Latouche, and then Seward, at the head of Resurrection Bay, the terminus of the Government railroad projected to Fairbanks. Anchorage, in Cook Inlet, is the terminus of a branch of the new Government line.

The scenery in Prince William Sound, Resurrection Bay, and Cook Inlet is of inexpressible grandeur.

The trip to Anchorage and return to Seattle takes about twenty-four days.

Trips to the Interior by Railway and River Steamer. The interior of this great northland, with its many interesting side trips, is readily reached by modern trains and connecting river steamers.

From Skagway the tourist may go to Atlin and Dawson or down the Yukon to Fairbanks and St. Michael, thence by ocean steamer to Nome and return directly to Seattle by sea.]

Summary of Cost of Alaskan Trips. From Seattle or Vancouver to Skagway, round trip eight to ten days, fare \$80 to \$90.

From Seattle to Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Anchorage, etc., twenty-one to twenty-four days, fare \$115 to \$124 to Cordova and return; \$145 to \$157 to Anchorage and return. Round-trip fares, subject to change, are first class and include meals and berth.

Excursion fares from Skagway to summit of White Pass and return, \$5.00; Lake Bennett and return, \$7.00; White Horse and return, \$22; West Taku Arm, Atlin, Dawson, Midnight Sun Trip, Nome, and Seattle, from \$35 to \$210.

Take some warm clothing, stout shoes, and a steamer rug. Take a camera; film may be procured at all the towns.

Hotels. There are good hotels at nearly all ports mentioned, also in the interior. Some rooms are with bath, and rates are \$2.00 a day and upward. Meals generally a la carte.

Books on Alaska. Those who wish to read up on Alaska and the Yukon Territory before taking the trip will find the following of much interest and in the nature of a handbook.

Alaska and the Klondike, by J. S. McLain.

Alaska and Empire in the Making, by John J. Underwood.

Alaska the Great Country, by Ella Higginson.

And, in addition, Robert Service's books of poems, "The Spell of the Yukon" and "Ballads of a Chechaco."

While voyaging or traveling into the interior you will hardly care to spend the time reading. There is so much to see and the daylight so long, you are apt to even begrudge the time necessary to eat, let alone the time for sleep.

An Ideal Vacation Trip. Whether your trip to Alaska be one of eight or ten days or three weeks or more, you will find it different from any you have ever taken before.

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DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

Railroad Tickets and Stop-over Privileges

Throughout the year round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the Middle West, East, and South to the Pacific Northwest. During summer season the fares are lower than in the winter months. The round-trip tickets are good for stop-overs at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.

Mount Rainier National Park is open to visitors during the period June 15th to September 15th. Crater Lake National Park is open to visitors during the period July 1st to September 30th.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

- Mount Rainier and Its Glaciers, by F. E. Matthes, 48 pages, 25 illustrations 15 cents.
- Features of the Flora of Mount Rainier National Park, by J. B. Flett. 48 pages, 40 illustrations. 25 cents.
- Forests of Mount Rainier National Park, by G. F. Allen, 32 pages, 27 illustrations. 20 cents.
- Panoramic View of Mount Rainier National Park, 19x20 inches. 25 cents.
- National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.
- Geological History of Crater Lake, by J. S. Diller, 32 pages, 28 illustrations. 10 cents.
- Forests of Crater Lake National Park, by J. F. Pernot. 40 pages, 26 illustrations. 20 cents.
- Panoramic view of Crater Lake National Park; 16½ by 18 inches. 25 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

- Map of Mount Rainier National Park, 22 x 23 inches. 10 cents.
- Map of Crater Lake National Park, 19 x 22 inches. 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park.

- Circular of general information regarding Mount Rainier National Park. Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.
- Circular of General Information Regarding Crater Lake National Park.
- Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

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Agricultural Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, Room 501, Washington, D. C.

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For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

- Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
- Bremerton, Wash., 224 Front St.
- Butte, Mont., 2 N. Main St.
- Chicago, Ill., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.
- Colorado Springs, Colo., 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
- Dallas, Tex., 112-114 Field St.
- Denver, Colo., 601 17th St.
- Des Moines, Iowa, 403 Walnut St.
- Duluth, Minn., 334 W. Superior St.
- El Paso, Tex., Mills and Oregon Sts.
- Ft. Worth, Tex., 702 Houston St.
- Fresno, Cal., J and Fresno Sts.
- Galveston, Tex., 21st and Market Sts.
- Helena, Mont., 58 S. Main St.
- Houston, Tex., 904 Texas Ave.
- Kansas City, Mo., Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
- Lincoln, Neb., 104 N. 13th St.
- Little Rock, Ark., 202 W. 2d St.
- Long Beach, Cal., L. A. & S. L. Station
- Los Angeles, Cal., 215 S. Broadway
- Milwaukee, Wis., 99 Wisconsin St.
- Minneapolis, Minn., 202 Sixth St., South
- Oakland, Cal., 13th St. and Broadway
- Ocean Park, Cal., 160 Pier Ave.
- Oklahoma City, Okla., 131 W. Grand Ave.
- Omaha, Neb., 1416 Dodge St.
- Peoria, Ill., Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
- Phoenix, Ariz., Adams St. and Central Ave.
- Portland, Ore., 3d and Washington Sts.
- Pueblo, Colo., 401-3 N. Union Ave.
- St. Joseph, Mo., 505 Francis St.
- St. Louis, Mo., 318-328 N. Broadway
- St. Paul, Minn., 4th and Jackson Sts.
- Sacramento, Cal., 801 K St.
- Salt Lake City, Utah, Main and S. Temple Sts.
- San Antonio, Texas, 315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
- San Diego, Cal., 300 Broadway
- San Francisco, Cal., Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
- San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
- Seattle, Wash., 714-16 2d Ave.
- Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
- Sioux City, Iowa, 510 4th St.
- Spokane, Wash., Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
- Tacoma, Wash., 1117-19 Pacific Ave.
- Waco, Texas, 6th and Franklin Sts.
- Whittier, Cal., L. A. & S. L. Station
- Winnipeg, Man., 226 Portage Ave.

East

- Annapolis, Md., 54 Maryland Ave.
- Atlantic City, N. J., 1301 Pacific Ave.
- Baltimore, Md., B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
- Boston, Mass., 67 Franklin St.
- Brooklyn, N. Y., 336 Fulton St.
- Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
- Cincinnati, Ohio, 6th and Main Sts.
- Cleveland, Ohio, 1004 Prospect Ave.
- Columbus, Ohio, 70 East Gay St.
- Dayton, Ohio, 19 S. Ludlow St.
- Detroit, Mich., 13 W. LaFayette Ave.
- Evansville, Ind., L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
- Grand Rapids, Mich., 125 Pearl St.
- Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
- Newark, N. J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
- New York, N. Y., 64 Broadway
- New York, N. Y., 57 Chambers St.
- New York, N. Y., 31 W. 32d St.
- New York, N. Y., 114 W. 42d St.
- Philadelphia, Pa., 1539 Chestnut St.
- Pittsburgh, Pa., Arcade Building
- Reading, Pa., 16 N. Fifth St.
- Rochester, N. Y., 20 State St.
- Syracuse, N. Y., 355 So. Warren St.
- Toledo, Ohio, 320 Madison Ave.
- Washington, D. C., 1229 F St. N. W.
- Williamsport, Pa., 4th and Pine Sts.
- Wilmington, Del., 905 Market St.

South

- Asheville, N. C., 14 S. Polk Square
- Atlanta, Ga., 74 Peachtree St.
- Augusta, Ga., 811 Broad St.
- Birmingham, Ala., 2010 1st Ave.
- Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel
- Charlotte, N. C., 22 S. Tryon St.
- Chattanooga, Tenn., 817 Market St.
- Columbia, S. C., Arcade Building
- Jacksonville, Fla., 38 W. Bay St.
- Knoxville, Tenn., 600 Gay St.
- Lexington, Ky., Union Station
- Louisville, Ky., 4th and Market Sts.
- Lynchburg, Va., 722 Main St.
- Memphis, Tenn., 60 N. Main St.
- Mobile, Ala., 51 S. Royal St.
- Montgomery, Ala., Exchange Hotel
- Nashville, Tenn., Independent Life Bldg.
- New Orleans, La., St. Charles Hotel
- Norfolk, Va., Monticello Hotel
- Paducah, Ky., 430 Broadway
- Pensacola, Fla., San Carlos Hotel
- Raleigh, N. C., 305 LaFayette St.
- Richmond, Va., 830 E. Main St.
- Savannah, Ga., 37 Bull St.
- Sheffield, Ala., Sheffield Hotel
- Tampa, Fla., Hillsboro Hotel
- Vicksburg, Miss., 1319 Washington St.
- Winston-Salem, N. C., 236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments; or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago.



Outing joys in the Pacific Northwest are varied and attractive

TEXAS Winter Resorts



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

TEXAS Winter Resorts



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION



Texas—The Summerland of Wintertime

THIRTY or forty years ago, Texas was the dream-objective of every American boy. For him a seemingly endless plain stretched away from the wooded river bottoms of the East to the mountains of the western border. It was bathed in sunshine and swept by glorious breezes from the Gulf. And its four-hundred-mile fringe of bay-indented coast was full of shallow inlets and countless swimmin' holes.

It was the old cow country—land of lariats and spurs, of sombreros and *chaps*, of spirited horses and cattle herds innumerable.

In its history, the keen bowie knife and forbidding six-shooter had figured prominently. It had owed its allegiance to four flags before it had come finally to the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. The early Spaniards had planted their missions; the French had followed, lending their quaint customs to the romance of the land; later the Mexicans; then Davy Crockett at the Alamo, the fore-runner of the Lone Star Republic. All these had left their stamp upon the country.

But it was the bigness of Texas, more than anything else, that appealed to the young imagination of the late 70's—the wide out-of-doors ending in the limitless horizon, that gave real freedom beneath an open southern sky.

And it is the same bigness, with its consequent freedom, that appeals to the grown-ups of today. For Texas, although the days of romance and the open range have been left behind, is none the less a land of magnificent distances. Elbow-room is the birth-right of the Texan. The expression “as far as the East is from the West,” may be applied wholly to Texas and still retain its full force. It is as far from Texarkana on the East to El Paso on the West, as it is from Texarkana to Milwaukee, Wis., to Columbus, Ohio, or to Savannah, Ga. In area the state is equal to four New Englands, to six New Yorks, and it is larger than France. If the entire population of the United States were to settle within its boundaries, there would be no more congestion than there is at present in Massachusetts.

The heritage of elbow-room like this is a year 'round asset, but it is to be appreciated particularly in the winter time. While people of the North, hemmed in by four walls, are hovering over steam-coils and fireplaces, Texas and her visitors are out in the open picking oranges, oleanders and roses, or bathing in the surf of the Gulf; for the region which includes Texas, New Mexico and Arizona enjoys a higher percentage of days of sunshine than any other part of the United States.



The surf along the Gulf Coast of Texas is never too cold for a dip

It is a wonderful privilege to be able thus to live all winter not only in the out-of-doors, but in the most expansive out-of-doors there is. Physical bigness begets mental bigness. The vastness of a boundless plain or a huge body of water enlarges the viewpoint and contents the soul. Whether fishing for silver tarpon or gamy mackerel, or riding the range which has been for years the delight of the hardy cow-man, the spell of Texas is upon the visitor.

And it may now be enjoyed in tenderfoot comfort. Railroads leading from every point of the compass and operating through Pullman service from many of the principal commercial centers of the country, criss-cross the state. Throughout the winter resort regions and in other sections of Texas, there are magnificent hostelries which offer not only the comforts, but all the luxuries obtainable at the best metropolitan and resort hotels of the country. The cities of Texas are of special interest to tourists, typifying as they do the hustle and enterprise of the Southwest.

Most of the resort hotels are adjacent to playgrounds devoted to various winter sports. Some of the golf links are equal to the best in the country. They are kept in condition for use and are used every day in the year.

For those who enjoy yachting, the land-locked bays of the coast offer ideal courses. Surf bathing and fishing—the most exciting to be found anywhere—are to be enjoyed all winter. Millions of game birds—wild geese and ducks, quail and snipe—make their winter homes here.

The country is gridironed by a system of well built public roads, which together with the firm, sandy beaches, are unusually attractive for the automobilist.

And for those who prefer that greatest of all health-giving exercises—horseback riding—Texas, the original cow country of the West and the home of the horse, holds an irresistible lure.

The agricultural and industrial interests of the state contribute not a little to the enjoyment of the visitor. Roadways which are flanked by grape-fruit, orange groves, peach orchards and broad wheat ranches or cotton plantations, add much to the pleasure of a motor or horse-back jaunt, and a view of the oil fields is one of the most entertaining features of an expedition to the Texas winter resort region.

The story of oil in Texas is like a page from the Arabian Nights, in which the wildest dreams of wealth come true. For little more than a year, it has been in the writing, and it is still far from complete, but in number of people involved, and in the amount of wealth realized, it has been many times greater and more spectacular than was the romantic gold rush of '49. From Burkburnett, near the extreme northern boundary, straight down through the center of the state, and on to the great Tampico oil fields in Mexico, extends a geological formation known as the Pennsylvania stratum. Here thousands of men and women have grown rich over night—many among their number having visited Texas for the first time a year ago for the sole purpose of enjoying the mild climate and the winter sports.

Many and varied as are the pleasures of the day, the climax is reached when the evening shadows have gathered. Then there are the social gayeties of the ball-room or Casino, accompanied by the music of the hotel orchestras; out on the beaches, groups of care-free night-bathers view the myriads of stars reflected back by the restless waves; or, in contrast to their merry voices, is the silence of the range camp, where a silvery southern moon looks down upon and illumines the white tent of a hunter or a roving auto-wanderer.

Texas nights are wonderful.



Alamo Plaza — San Antonio

Texas Winter Resorts

San Antonio—The Alamo City

"To know San Antonio is to know perpetual Springtime," is an expression once used by a well-known writer in his description of this city of sunshine and flowers, where roses bloom in winter months and semi-tropic palms lift up their heads to a sky of deepest blue.

The history of San Antonio, the Mecca of tourists from all parts of the country, is full of interest and inspiration.

Here it was that two centuries ago a band of Franciscan monks, following in the trail of La Salle and his soldiers of fortune, came upon a little pueblo

of Indians in a valley of golden sunlight, where the shade of wide-spreading oaks and stately palms made a picture of contentment. Here, at last, was the land of beauty and richness they had dreamed of. They built their mission, were followed by a Spanish presidio, and upon this site grew San Antonio.

Such was the birth of this romantic American city, which has never lost its unique charm, nor its typical Spanish color.

There have been pilgrimages to this city through all of its two hundred years—pilgrimages of conquest and adventure; pilgrimages for wealth and for health; and now, each year, when the North is wrapped in the



Mission San Juan
Mission Concepcion

Old Spanish missions near San Antonio

Mission Espada
Mission San Jose

snowy garments of winter, come pilgrims seeking San Antonio's warm, kindly sunlight, the hospitality of her gay social life, and the many outdoor pleasures which her genial climate make possible.

Here, in the heart of the city, stands the famous Alamo—that shrine at which every patriotic American seeks some time in life to worship, in honor and memory of the little band of less than two hundred heroes led by Bowie, Crockett and Travis, who, against 4,000 Mexicans, paid with their lives the price of Texas liberty. The quaint old chapel, erected in 1744, with its simple façade, has been carefully restored and is now maintained by the Daughters of the Republic.

Then there is the San Fernando Cathedral, dating back to 1734, and, in distances varying from two to eight miles, a series of missions built in the eighteenth

century, many of which are still in a remarkable state of preservation. Most wonderful of these is Mission San Jose, built in 1720. Its ruined walls, cloisters and towers; its statuary and carving—are among the finest examples of Spanish architecture and art.

Fort Sam Houston, one of the largest army posts in the United States, lends unusual brilliance to the social atmosphere of San Antonio, the military affairs being among the gayest of the season. Reviews of troops, guard mount, band concerts, and daring polo matches, furnish entertainment for the visitor.

Camp Travis, a city in itself, which housed divisions of the National Army during the World War, is still a military camp of importance, a division of regulars of the United States Army being stationed there.

Kelly Fields, (One and Two,) and Brooks Field, which are three great national aviation schools, are



San Angelo
El Paso

Port Arthur
San Antonio

San Antonio
Houston

In architectural beauty, and elegance of appointments, Texas hotels rank in the first class

located at San Antonio. Visitors have the opportunity of observing the daring feats of expert aviators and students in training.

At Leon Springs, but a short ride from San Antonio, is the gigantic military reservation of 36,000 acres where Camp Bullis, the huge artillery, machine gun and rifle range, is located; also Camp Stanley, the infantry training grounds.

Every day is golfers' day in San Antonio, and two eighteen-hole courses are available to tourists. The Municipal Course, one of the sportiest to be found in the entire South, is laid out in the open space of a great woodland, covering two hundred acres, crossing and recrossing the San Antonio River. A canal and brook, tributary to the river, provide water hazards so admirably placed as to add unusual zest to the game; the fairways and greens are solid mats of bermuda, the native grass of this section.

The San Antonio Country Club is located to the north of the city, about one-half lying within the city limits. Its golf course, planned by experts and strategically bunkered, makes an ideal place for the sport. The Country Club is a private institution, but its policy is very liberal toward visitors.

Also there is a fine nine-hole course, which beginners enjoy playing over.

In San Antonio the automobile is a real pleasure. Bexar County has six hundred miles of excellent roads, which are almost as hard and smooth as the city pavements.

En route to the missions and other points of interest, one passes through a country of pastoral charm, with rugged, verdant valleys and peaceful streams.

Horseback riding is another favorite pastime, on account of the many picturesque bridle paths through



Texas cities are justly proud of their many attractive homes

the parks and winding trails over the hills. Tennis, polo, aviation, rowing, motor boating and sailing are among the other sports which have their adherents and for which there are ample facilities.

San Antonio, too, is a sportsman's paradise. Deer, quail, duck, wild turkey, doves, and partridge are found in abundance in the adjacent country.

Medina Lake, a body of water equal in size to Lake George, in New York State, and placed between towering cliffs, will appeal to those who fish for that gamest of all fresh water game fishes—the bass, here attaining to a weight of from six to eight pounds.

One comes upon parks and plazas at every turn in the business district, modifying the more prosaic outlines of a city of concrete and steel business structures. There are thirty-one parks and plazas, covering 415 acres.

San Antonio has a remarkable winter climate. The atmosphere is clear and dry and the humidity low. The nights always are cool. The mild winter temperature makes it possible to live out of doors practically all of the time.

Flowers bloom here in the months of December and January, and arrivals from the North are greeted by the fragrant odor of roses as they step from the train.

The water supply of San Antonio is nationally known as one of the finest in the country. This water is drawn from artesian wells, seventeen of which flow about fifty million gallons a day; the water is cool and clear.

Indoor amusements include fine theatres, showing only the best productions; a winter season of symphony concerts, and entertainments by prominent operatic artists.



The Gulf of Mexico, and sea-wall boulevard — Galveston

San Antonio is liberally provided with first-class hotels, such as the St. Anthony, the Gunter, the Menger, the Bexar, the Crockett, the Travelers, the Maverick, the Lanier, and others. At the tourist hotels the social calendar includes, throughout the season, teas, card parties, musicales, dances, riding parties, golf tournaments, and many other diversions. It is the constant aim of the management of each hotel to make its guests feel the warmth of true southern hospitality.

In addition to the above, there are many high-class family hotels; or quiet, unpretentious and economical accommodations may be secured with private families. Furnished apartments and bungalows also are obtainable.

Galveston — The Oleander City

Long before the spirit of adventure and desire for gold had beckoned to foreign shores sailors of the

Spanish main, Galveston Island was both a winter and summer resort for the Caronkaway Indians, who waged many a bloody battle for its possession.

As if by magic, these early inhabitants passed into oblivion, leaving behind them a few sticks of paint, a water jug, and other trinkets as the only tokens of their existence.

If Galveston had been a paradise to the Caronkaways, it was all of this, and more, to those white men who established themselves on its shores before the coming of organized Anglo-American society. Early in the nineteenth century these adventurous souls found Galveston Island not only pleasant as to climate and general surroundings, but what was more important, a safe and sure retreat for their enterprise of smuggling.

Among those who found a shelter on the island from the prying eyes of the organized agents of justice,



An aëroplane visitor from Ellington Field
Mile after mile of hard-packed beach—and no speed laws!

Fountain of Youth in swimming pool—Galveston
A bit of the beach at Corpus Christi

the figure of Jean Lafitte stands out uppermost. The exploits of "Lafitte, pirate of the Gulf," colored by the speculations of a marveling world, take on the glamor of romance. His deeds, oft repeated to wondering ears, make of him a nineteenth century Robin Hood.

Lafitte held sway four years. At length the United States Government took a hand in his destinies and requested his immediate departure. Upon leaving in March, 1821, Lafitte carried out his promise to the Government, and destroyed everything that had been acquired by his colony. When shorn of the colorings with which tradition had endowed him, Lafitte is revealed as a most human type of man. His name, nevertheless, terrorized the Gulf of Mexico, even when he had for several years been in his grave on the lonely coast of Yucatan.

The name Galveston was given the island by Lafitte

in honor of Count Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana. As a city, it really had its beginning with the landing of Commodore Luis Aury, a Frenchman, a year or more before the coming of Lafitte, and, although razed by the latter, the community never actually passed out of existence. Gradually there were added to those who remained, sailors, soldiers of fortune and others from the four corners of the earth. Thus the settlement grew and at length became one of the most important in the vast territory known as Texas.

At the present time, Galveston, the island that in former years served as a hiding place for man, has become the rock-girt stronghold of a city of people and the retreat for thousands from all over the country as a playground and resort.

Galveston's fame as a city reclaimed and by almost super-human effort placed beyond the ravages of the



Austin

Houston

Fort Worth

Beaumont

El Paso

Views in the business section of a few Texas cities

sea, is world-wide. Mention of Galveston anywhere throughout the land brings to mind visions of a great seawall, a mammoth causeway, great examples of building achievement and of the courageous will of a community.

It brings all this and more. To those who have visited Galveston winter or summer, it brings back mental pictures of sunny skies, beautiful streets and boulevards lined with over-hanging tropical foliage; of tranquil, moonlit evenings; of the low roar of the surf that is never too cold for a plunge; of superb roadways leading into the country both on the island and mainland; of fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, and in short all the wholesome pleasures which anyone could desire. It is these things that have made Galveston one of the most talked-of Southland cities. For many years, Galveston has been the objective of those seeking rest

and recreation, and it has steadily increased in popularity. Indeed, for those driven by the cold and drizzle of northern climes to more temperate latitudes, Galveston assumes all of the aspect of a Treasure Island.

The island is lapped by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream and hence through all seasons temperature extremes seldom occur. Climatic conditions are such that the pleasure seeker may spend the entire time in the out-of-doors.

Fishing! Here the heart of the sportsman yearns to the call of the rod and reel, for Galveston has as good salt-water fishing as there is on any American coast. Tarpon, Spanish mackerel, speckled trout, redfish, pompano—all are here. A short auto trip to the mainland will put the hunter in the heart of the quail and jacksnipe country, while deer and bear hunting may be had at no great distance.



Walks, drives, and picnic grounds appeal to those who love the great out-of-doors

The day's hunting or fishing over, the tourist and fun-lover has before him all the mystic spell of the enchanted Treasure Island. Galveston County, with its two hundred miles of shell surfaced highways, offers an avenue of bliss to the motorist; or along a stretch of thirty miles of hard-packed beach, he may speed as fast as he likes, the tumbling surf booming an acclaim to the roar of the open motor.

Hotel life at Galveston offers a wide range of accommodations suitable to all desires and purses. Principal among the hotels is the Galvez, a thoroughly modern resort hostelry built at a cost of over a million dollars. The Galvez fronts directly on the sea-wall, with the beach below. Guests may put on their bathing suits at the hotel and go to the beach. Other hotels are the Tremont, the Panama, the Oriental, the Beach, the Plaza, the Seaside and the Crockett. Accommodations also may be secured at smaller hotels, and boarding houses.

Fish and oyster houses, some of which have attained national reputation, afford another distinctive feature of a trip to Galveston. These places are much in the nature of a camp, particularly those located down the island, and the menus include all kinds of sea food appetizingly prepared. The service is of the best.

These are some of the attractions which have lured to Galveston year after year pleasure and health seekers from the North—an ever-increasing and always returning host.

Corpus Christi —The Naples of the Gulf

Situated on, and overlooking the broad expanse of Corpus Christi Bay, is the city of Corpus Christi, a spot endowed by Nature as a health, pleasure and recreation resort.

The land-locked bay, several miles wide and more than twenty-five miles in length, is one of the most



A scene on one of the many inland lakes

beautiful in the South, with its picturesque sweep of shore line.

Fanned by temperate salt-tinged Gulf breezes, Corpus Christi knows none of the rigors of the northern climes, for here the winters are mild and open.

The city is well supplied with good hotels and rooming houses. In addition to these there are hundreds of cozily furnished cottages to be had at a moderate rental by the week, month or season.

Golfing, motoring, boating, sailing, and bathing are among the daily recreations.

The bays and inlets adjacent to the city are the greatest havens in the world for wild fowl, such as red-heads, Canada and Hutchins geese, brant, crane, mallard, pintail, widgeon, canvasback, teal and blue-bills.

For the visitor who prefers the challenging whir of the reel to the crack of the gun, the bay and Gulf hold many attractions. Spanish mackerel is the favorite

prize here,—barring, possibly, the tarpon; few, if any, fishermen leave this section fully satisfied with themselves unless they have landed, or at least had a set-to with one of the silver monarchs.

A stroll to the wharf, where the fishing boats dock to unload their cargoes, will prove interesting even to those who do not care for fishing.

Motoring in the inland country is a delightful pastime. The new two-mile causeway, spanning Nueces Bay, provides a splendid auto road to Rockport, Aransas Pass and other nearby points.

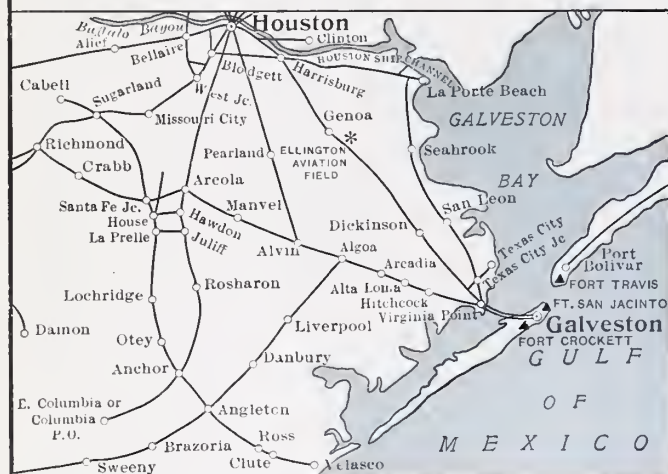
Rockport and Aransas Pass

Lying along the bay shores a few miles north of Corpus Christi, both Rockport and Aransas Pass offer many attractions to the winter vacationist.

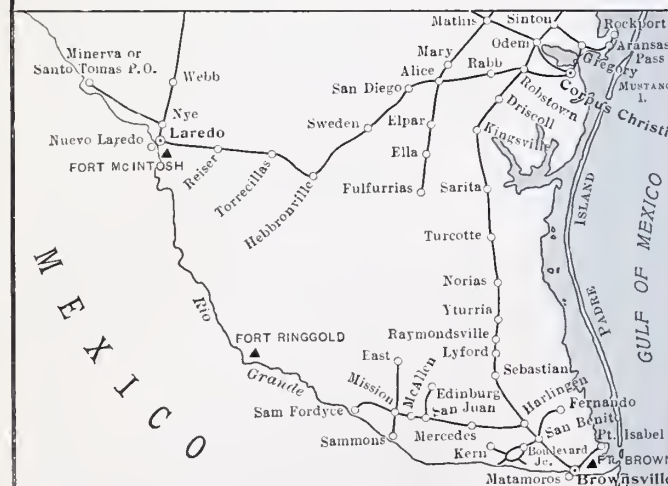
Duck and wild geese are plentiful in this section, while the fisherman has ample opportunity to pit his



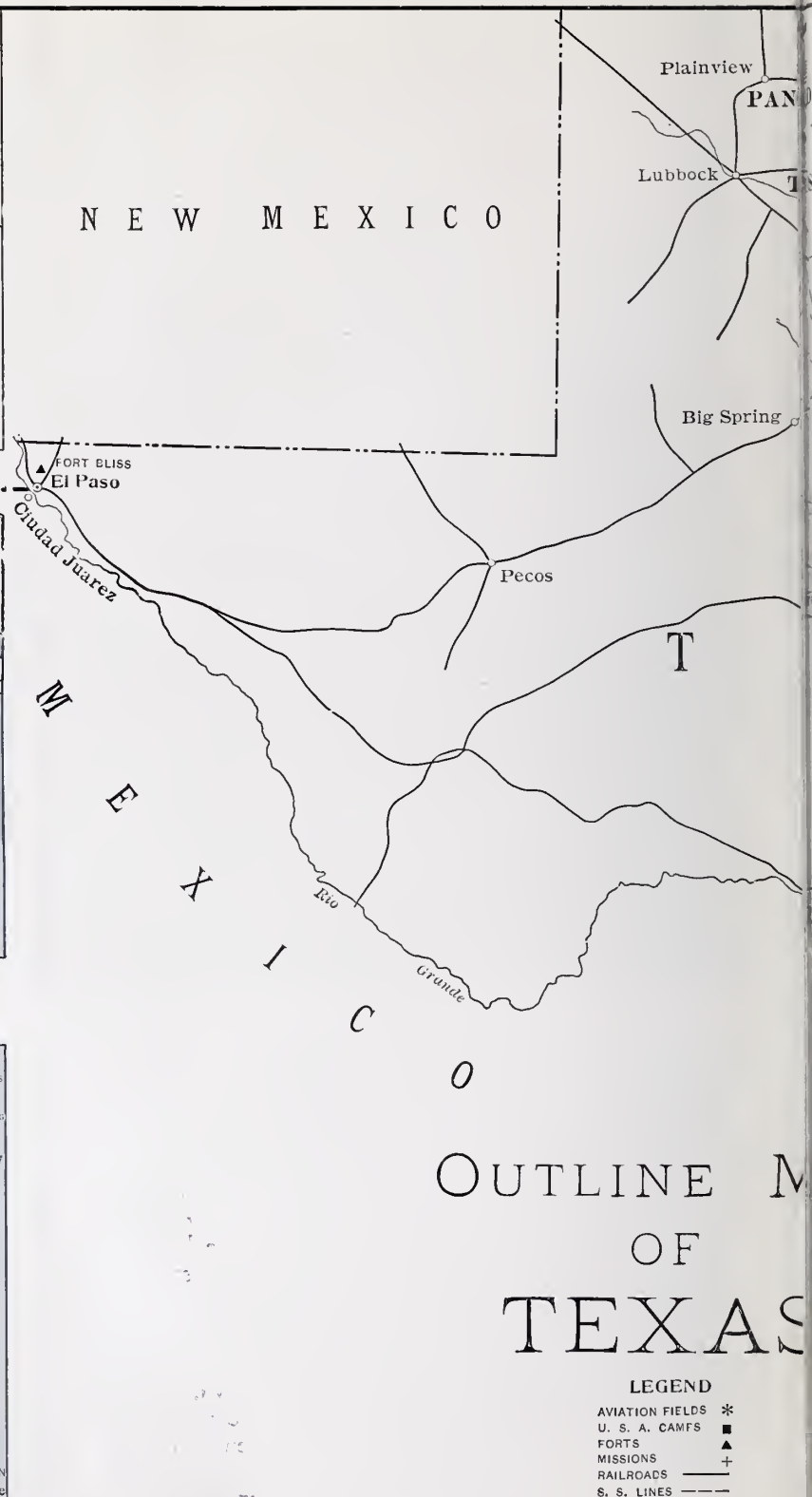
SAN ANTONIO AND VICINITY



GALVESTON-HOUSTON AND VICINITY

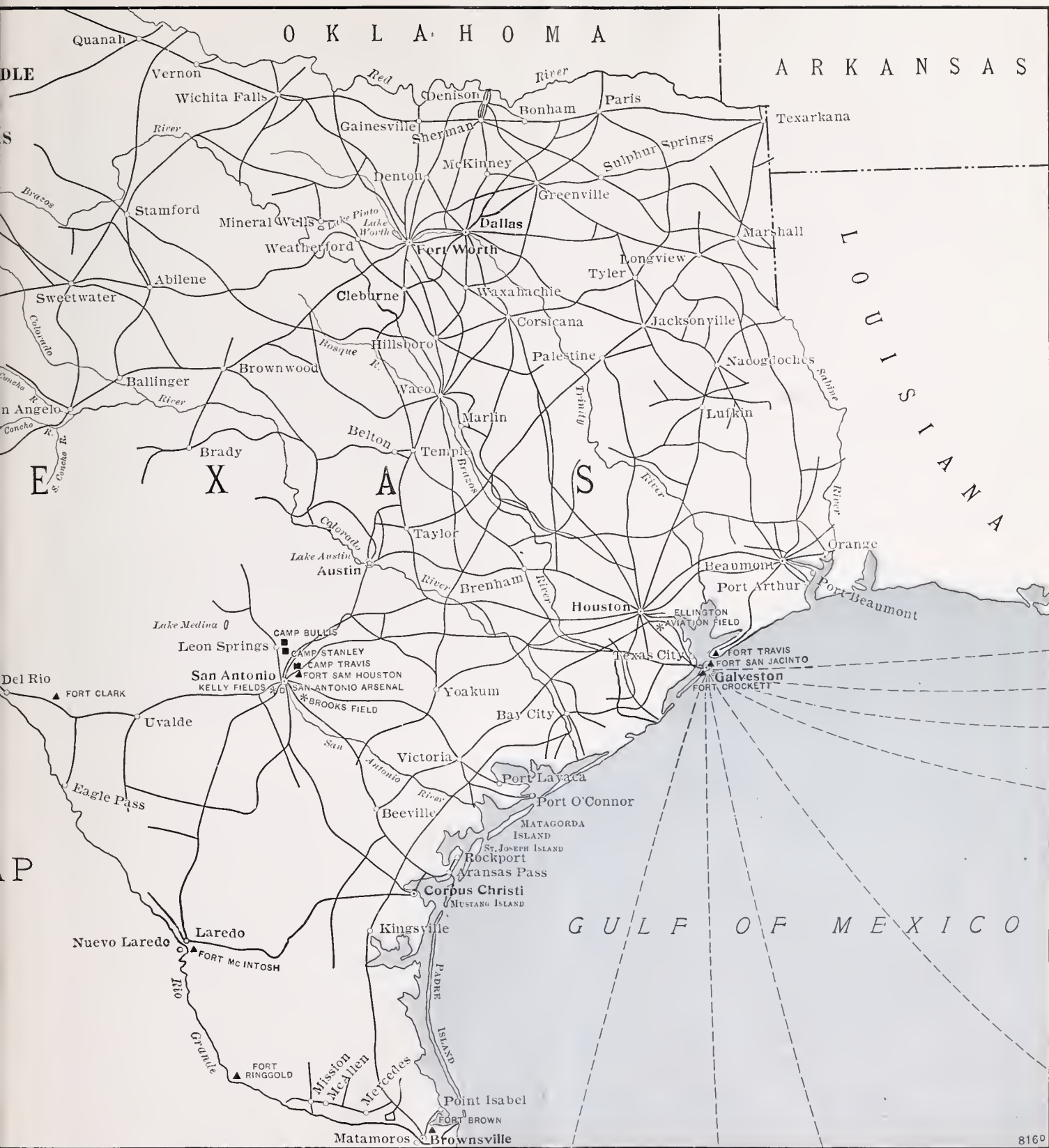


BROWNSVILLE-CORPUS CHRISTI AND VICINITY



LEGEND

- AVIATION FIELDS *
- U. S. A. CAMPS ■
- FORTS ▲
- MISSIONS +
- RAILROADS —
- S. S. LINES - - -





The country clubs of Texas are centers of social activity all the year

skill against the wily mackerel or silver tarpon. The redfish, pompano, red snapper, and flounder are other members of the finny tribe that frequent these waters.

Comfortable accommodations are available at both points.

Dallas—City of Skyscrapers

Foremost among the great cities of Texas is Dallas, in the northeastern section of the state on the Trinity River—a place where the tourist will find not only the environment, entertainments and attractions of a sky-scraping metropolis, but a spirit of cordial welcome. The visitor also will find much of interest in the commercial life. Dallas is a large inland cotton market and conducts a heavy wholesale trade. Its manufactures reach a wide territory in the Southwest.

Dallas has numerous first-class theatres which contribute to the amusement life, and throughout the entire winter season there are dances, dinners, theatre

parties, motor trips, and fraternal gatherings to while away the hours; dinner dances are held nightly at many of the leading hotels.

The City Club, Columbian Club, and University Club are representative institutions centrally located, while the Dallas Golf and Country Club, Lakewood Country Club, and Cedar Crest Golf Club provide recreational facilities as well as social features; every courtesy is shown members of visiting clubs. Also there are twenty-two parks, comprising 3,500 acres, with numerous tennis courts and golf links.

Good hunting and fishing are to be had in the territory adjacent to Dallas.

Newly constructed highways afford miles of enjoyable automobiling through a country which unfolds to the visitor an almost endless panorama of shadowy vistas of sylvan beauty.

During the winter months the temperature ranges from 50° to 70°, and with an altitude of from 500 to



A bird-man's view of the business section of Houston

600 feet above sea level the air is keen and bracing.

The principal hotels are the Adolphus, sixteen stories high, and Annex; the Campbell, Galloupe, Jefferson, Oriental, Park, St. George, Southland, and Waldorf. There are other hotels, and also many first-class restaurants.

Fort Worth — In the Cattle and Oil Country

Fort Worth, in northern Texas, and on the eastern edge of the great plains, while primarily a business center, commends itself to the tourist by reason of its genial climate and many points of interest. In the early days it was a "cow town," and the thriving city of today owes much of its wealth to the Texas live stock industry. While shorthorns have replaced longhorns and cowboys no longer shoot up the citizens, Fort Worth still retains much of the unique interest of the olden time.

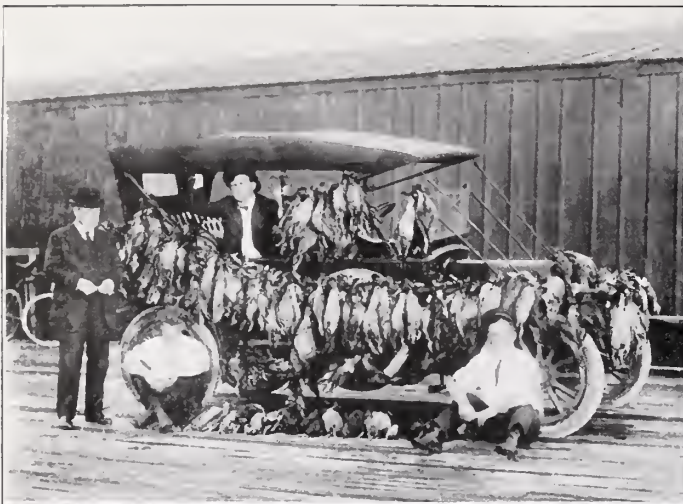
Motoring, of course, is one of the principal pastimes. In addition to a road which skirts Lake Worth for nearly fifty miles, Tarrant County (of which Fort Worth is the county seat), has 650 miles of permanent highways; the city itself has more than 200 miles of paved streets, reaching 31 parks and play-grounds.

The city has two large country clubs with ideal golf courses and tennis courts.

Lake Worth, whose shores are dotted with scores of recreation camps and tents, is one of the largest artificial lakes in the country; it affords good boating and fishing the year 'round, as does also the Trinity River.

Oil fields are adjacent to the city. The tall derricks, standing like busy fingers plucking richness from unseen depths, while noisy engines puff their white vapor in busy effort, cannot fail to impress those who have never seen an oil well in operation.

Early in March of each year, the city entertains thousands of horse lovers and cattle fanciers. Then



Texas is the paradise of the hunter and fisherman

are exhibited some of the best blooded horses, cattle and other stock for which Texas is world famous. The entertainment features generally include a rodeo, or round-up, and contests in which the masterful horsemanship of the Texan is seen in all its skill and daring.

Fort Worth enjoys an annual mean temperature of 65°; the freezing point is seldom reached here and snow rarely falls.

The city has a number of modern hotels, such as the Westbrook, the Metropolitan, the Terminal and others.

Houston — Where Many Railroads Meet the Sea

Houston, "The City of Flowers," is modern and metropolitan, with its many sky-scrapers, fine hotels, shops and theatres. It is well worth seeing as a representative city of the Lone Star State.

While primarily a commercial and railroad center,

Houston offers to the golfer an eighteen-hole course at one of the most attractive country clubs in the South; to the fisherman, many fresh water lakes and streams; to the hunter, duck, turkey, and other game; to the yachtsman, the placid Ship Channel, whose surface is dotted by yachts and other water craft of every description; to the automobilist, many miles of shell and paved roads winding through parks and woods.

Ellington Aviation Field, one of the largest in the South, is but fifteen miles from the city, and may be reached by train, trolley or auto. Expert flying goes on here almost daily. Weather conditions permitting, pleasure flights are made, giving the more venturesome tourist a chance to take a joyride in the clouds.

Of Houston's many parks, probably the most interesting is the San Jacinto battlefield. It was on this spot that General Sam Houston defeated Santa Ana, dispelled all dreams of future Mexican domination over



This scene is typical of the city parks of the Lone Star State

Texas soil, and laid the foundation for one of the greatest states in the Union.

Houston's prosperity is based on the lumber, oil, rice and cotton industries of Texas, and ample transportation facilities; manufacturing is its greatest asset. Its wholesale trade extends over a wide area.

Houston is but fifty miles from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it is connected by a deep sea channel capable of accommodating all sea-going vessels.

Excellent hotel accommodations for the winter visitor are provided at the Rice, an eighteen-story building; the Bender, the Cotton, the Brazos, the Bristol, the De George, the Stratford, and many other hotels.

Beaumont — In the Oil District

Beaumont became nationally famous in 1900, when oil gushers ranging from 500 to 20,000 barrels daily were discovered at Spindle Top. Thousands of

speculators rushed in to make their fortunes. Hundreds of these remained, and have since contributed toward the development of this thriving city.

Four oil refineries are located here, one of them ranking among the top-notchers in the vicinity. Beaumont is also located in the lumber and rice district of southern Texas. Ships from many ports unload at Port Beaumont.

The climate of Beaumont is similar to that of the Gulf Coast resorts. Fishing, boating, hunting, motor-ing, golf, and surf bathing are available to the pleasure-seeker. Duck, geese, quail, and other game abound, and the hunter will have no difficulty in bagging the legal limit.

In the Big Thicket, within twenty miles of Beaumont, famous for bear, turkeys, and other large game, the hunter may find plenty of excitement.

The Neches River is noted for its fresh water fish. A fifty minute trolley ride takes one to the open sea,



Placid lakes, mountain streams, and the waters of the Gulf offer a diversity of aquatic sports

where tarpon and other big fish may be angled for.

There are more than one hundred miles of hard-surfaced roads near the city, and there is a modern country club, with first-class golf course.

The Crosby, and other hotels, in addition to many boarding houses, provide ample accommodations.

Port Arthur—A Southern Seaport

Port Arthur is in the extreme southeastern part of Texas on Lake Sabine, and is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by a deep waterway.

Although one of the newest of southern seaports, its dock and shipping facilities rank among the largest and most complete along the Gulf Coast.

Being connected with the adjacent oil fields by pipe lines, Port Arthur ships vast quantities of oil to all parts of the world. The rice and lumber industries also have contributed much toward the city's advancement.

To the winter visitor, Port Arthur is unusually attractive. The climatic conditions are ideal for all outdoor sports, such as boating, bathing, golfing, motoring and tennis. Fishing in Sabine Lake, or the Pass, is unexcelled, while feathered game of all kinds may be found in the lowlands along the lakes, bayous or rivers.

The principal hotels are the Plaza and Thornton; there are others, however, and many private homes where visitors may be accommodated.

Waco—Built in a Park

Waco, in central Texas, derives its name from a roving tribe of Indians who, so the legend runs, years ago established a village and council house, and made the place their home. They called it "Huaco," signifying "a bowl," and in turn the tribe itself became known as the Huaco Indians. On the site of this old Indian village there has arisen the busy city of Waco.



Houston



Galveston



San Antonio



Fort Worth



Dallas

Another group of Texas metropolitan hotels

Where once only the bark canoes of the Indians broke the waters of the Brazos River, on which the city is situated, it is now spanned by five great bridges, and in place of brightly colored tents and sombre log huts, there have sprung up beautiful residences, pleasant parks and shady drives.

Waco is considered one of the prettiest places in Texas. There are about twenty parks—most of them equipped with playgrounds for children.

The Bosque River, which flows into the Brazos just outside the city, provides bathing and fishing, and the hundreds of miles of McLennan County's paved highways make the scenery of the surrounding country easily accessible to the tourist.

Country clubs, with golf courses, boating, bathing, fishing and kindred amusements, are ideally located within a few miles of Waco.

Hotel facilities are of the best. The Raleigh, a

ten-story building; the New State; the Savoy; the Waco; the Metropole, and the Natatorium all are modern throughout. There are also a number of family hotels.

The city has a plentiful supply of artesian well water. The climate is dry and healthful, and mild in winter.

In November of each year a unique festival, the Texas Cotton Palace Exposition, is opened in Waco and continues for two weeks.

Austin—Capital of the Lone Star State

Austin, the capital of the Lone Star State, appropriately houses the offices, records and archives of Texas in the largest of all capitol buildings—an imposing structure of granite sheltering the State Library and Museum, which contain relics, mementos and histories of the early days of Texas.



Street scene—Juarez, Mex.

Ships from the seven seas dock at Galveston

Jarvis Plaza—Laredo

Wharf scene—Port Arthur

Street scene in Laredo

The walls are adorned by the flags that have protected her people through the thrilling stages of a tragic career. There are weapons, ancient as well as modern, that are reminders of the courage of those who wielded them in carving out the destiny of the Texas of today.

Here, too, are trophies and manuscripts of Bowie, Crockett, Travis and other heroes of the border.

Austin points with pride to the homes of many officials prominent in the councils of the nation.

More active recreation than mere sight-seeing may be found at Lake Austin, where motor boating, fishing, bathing, and all other forms of diversion are to be enjoyed. The Colorado River runs through the city.

The motor drives and scenic loops through the hill country west and northwest of Austin are unsurpassed in beauty; while those who walk will find in the numerous city parks inviting places to rest.

The county of Travis, of which Austin is the county seat, has more than one thousand miles of excellent automobile roads.

The hotel accommodations are of the best.

Austin enjoys a delightful winter climate.

El Paso — The Gateway City

About midway between New Orleans and Los Angeles, on the western edge of Texas, and facing the Mexican border, is the gateway city of El Paso. The Rio Grande is bridged here—one of the four international crossings of that famous stream.

El Paso is an important railroad terminal, the chief city of the Rio Grande Valley, a center for the mining interests of that section, and a military headquarters.

Likewise, it peculiarly appeals to tourists, who may wish to stop off here on their trans-continental journey



Mineral Wells from East Mountain

and get a glimpse of the Mexican life just across the river, as well as enjoy the varied winter attractions of the city itself.

El Paso was named in 1598, when Juan de Oñate crossed the Rio Grande at Paso del Norte (now Ciudad Juarez). The first white settlement in that part of Texas was made in 1632.

From the summit of Mount Franklin, 7,152 feet above sea level, and more than three thousand feet above the city, one may see from one to two hundred miles in every direction.

Other points of interest are accessible over well-kept automobile highways which lead to and through nearby villages, each with its own mission two or three centuries old.

A few miles distant is Ft. Bliss, a permanent army camp, at which all branches of the service are represented. The active military element in El Paso life adds much to the picturesqueness of the place.

Across the Rio Grande, within five minutes ride of

El Paso, is Juarez, that quaint city of Old Mexico where time-worn adobe buildings still stand and strange customs prevail. Here, among other curiosities, are cave dwellings whose former inhabitants antedate the Toltecs and the Aztecs.

Above El Paso, on the Rio Grande in New Mexico, is Elephant Butte dam, whose retaining wall makes possible one of the biggest irrigation projects in the world, impounding a lake 45 miles long.

El Paso has short, dry, mild and sunny winters, and the many parks and plazas of the city consequently offer open air advantages the year 'round. There are many excellent hotels—notably the Paso del Norte, the Savoy, the Sheldon, the McCoy, and the Fisher—and one of the best eighteen-hole golf courses in the Southwest.

Marlin — Where Health Giving Waters Flow

Marlin, thirty miles south of Waco, possesses hot



Corpus Christi
Mercedes—© R. Runyon
Marlin

Mission
Mineral Wells
McAllen

A group of the winter resort hotels of Texas

mineral wells, whose waters are of exceptional medicinal value.

These wells, ranging in depth from 2,400 to 3,378 feet, pour forth daily 380,000 gallons of water, which at the surface registers a temperature of 147° Fahrenheit.

Modern sanitariums and bath houses have been constructed and are so arranged with respect to the hotels that guests may conveniently pass between their rooms and the baths.

The baths are taken under the direction of a medical supervisor.

Hotel accommodations are ample, including the Arlington, the Majestic, the Imperial and others. Room with board also may be had in private families.

The Brazos River, near the city, boasts many good fishing holes; while along the grassy, shaded banks

are innumerable pleasant spots, delightful to the eye and ideal for picnic grounds.

The city is on the route of various state and national highways, which insures good roads for the automobilist.

Marlin is the permanent Spring training quarters of the New York "Giants."

Mineral Wells—A Noted Health Resort

Mineral Wells is situated fifty-three miles west of Fort Worth, in Palo Pinto County. In addition to its railroad facilities, the town is also on the route of the Fort Worth-El Paso Highway.

While essentially a health resort, and catering principally to those who seek the beneficial effects of its medicinal waters, Mineral Wells should not on this account be lost sight of by the tourist.



A park in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas—shaded by sheltering palms

© R. Runyon

Nestling between two mountains and spreading out leisurely into the adjacent valleys about one thousand feet above sea level, it extends to the tourist not only a hospitable welcome, but a delightful climate for rest and recreation.

Mineral Wells enjoys a mild winter temperature and a clear, dry atmosphere. While snow is not entirely unknown here, when it does fall its stay is of short duration.

Tennis, horseback riding, and hunting are among the many outdoor sports. "Hiking" over hills and mountains and through charming valleys, canyons and gorges, is indulged in by many people. Boating and fishing are to be had at Lake Pinto.

A Golf and Country Club is near the city, and offers a nine-hole course laid out over one of the most attractive natural locations in the Southwest.

Hotels and boarding houses provide adequate accommodations; furnished apartments also are available.

San Angelo—In the Concho Country

Attractively placed at the confluence of the three Concho Rivers, two thousand feet above sea level, in central western Texas, San Angelo possesses many charms that are not generally known.

An invigorating climate coupled with an almost unbroken succession of bright, sunshiny days, appeals particularly to those who would escape the inclemencies of the North and its cheerless winter skies.

The banks of the North Concho are lanterned by the fires of many campers, and the halloos of fishermen resound along its course for many miles. The cool spring-fed waters are the home of the yellow and blue channel cat-fish, the white bass, croppie and perch.

In the public park, which comprises fifty-two acres, are well-laid-out golf links and excellent tennis courts, which are at all times accessible to the visitor. Boating is also one of the pastimes.

The St. Angelus, a modern eight-story building, is the leading hotel, which, in addition to other hotels and boarding houses, insures comfortable accommodations for the visitor.

Brownsville—Farthest South in Texas

This historic city enjoys the distinction of being the southernmost point in the Western United States. It has a mild tropical climate, which for pleasure and health is unsurpassed anywhere.

Brownsville is an interesting combination of the Land of Mañana and the city of today. Aged señoras may be seen selling their drawnwork and Spanish laces on the street corners, while busy Americans are jostling the placid caballeros—modern conditions and metropolitan methods now prevail.

The vacationist may motor through irrigated valleys—with gardens, palm groves or orange orchards on either hand—or he may shoot big game and birds, and barely twenty miles away, at Point Isabel, reached by an “old timey” narrow gauge railroad, he may find what is said to be the best fishing resort on the Gulf of Mexico.

Point Isabel provides every facility for the visitor—hotel accommodations, boats, tackle, and a boatman guide who will assert in Spanish that he can lead one to where a crowd of tarpon is holding a peace-league conference—or where a lady-like school of beautiful mackerel is in session. Though one may not understand him when he is relating these things, he will “make good.”

The traveler may cross the Rio Grande to Matamoros, that one-time famous Mexican city, which still holds to the atmosphere and customs of the past, and where many interesting features still are found.

Fort Brown, one of the oldest army posts in the South, is located near Brownsville.

Hotel accommodations, or rooms with private families, may be had at Brownsville.

McAllen, Mission and Mercedes— In the Rio Grande Valley

There are many places along the Rio Grande Valley, in the vicinity of the Gulf Coast of Texas, which are delightfully verdant inland country-sides, and where the tourist may find rare opportunity for the enjoyment of outdoor life in winter.

Three of such places are mentioned herein.

McAllen and Mission are only five miles apart, lying in the Rio Grande Valley—where flowers, fruits and vegetables of tropical and semi-tropical varieties flourish in profusion. These towns share in all the natural beauties and glories of this Winterless Eden.

McAllen has just opened to the public its new hotel, the Casa del Palmas, a modern building both in construction and appointments. A new hotel is now in the course of completion at Mission, and is expected to be ready for the reception of winter visitors. Both points, however, are amply provided with smaller hotels and first-class rooming houses.

The country contiguous to McAllen and Mission is traversed by many miles of excellent automobile roads, including the historical military road built by General Taylor during the Mexican War.

Thus motoring will prove an unusually attractive diversion to the visitor from the North, who cannot but enjoy a mid-winter drive through orchards of oranges and grape-fruit.

Shary Lake and Country Club, about four miles from either McAllen or Mission, is reached by auto.

Mercedes is a progressive town, built along big city lines. Its wide streets, shaded by great palms, tropical shrubbery and flowers, have earned for it the name of “Mercedes the Beautiful.”

A pleasant and inviting hotel is picturesquely placed at one end of the park. The unusual architectural beauty of the homes cannot fail to appeal to visitors.

Laredo—On the Rio Grande

Laredo was founded in 1750 by an officer of the Royal Army of Spain who, with a small party, was exploring the Nueces River.

In those early days, lurking bands of savages and brigands infested that region, and the explorers, unable to cope with them, were obliged to halt and build fortifications at a point which is now marked by the San Agustin Plaza in Laredo. The settlement thus established remained a small trading post for more than a century.

In 1881, the American population of the town approximated fifty people; soon after this time, however, the railroads came, the town began to grow, trading with Mexico developed, and the old one-story, flat top buildings gave way to modern structures.

The Laredo of today is a municipality of up-to-date buildings, paved streets, pretty plazas and beautiful homes.

Fort McIntosh, at which troops are always stationed, and an aviation school, are contiguous to the city.

Connecting Laredo with the city of Nuevo Laredo on the Mexican side, is an international bridge—one of four spanning the Rio Grande.

Thousands of acres of the famous Bermuda onion are under cultivation here, in addition to numerous varieties of other garden truck.

The climate is warm and dry. Several good hotels offer comfortable accommodations to the visitor.

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Austin, Tex.,	521 Congress Ave.	Oklahoma City, Okla.,	131 W. Grand Ave.
Beaumont, Tex.,	Orleans and Pearl Sts.	Omaha, Neb.,	1416 Dodge St.
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Butte, Mont.,	2 N. Main St.	Phoenix, Ariz.,	Adams St. and Central Ave.
Chicago, Ill.,	179 W. Jackson St.	Portland, Ore.,	3d and Washington Sts.
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Denver, Colo.,	601 17th St.	St. Louis, Mo.,	318-328 N. Broadway.
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Duluth, Minn.,	334 W. Superior St.		4th and Jackson Sts.
El Paso, Tex.,	Mills and Oregon Sts.	Sacramento, Cal.,	801 K St.
Ft. Worth, Tex.,	702 Houston St.	Salt Lake City, Utah,	Main and S. Temple Sts.
Fresno, Cal.,	J and Fresno Sts.	San Antonio, Texas,	315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
Galveston, Tex.,	21st and Market Sts.	San Diego, Cal.,	300 Broadway
Helena, Mont.,	58 S. Main St.	San Francisco, Cal.,	50 Post St.
Houston, Tex.,	904 Texas Ave.	San Jose, Cal.,	1st and San Fernando Sts.
Kansas City, Mo.,	Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.	Seattle, Wash.,	714-16 2d Ave.
Lake Charles, La.,	Majestic Hotel	Shreveport, La.,	Milam and Market Sts.
Lincoln, Neb.,	104 N. 13th St.	Sioux City, Iowa,	510 4th St.
Little Rock, Ark.,	202 W. 2d St.	Spokane, Wash.,	Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Long Beach, Cal.,	L. A. & S. L. Station	Tacoma, Wash.,	1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Los Angeles, Cal.,	221 S. Broadway	Waco, Texas,	6th and Franklin Sts.
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Cincinnati, Ohio,	6th and Main Sts.	Philadelphia, Pa.,	1539 Chestnut St.
Cleveland, Ohio,	1004 Prospect Ave.	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Union Arcade Building
Columbus, Ohio,	70 East Gay St.	Reading, Pa.,	16 N. Fifth St.
Dayton, Ohio,	19 S. Ludlow St.	Rochester, N. Y.,	20 State St.
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Indianapolis, Ind.,	112-14 English Block	Williamsport, Pa.,	4th and Pine Sts.
Montreal, Que.,	238 St. James St.	Wilmington, Del.,	905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C.,	14 S. Polk Square	Mobile, Ala.,	51 S. Royal St.
Atlanta, Ga.,	74 Peachtree St.	Montgomery, Ala.,	Exchange Hotel
Augusta, Ga.,	811 Broad St.	Nashville, Tenn.,	Independent Life Bldg.
Birmingham, Ala.,	2010 1st Ave.	New Orleans, La.,	St. Charles Hotel
Charleston, S. C.,	Charleston Hotel	Norfolk, Va.,	Monticello Hotel
Charlotte, N. C.,	22 S. Tryon St.	Paducah, Ky.,	430 Broadway
Chattanooga, Tenn.,	817 Market St.	Pensacola, Fla.,	San Carlos Hotel
Columbia, S. C.,	Arcade Building	Raleigh, N. C.,	305 LaFayette St.
Jacksonville, Fla.,	38 W. Bay St.	Richmond, Va.,	830 E. Main St.
Knoxville, Tenn.,	600 Gay St.	Savannah, Ga.,	37 Bull St.
Lexington, Ky.,	Union Station	Sheffield, Ala.,	Sheffield Hotel
Louisville, Ky.,	4th and Market Sts.	Tampa, Fla.,	Hillsboro Hotel
Lynchburg, Va.,	722 Main St.	Vicksburg, Miss.,	1319 Washington St.
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